

UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER

AD368352

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES

TO: unclassified

FROM: confidential

LIMITATION CHANGES

TO:
Approved for public release, distribution
unlimited

FROM:
Distribution: DoD only: others to
Director, U. S. Naval Research Lab.,
Washington, D. C. 20390.

AUTHORITY

Jan 1972, Group-4, DoDD 5200.10, 26 Jul
1962.; NRL ltr, 26 Feb 2001.

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NRL Memorandum Report 754

**SUMMARY OF NAVY STUDY PROGRAM
FOR
F4H-1 WEAPON SYSTEM**

Parameter Plots for Pull-up Attacks
(Unclassified Title)

VOLUME X

R. L. Lister C. M. Loughmiller
I. N. Bellavin J. C. Ryon

RADAR DIVISION

January 1960



U. S. NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
Washington, D.C.

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carry unclassified titles and Confidential Abstracts

Equipment Research Branch
RADAR DIVISION

Naval Research Laboratory
Washington 25, D. C.

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ABSTRACT
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The Naval Research Laboratory is serving as technical director of the Navy's Air-to-Air Missile Study. The results are presented in a series of volumes under NRL Memorandum Report 754. This volume is the tenth in the series. The study to date has been primarily concerned with the system employing the F4H-1 aircraft, the AN/APQ-72 radar, and the Sparrow III-6a missile. This volume represents a continuation of the study results presented in preceding volumes.

PROBLEM STATUS

This is an interim report; work on the problem is continuing.

AUTHORIZATION

NRL Problem 53R05-04
BUAER No. EL-42001

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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Aeronautics has contracted with the Naval Research Laboratory to conduct system studies directed toward establishing the tactical use capability of Navy Air-to-Air Missile Systems. These studies are conducted under the technical direction of the Naval Research Laboratory with all inputs derived from Navy sources. To date, study effort has been primarily directed toward revealing the tactical use capability of the F4H-1 Weapon System. In support of this effort, NRL has contracted with Westinghouse, Air Arm Division, for analytical services. This report is the tenth in a series (see references (1) thru (7)) directed toward carrying out this responsibility.

In Volume IX of this series, the results of a study directed toward revealing the probability of successful arrival to missile launch for a system using the Sparrow III-6a missile, F4H-1 aircraft and AN/APQ-72 radar are detailed. This volume presents selected samples of plots of parameter variations during the fire control runs (interceptor trajectories) associated with some of the situations investigated during the probability of success study for pull-up attacks.

SPACE GEOMETRY

Figure 1 shows a typical interceptor trajectory taken from the results of the study of probability of successful arrival to missile launch for the F4H-1 Weapons System under pull-up attack conditions. As shown on this drawing, the target is nonmaneuvering. The conditions of the study phase for which parameter plots are presented were:

- a. Aircraft characteristics - F4H-1 (reference (2)).
- b. Target altitude - 65,000 ft.
- c. Interceptor altitude - varied.
- d. Reflective area - B-47 size target, assumed same as for the co-altitude case.
- e. Interceptor velocity - V_{\max} at start of pull-up.

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- f. Target velocity - M 2.0.
- g. Vectoring inaccuracy - $1\sigma = \pm 3$ n. m. in azimuth.
- h. Straight line flight path (target).
- i. AI detection capability - that associated with the AN/APQ-72; 85% probability against nose aspect of B-47 size target - 19 n. mi.
- j. Missile aerodynamics - Sparrow III-6a (reference (7)).
- k. AI radar gimbal limits - $\pm 57^\circ$ azimuth and elevation.
- l. Interceptor restricted to $3g$ pull-up or $C_{l_{max}}$.
- m. Target aspect angle associated with the center of the vectoring distribution (τ_0) - head-on, 15° , 30° , 45° .

These conditions apply to that portion of the study associated with the parameter plots presented in this volume. Other conditions were studied and the results are presented in reference (7).

The relationships of the parameters plotted in this volume are illustrated by the sketches of Figures 2 and 3. Definitions of the parameters involved are as follows:

- R = Range between interceptor and target positions
- V_F = Fighter velocity
- V_T = Target velocity
- τ_0 = Target aspect angle (angle between line of sight to target and line of flight of the target)
- H_F = Fighter altitude
- H_T = Target altitude

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α = Fighter angle of attack. This is the angle between the frame reference line (FRL) and the fighter flight path.

λ_a = Azimuth gimbal angle. This is the angle between the radar gimbal mechanical axis (RGMA) and the line of sight (LOS) measured in the plane of the azimuth gimbals.

λ_e = Elevation gimbal angle. This is the angle between the radar gimbal mechanical axis (RGMA) and the line of sight (LOS) measured in the plane of the elevation gimbals.

ω_k = Line of sight rate measured in the plane of the azimuth gimbals.

ω_j = Line of sight rate measured in the plane of the elevation of gimbals.

ϕ = Fighter roll angle.

L/W = Load factor.

ϵ = Fighter heading error. Difference between actual fighter heading and correct lead pursuit heading.

Referring again to Figure 1, it is seen that a sample air battle is plotted. At the start of the engagement, the interceptor is flying at 40,000 ft. altitude at M 2.0, and the target is flying at 65,000 ft. altitude at M 2.0. AI radar detection occurs at zero time. Radar lock-on and start of 3g pull-up occurs 10 seconds later. At 25.4 seconds, the interceptor has corrected its flight path to that required for the correct lead pursuit course. At 25.5 seconds the interceptor has closed range to the maximum aerodynamic range of the missile (R_{max}). Missile target impact for firing at R_{max} occurs at 37.3 seconds.

PARAMETER VARIATIONS

A complete index of the pull-up runs, for which parameter plots are presented in this volume, are given on Table 1. It is important that the reader examine this index carefully in order that the meaning of

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each of the associated figures will be clear. Referring to the table, it is seen that it is an index of runs along with the initial conditions for each run. The runs have been separated into families according to the initial target aspect angle (τ_0). This initial target aspect angle represents the path along which the interceptor would have flown if it were possible to vector it on a perfect pure collision course and is measured with respect to the nose of the target aircraft. The parameter plots presented in this volume can be separated into four basic families ($\tau_0 = 0^\circ, 15^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$). Further examination of Table I reveals that parameter plots are presented for only one target altitude (65,000 ft.) and one target velocity (M 2.0). Data is available for other target velocity and altitude conditions, but is not presented in this volume. In addition, only one interceptor velocity condition is examined (V_{max} at the start of pull-up).

As was stated previously, the results of the pull-up attack investigation are detailed in Volume IX (reference (7)) of this series. The parameter plots presented in this volume are from a selected sample of the total number of pull-up trajectories available. Figures 4 thru 7 are copies from Volume IX of the probability of successful arrival to missile launch results from which the parameter plots presented in this volume were obtained. On these figures the probability of successful arrival to missile launch versus initial fighter altitude (pull-up altitude) is plotted. For example, refer to Figure 4, if the fighter starts a head-on pull-up attack from 50,000 ft. altitude against this M 2.0, 65,000 ft. altitude target, the probability of successful arrival to missile launch is 63%.

The parameter plots presented in this volume are associated with the probability results shown on Figures 4 thru 7. Referring to Table I, it is seen that the parameter plots are divided into four major categories ($\tau_0 = 0^\circ, 15^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$). Each of these major categories correspond to one of these figures. For example, referring to family 1-1A, on Table I, it is seen that the fighter altitude is 58,000 ft. when the head-on pull-up attack is started against this M 2.0, 65,000 ft. altitude target. This interceptor run was one of several used to obtain the probability point shown at 58,000 ft. on Figure 4.

Referring to Table I again, it is seen that the parameter plots are grouped still further according to the box in the probability grid

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from which the pull-up attack originated. Figure 8 illustrates the probability grid used in the probability studies. The azimuth dimension of this grid is associated with the vectoring inaccuracy ($1\sigma = \pm 3$ n. mi.). The range dimension of this grid is associated with the AI radar detection range distribution. The weightings of each of the columns and rows are shown. By examining interceptor runs from a sufficient number of boxes in this grid, the probability of successful arrival to missile launch can be generated. The parameter plots presented in this volume were taken at random from the many interceptor trajectories examined. For example, Figures 9 thru 20 give the parameter plots associated with an interceptor pull-up attack originating from Box B-3 at 58,000 ft against a M 2.0 target flying at 65,000 ft.

The remaining parameter plots are grouped according to fighter altitude and the box in the probability grid from which the intercept started. For example, Family 2 of Table I has three sets of parameter plots for 58,000 ft. altitude intercepts (2A, 2B, 2C). These intercept runs originated from Boxes A-3, F-3 and H-6 in the probability grid. Next, there are five sets of parameter plots for the 50,000 ft. intercept (2D, 2E, 2F, 2G and 2H). These intercept runs originated from Boxes A-3, A-5, D-3, F-4, and F-5 in the probability grid.

The parameter plots are numbered consecutively throughout the report. For example, the parameter plots of Family 1A are given on Figures 9 thru 20. Two figures are given on each sheet. The first plot of each family gives range (R) between interceptor and target as a function of time from AI radar lock-on (pull-up at zero time). On this first curve of each family the following points are labeled:

○ = R_{\max}

▷ = Start of lead pursuit

X = Impact for launch at R_{\max} or start of lead pursuit

■ = R_{\min}

.... = $C_L = C_{L_{\max}}$

These labeled points can then be transferred readily to the other plots in the associated family.

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Figures 9 thru 20 give the parameter plots for head-on pull-up attacks, from 58,000 ft. altitude against a M 2.0, 65,000 ft. altitude target. Figure 9 gives the range (R) between interceptor and target as a function of time. At zero time, pull-up occurs and the range is 116,700 ft. The interceptor immediately starts a $C_{I_{max}}$ course which continues until a lead pursuit course is reached ($R = 48,700$ ft.). The maximum aerodynamic range of the missile (R_{max}) is reached at 17.5 seconds ($R = 58,000$ ft.). Impact point is arbitrarily plotted for two conditions. If the allowable launch (ϵ) is 10° or less at R_{max} and all other conditions for a successful attack are satisfied the impact point is computed for an R_{max} launch. If these conditions are not met, the next point to be examined is the point where a lead pursuit course starts. The impact point for a launch from this point is then calculated. Of course a missile could be launched anywhere on the course where all necessary launching criteria are met ($R_{min} \geq R \leq R_{max}$, $\lambda \leq \pm 57^\circ$ and $\epsilon \leq 10^\circ$). On Figure 9 the impact point is calculated for an R_{max} launch ($\epsilon \leq 10^\circ$ as shown on Figure 19) and occurs at 20,200 ft. R_{min} occurs at 34.5 seconds.

Figures 10 and 11 give the azimuth (λ_a) and elevation (λ_e) gimbal angles. These are the angles between the radar gimbal mechanical axes (RGMA) and the line of sight (LOS) measured in the plane of the azimuth and elevation gimbals. Referring to Figure 10, it is seen that λ_a varies from 7.5° to -29.5° during the run. Correspondingly, Figure 11 shows that λ_e varies from 10° to -41° during the run.

The graphs of Figures 12 and 13 give the azimuth (ω_x) and elevation (ω_y) line of sight rates. These angular rates are measured in the plane of the gimbals. Figure 14 gives load factor L/W versus range. Referring to this figure, it is seen that at 48,700 ft. range the load factor drops sharply from 2.25 to 1.34. Referring to Figure 9, it is seen that at this range the interceptor course changes from a $C_{I_{max}}$ course to a lead pursuit course. This then explains the reason for the sudden changes in L/W .

Figure 15 gives interceptor angle of attack (α) versus (R). Referring to this figure, it is seen that α builds up from 13.5° to 16° until the range where the interceptor course changes from $C_{I_{max}}$ to lead pursuit at which time α drops sharply to 9.5° . α then builds up again until the interceptor goes back onto a $C_{I_{max}}$ course (30,000 ft. range) at which time it drops off sharply.

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Interceptor velocity (V_F) as a function of range is shown on Figure 16. It is seen that during the pull-up attack V_F decreases from 1,698 ft./second to 990 ft./second during the portion of the run that is of interest. Figure 17 gives fighter altitude as a function of range. During this particular pull-up run the interceptor reaches an altitude of approximately 63,000 ft. Target aspect angle (τ) as a function of range is shown on Figure 18.

The heading error of the interceptor (ϵ) is given on Figure 19. ϵ varies from 36.5° to zero during the run. Referring to Figure 9 and accepting the criteria that $\epsilon \leq 10^\circ$ for successful missile launch between R_{\max} and R_{\min} , it is seen that a missile could be launched between the ranges of 58,000 ft. and 17,500 ft. Figure 20 gives the roll angle (ϕ) of the interceptor as a function of range. The roll angle varies from 61° to 8° during the run with a sudden change occurring at the ranges where the course changes from $C_{I_{\max}}$ to lead pursuit.

The remaining figures of the report are grouped in the same order as described above for the first family.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data presented in this report represents a continuation of the results of the Navy's Air-to-Air Missile Study Program. The analytical results, including those from which the figures were derived, are the results of the computation work underway at Westinghouse Air Arm Division. The authors would like to thank the Analytical Section of this Division for their major contribution to this report. In addition, the authors would like to thank Laurence F. Gilchrist of the Equipment Research Branch, Naval Research Laboratory for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

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5. NRL Report 754, Volume VII, Confidential, "Summary of Navy Study Program for F4H-1 and F8U-3 Weapons Systems, Parameter Plots for Co-Altitude Attacks."
6. NRL Report 754, Volume VIII, Confidential, "Summary of Navy Study Program for F4H-1 and F8U-3 Weapons Systems, Parameter Plots for Pull-up Attacks."
7. NRL Report 754, Volume IX, Confidential, "Summary of Navy Study Program for F4H-1 Weapons Systems."

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TABLE 1
INDEX OF RUNS
(Initial Conditions)

FAMILY 1

$\tau_0 = 0^\circ$ (Head-on attack)
Target Altitude = 65,000 ft
Target Velocity = M 2.0
Fighter Velocity at Pull-up = V_{max}

1A - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = B-3

- Fig. 9 - Range vs Time
- Fig. 10 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 11 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 12 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 13 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 14 - Load Factor vs Range
- Fig. 15 - Angle of Attack vs Range
- Fig. 16 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
- Fig. 17 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
- Fig. 18 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
- Fig. 19 - Heading Error vs Range
- Fig. 20 - Roll Angle vs Range

FAMILY 2

$\tau_0 = 15^\circ$
Target Altitude = 65,000 ft
Target Velocity = M 2.0
Fight Velocity at Pull-up = V_{max}

2A - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-3

- Fig. 21 - Range vs Time
- Fig. 22 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 23 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 24 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 25 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range

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Fig. 26 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 27 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 28 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 29 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 30 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 31 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 32 - Roll Angle vs Range

2B - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = F-3

Fig. 33 - Range vs Time
Fig. 34 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 35 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 36 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 37 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 38 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 39 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 40 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 41 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 42 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 43 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 44 - Roll Angle vs Range

2C - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = H-6

Fig. 45 - Range vs Time
Fig. 46 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 47 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 48 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 49 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 50 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 51 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 52 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 53 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 54 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 55 - Heading Error vs Range
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2D - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-3

- Fig. 57 - Range vs Time
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- Fig. 59 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
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- Fig. 63 - Angle of Attack vs Range
- Fig. 64 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
- Fig. 65 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
- Fig. 66 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
- Fig. 67 - Heading Error vs Range
- Fig. 68 - Roll Angle vs Range

2E - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-5

- Fig. 69 - Range vs Time
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- Fig. 76 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
- Fig. 77 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
- Fig. 78 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
- Fig. 79 - Heading Error vs Range
- Fig. 80 - Roll Angle vs Range

2F - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
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- Fig. 81 - Range vs Time
- Fig. 82 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
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Fig. 88 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 89 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 90 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
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2G - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
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Fig. 93 - Range vs Time
Fig. 94 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 95 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 96 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 100 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 101 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 102 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 103 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 104 - Roll Angle vs Range

2H - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = F-5

Fig. 105 - Range vs Time
Fig. 106 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 107 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 108 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 109 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 111 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 112 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 113 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 114 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 115 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 116 - Roll Angle vs Range

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2I - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-4

Fig. 117 - Range vs Time
Fig. 118 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 119 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 120 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 121 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 122 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 123 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 124 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 125 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 126 - Aspect Angle vs Range
Fig. 127 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 128 - Roll Angle vs Range

2J - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = D-4

Fig. 129 - Range vs Time
Fig. 130 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 131 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 132 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 135 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 136 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 137 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 138 - Aspect Angle vs Range
Fig. 139 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 140 - Roll Angle vs Range

2K - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-4

Fig. 141 - Range vs Time
Fig. 142 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle
Fig. 143 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 144 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 147 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 148 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 149 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 150 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 151 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 152 - Roll Angle vs Range

2L - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = G-5

Fig. 153 - Range vs Time
Fig. 154 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 155 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 156 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 157 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 158 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 159 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 160 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 161 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 162 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 163 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 164 - Roll Angle vs Range

2M - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-4

Fig. 165 - Range vs Time
Fig. 166 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 167 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 168 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 169 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 172 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 173 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 174 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 175 - Heading Error vs Range
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2N - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = B-6

Fig. 177 - Range vs Time
Fig. 178 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 179 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 180 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 181 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 184 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 185 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 186 - Aspect-Angle vs Range
Fig. 187 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 188 - Roll Angle vs Range

2O - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = D-5

Fig. 189 - Range vs Time
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Fig. 191 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 192 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 193 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 196 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 197 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 198 - Aspect-Angle vs Range
Fig. 199 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 200 - Roll Angle vs Range

2P - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = G-5

Fig. 201 - Range vs Time
Fig. 202 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
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Fig. 204 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 205 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range

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Fig. 207 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 208 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 209 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 210 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 211 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 212 - Roll Angle vs Range

2Q - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-5

Fig. 213 - Range vs Time
Fig. 214 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 215 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 216 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 220 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 221 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 222 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 223 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 224 - Roll Angle vs Range

2R - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-6

Fig. 225 - Range vs Time
Fig. 226 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 227 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 228 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
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Fig. 231 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 232 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 233 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 234 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 235 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 236 - Roll Angle vs Range

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FAMILY 3

$$\tau_0 = 30^\circ$$

Target Altitude = 65,000 ft

Target Velocity = M 2.0

Fighter Velocity at Pull-up = V_{\max}

3A - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = F-3

- Fig. 237 - Range vs Time
- Fig. 238 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 239 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 240 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 241 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 242 - Load Factor vs Range
- Fig. 243 - Angle of Attack vs Range
- Fig. 244 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
- Fig. 245 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
- Fig. 246 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
- Fig. 247 - Heading Error vs Range
- Fig. 248 - Roll Angle vs Range

3B - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-4

- Fig. 249 - Range vs Time
- Fig. 250 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 251 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
- Fig. 252 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 253 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
- Fig. 254 - Load Factor vs Range
- Fig. 255 - Angle of Attack vs Range
- Fig. 256 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
- Fig. 257 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
- Fig. 258 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
- Fig. 259 - Heading Error vs Range
- Fig. 260 - Roll Angle vs Range

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3C - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = B-1

Fig. 261 - Range vs Time
Fig. 262 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 263 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 264 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 265 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 266 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 267 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 268 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 269 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 270 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 271 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 272 - Roll Angle vs Range

3D - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-3

Fig. 273 - Range vs Time
Fig. 274 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 275 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 276 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 277 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 278 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 279 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 280 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 281 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 282 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 283 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 284 - Roll Angle vs Range

3E - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = F-5

Fig. 285 - Range vs Time
Fig. 286 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 287 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 288 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 289 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range

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Fig. 290 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 291 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 292 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 293 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 294 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 295 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 296 - Roll Angle vs Range

3F - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-5

Fig. 297 - Range vs Time
Fig. 298 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 299 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 300 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 301 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 302 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 303 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 304 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 305 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 306 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 307 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 308 - Roll Angle vs Range

3G - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-3

Fig. 309 - Range vs Time
Fig. 310 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 311 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 312 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 313 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 314 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 315 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 316 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 317 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 318 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 319 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 320 - Roll Angle vs Range

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3H - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = G-5

Fig. 321 - Range vs Time
Fig. 322 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 323 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 324 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 325 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 326 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 327 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 328 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 329 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 330 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 331 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 332 - Roll Angle vs Range

3I - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = Z-3

Fig. 333 - Range vs Time
Fig. 334 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 335 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 336 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 337 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 338 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 339 - angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 340 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 341 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 342 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 343 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 344 - Roll Angle vs Range

3J - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = G-5

Fig. 345 - Range vs Time
Fig. 346 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 347 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 348 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 349 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range

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Fig. 350 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 351 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 352 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 353 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 354 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 355 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 356 - Roll Angle vs Range

3K - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-5

Fig. 357 - Range vs Time
Fig. 358 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 359 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 360 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 361 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 362 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 363 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 364 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 365 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 366 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 367 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 368 - Roll Angle vs Range

3L - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = G-6

Fig. 369 - Range vs Time
Fig. 370 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 371 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 372 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 373 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 374 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 375 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 376 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 377 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 378 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 379 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 380 - Roll Angle vs Range

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3M - Fighter Altitude = 10,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = D-6

Fig. 381 - Range vs Time
Fig. 382 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 383 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 384 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 385 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 386 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 387 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 388 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 389 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 390 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 391 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 392 - Roll Angle vs Range

FAMILY 4

$T_0 = 45^\circ$

Target Altitude = 65,000 ft

Target Velocity = M 2.0

Fighter Velocity at Pull-up = V_{max}

4A - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-6

Fig. 393 - Range vs Time
Fig. 394 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 395 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 396 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 397 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 398 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 399 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 400 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 401 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 402 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 403 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 404 - Roll Angle vs Range

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4B - Fighter Altitude = 58,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-4

Fig. 405 - Range vs Time
Fig. 406 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 407 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 408 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 409 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 410 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 411 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 412 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 413 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 414 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 415 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 416 - Roll Angle vs Range

4C - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-4

Fig. 417 - Range vs Time
Fig. 418 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 419 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 420 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 421 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 422 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 423 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 424 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 425 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 426 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 427 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 428 - Roll Angle vs Range

4D - Fighter Altitude = 50,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = F-3

Fig. 429 - Range vs Time
Fig. 430 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 431 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 432 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 433 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range

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Fig. 434 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 435 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 436 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 437 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 438 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 439 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 440 - Roll Angle vs Range

4E - Fighter Altitude = 40,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = A-6

Fig. 441 - Range vs Time
Fig. 442 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 443 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 444 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 445 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 446 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 447 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 448 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 449 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 450 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 451 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 452 - Roll Angle vs Range

4F - Fighter Altitude = 30,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = B-3

Fig. 453 - Range vs Time
Fig. 454 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 455 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 456 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 457 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 458 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 459 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 460 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 461 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 462 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 463 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 464 - Roll Angle vs Range

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4G - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = B-4

Fig. 465 - Range vs Time
Fig. 466 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 467 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 468 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 469 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 470 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 471 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 472 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 473 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 474 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 475 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 476 - Roll Angle vs Range

4H - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = C-3

Fig. 477 - Range vs Time
Fig. 478 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 479 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 480 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 481 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 482 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 483 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 484 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 485 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 486 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 487 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 488 - Roll Angle vs Range

4I - Fighter Altitude = 20,000 ft
Box in Probability Grid = E-3

Fig. 489 - Range vs Time
Fig. 490 - Azimuth Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 491 - Elevation Gimbal Angle vs Range
Fig. 492 - Line of Sight Rate (Azimuth Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 493 - Line of Sight Rate (Elevation Plane of Antenna) vs Range
Fig. 494 - Load Factor vs Range
Fig. 495 - Angle of Attack vs Range
Fig. 496 - Fighter Velocity vs Range
Fig. 497 - Fighter Altitude vs Range
Fig. 498 - Aspect - Angle vs Range
Fig. 499 - Heading Error vs Range
Fig. 500 - Roll Angle vs Range

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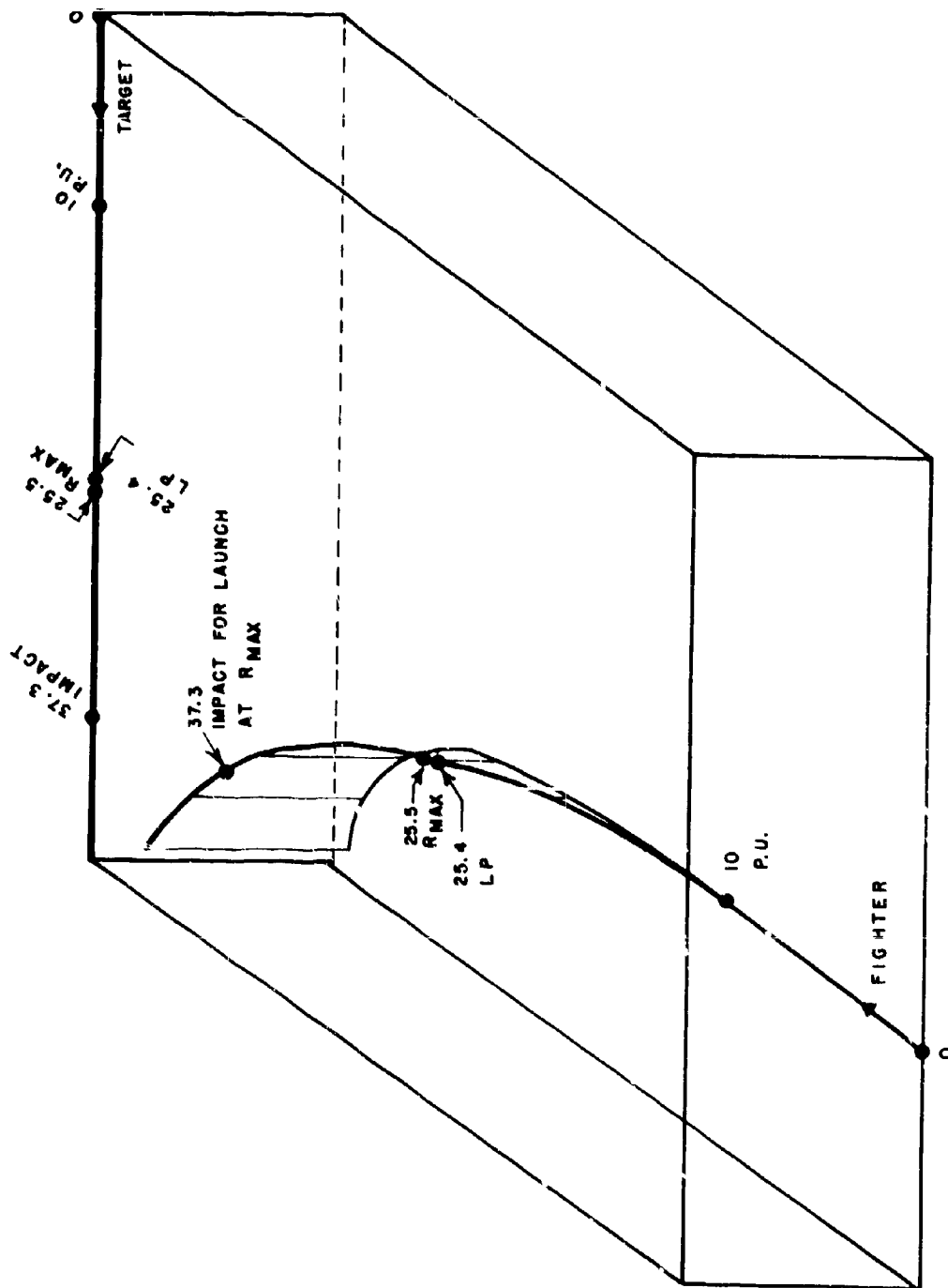


Fig. 1- Typical Pull-up Attack

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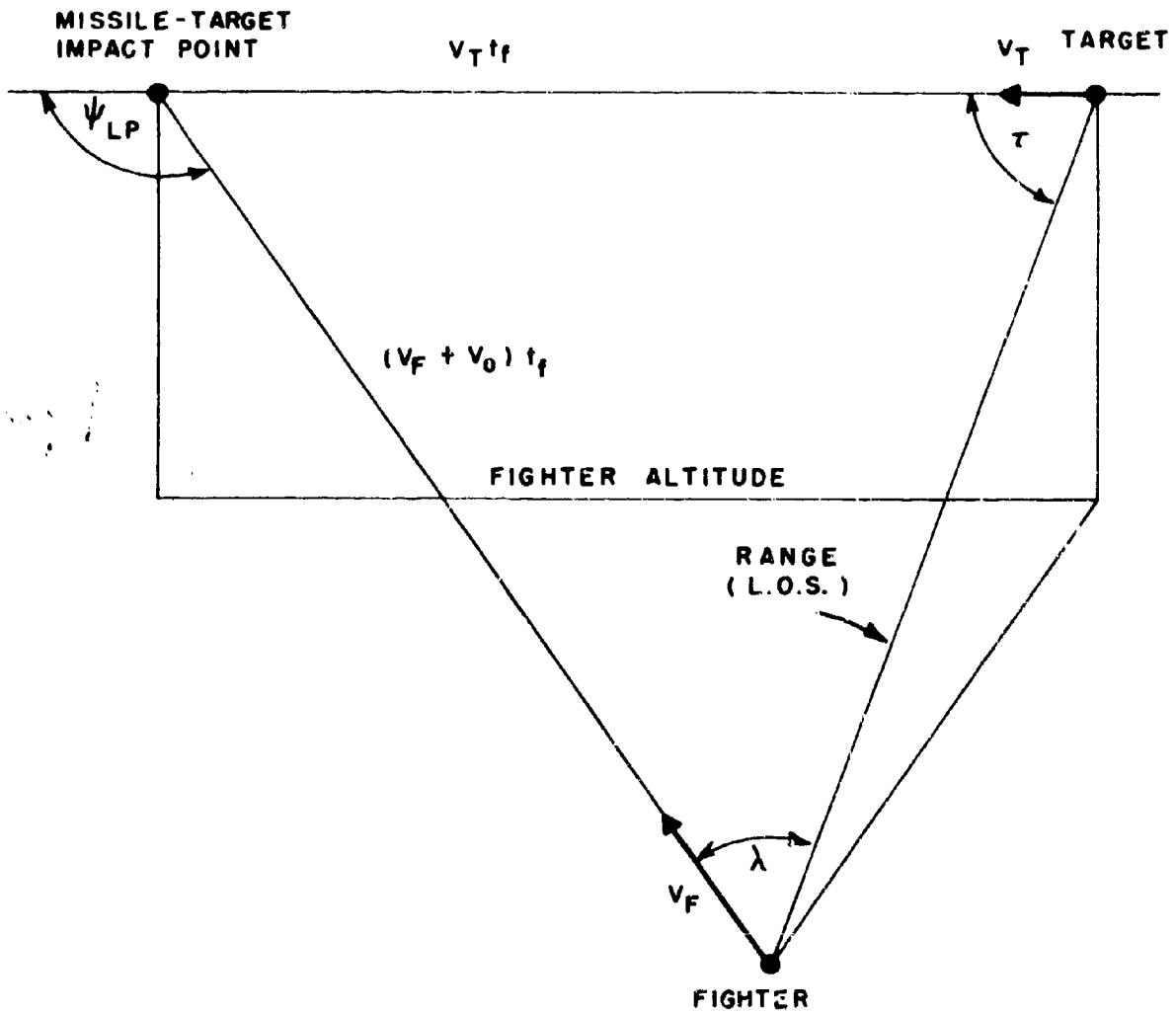


Fig. 2- Lead Pursuit Geometry

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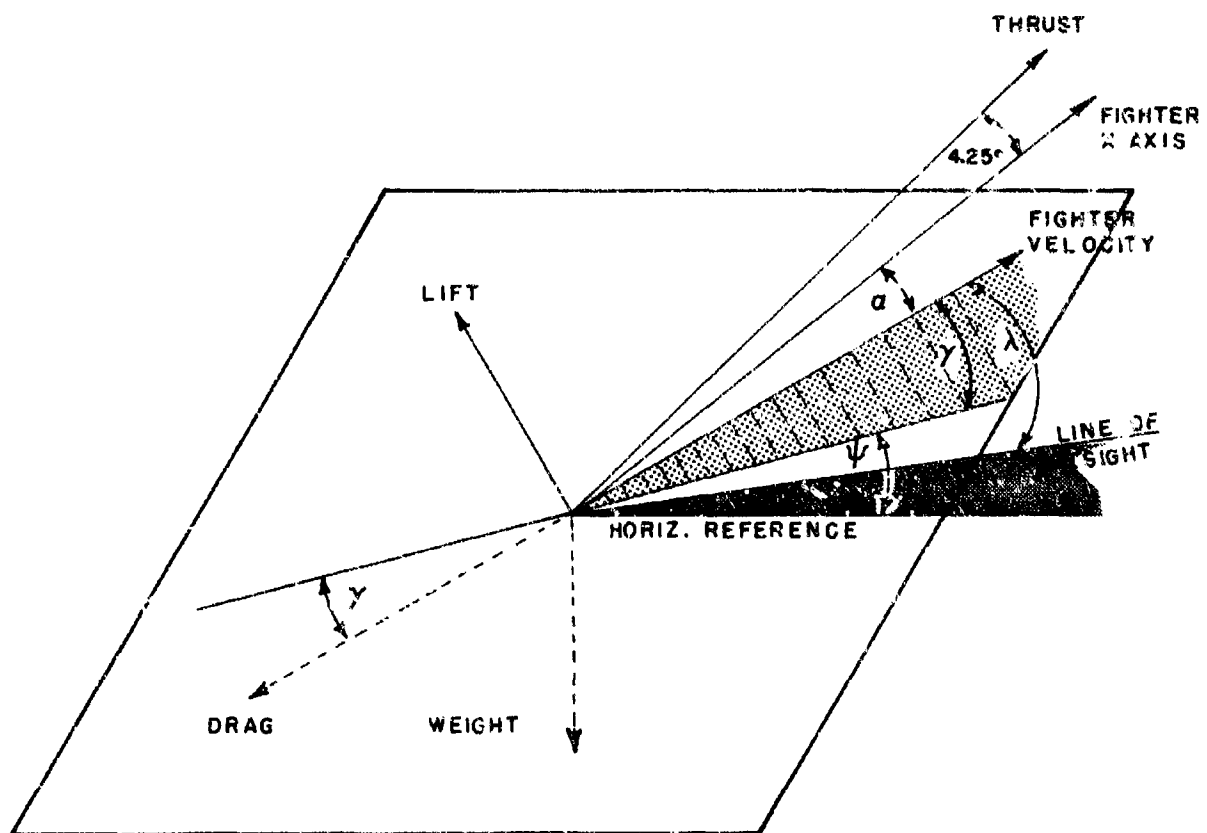


Fig. 3- Fighter Geometry

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Fig. 4 -Probability of Successful Arrival to Missile Launch for
Pull-up Attacks, Head-on - AN/APQ-72 (XN-3) Radar
Mach 2.0 Target 65,000 Ft.
Pull-up 3g or C_L Max

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100

Vectoring Accuracy- $\sigma = 3$ N. Miles in Azimuth
Antenna Coverage
Azimuth $\pm 57^\circ$
Elevation $\pm 57^\circ$

V_F M 2.0 or $V_{F_{Max}}$

Probability of Successful Arrival to Missile Launch (%)

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

0

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

Fighter Altitude - Ft. $\times 10^3$

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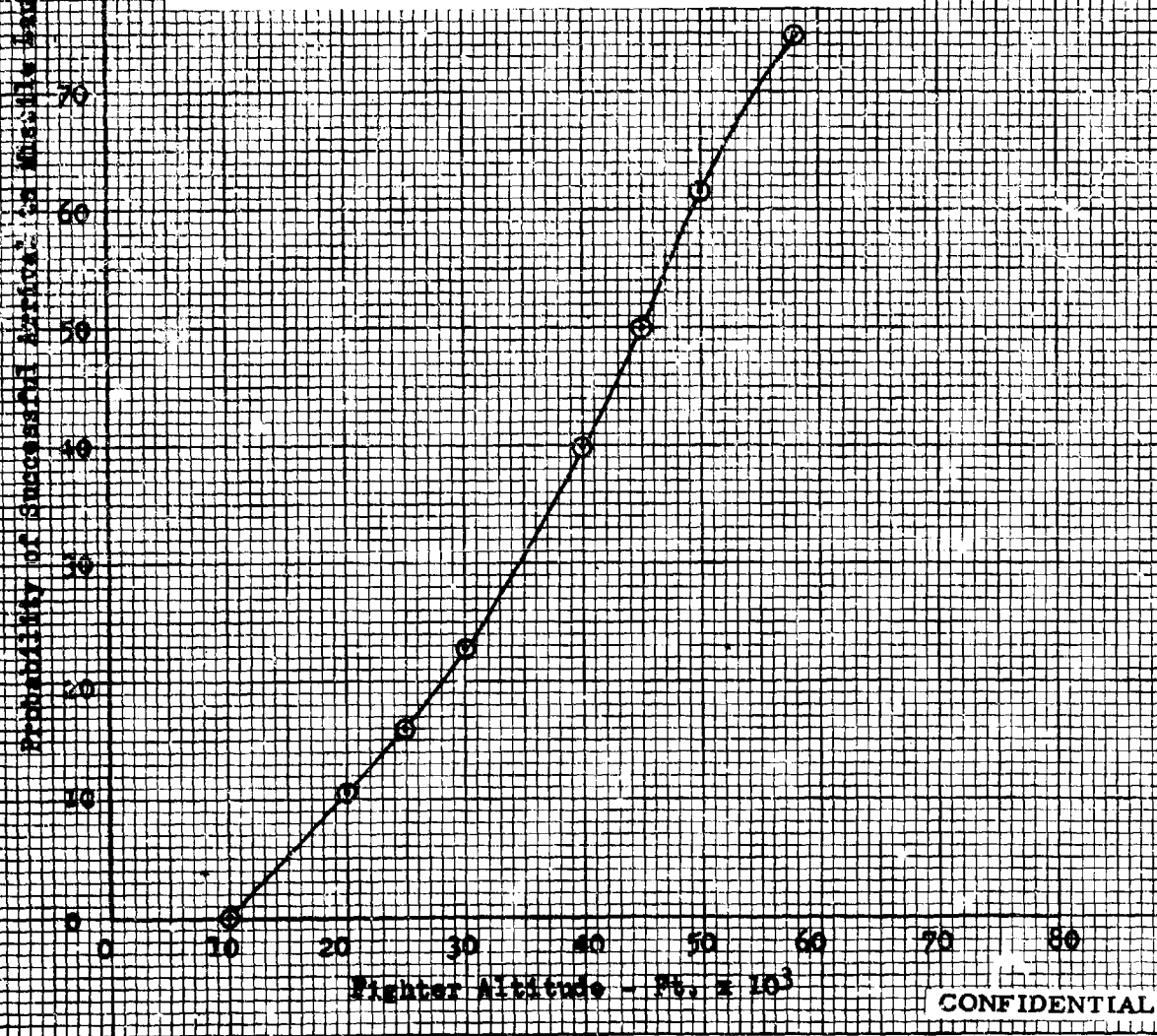
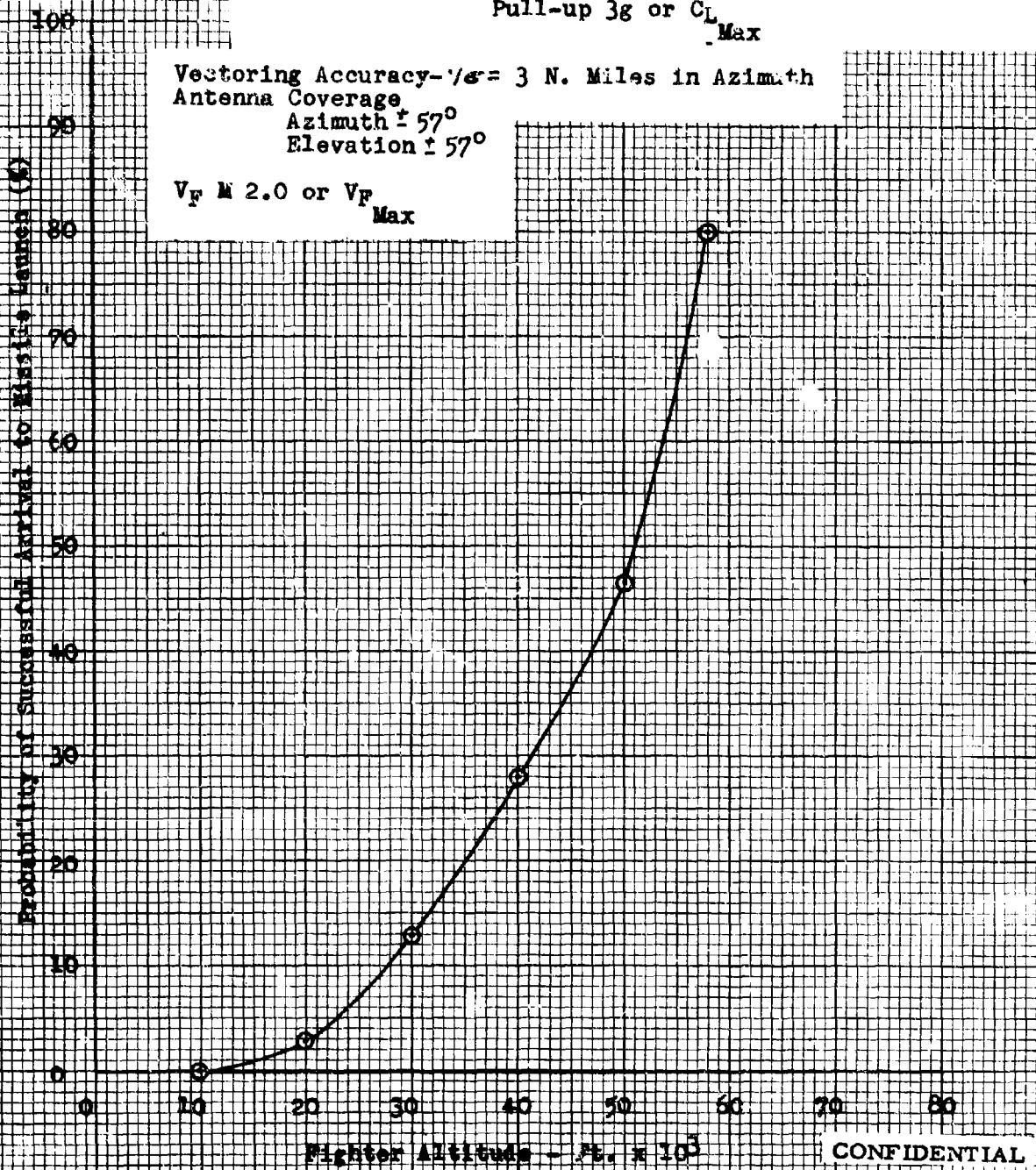


Fig. 5 - Probability of Successful Arrival to Missile Launch for
Pull-up Attacks, $\gamma_0 = 15^\circ$ - AN/APQ-72 (XN-3) Radar

Mach 2.0 Target 65,000

Pull-up $3g$ or C_L Max

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Fig. 6 - Probability of Successful Arrival to Missile Launch for
 Pull-up Attacks, $\gamma_e = 30^\circ$ - AN/APQ-72 (XN-3) Radar
 Mach 2.0 Target 65,000 Ft.
 Pull-up $3g$ or $C_{L_{Max}}$

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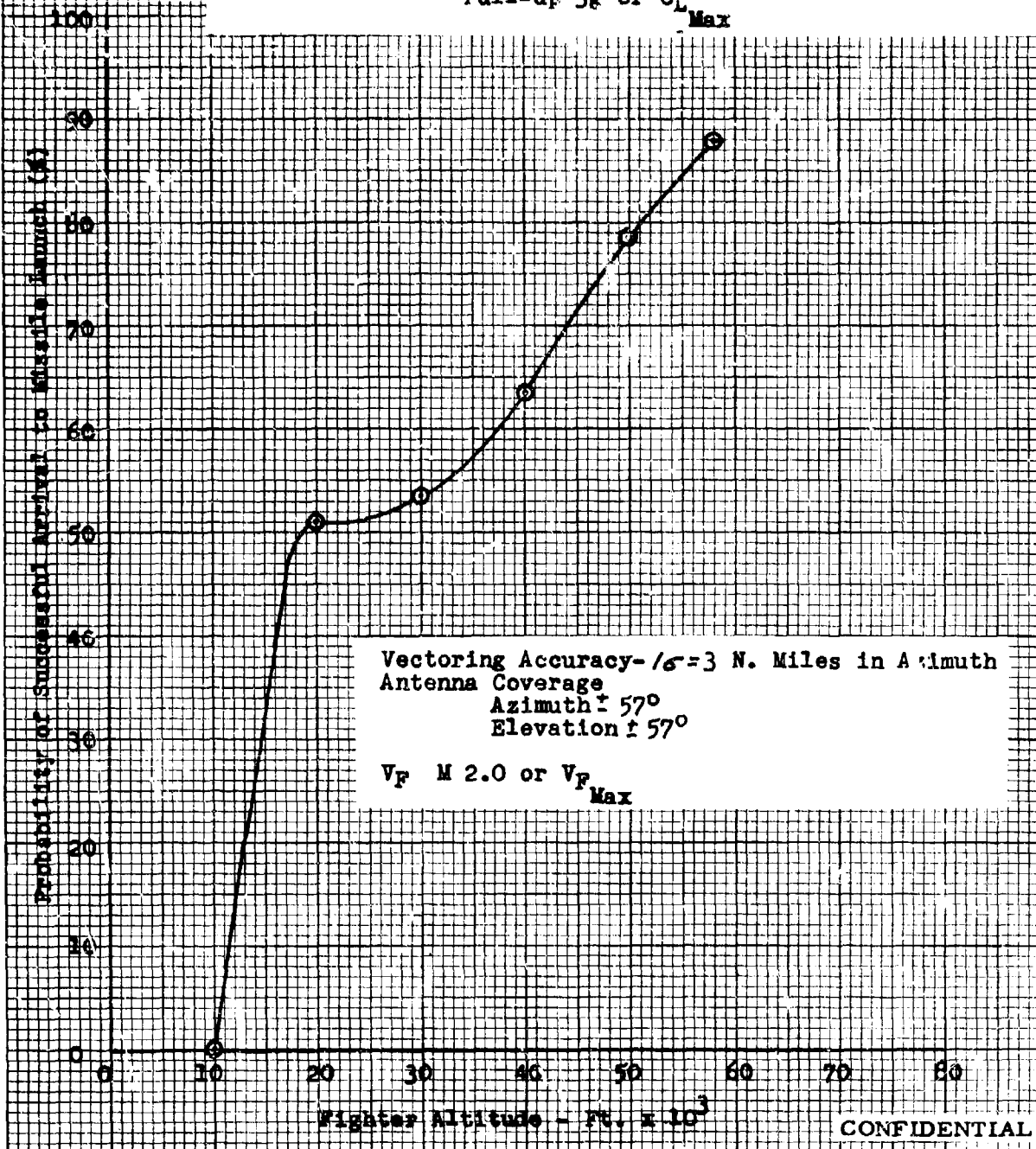
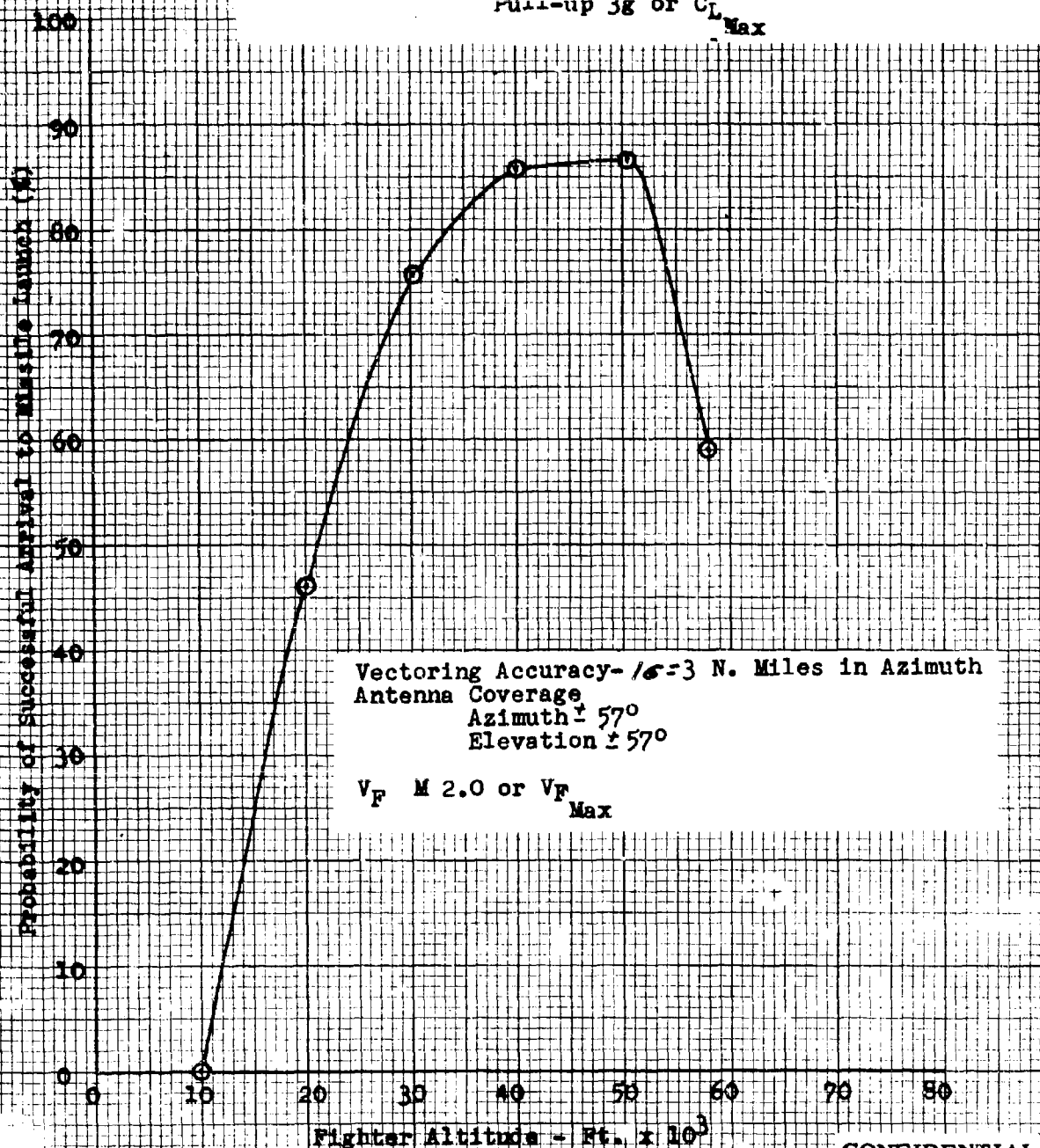


Fig. 7 - Probability of Successful Arrival to Missile Launch for
 Pull-up Attacks, $T_0 = 45^\circ$ - AN/APQ-72 (XN-3) Radar
 Mach 2.0 Target 65,000 Ft.
 Pull-up $3g$ or $C_{L_{Max}}$

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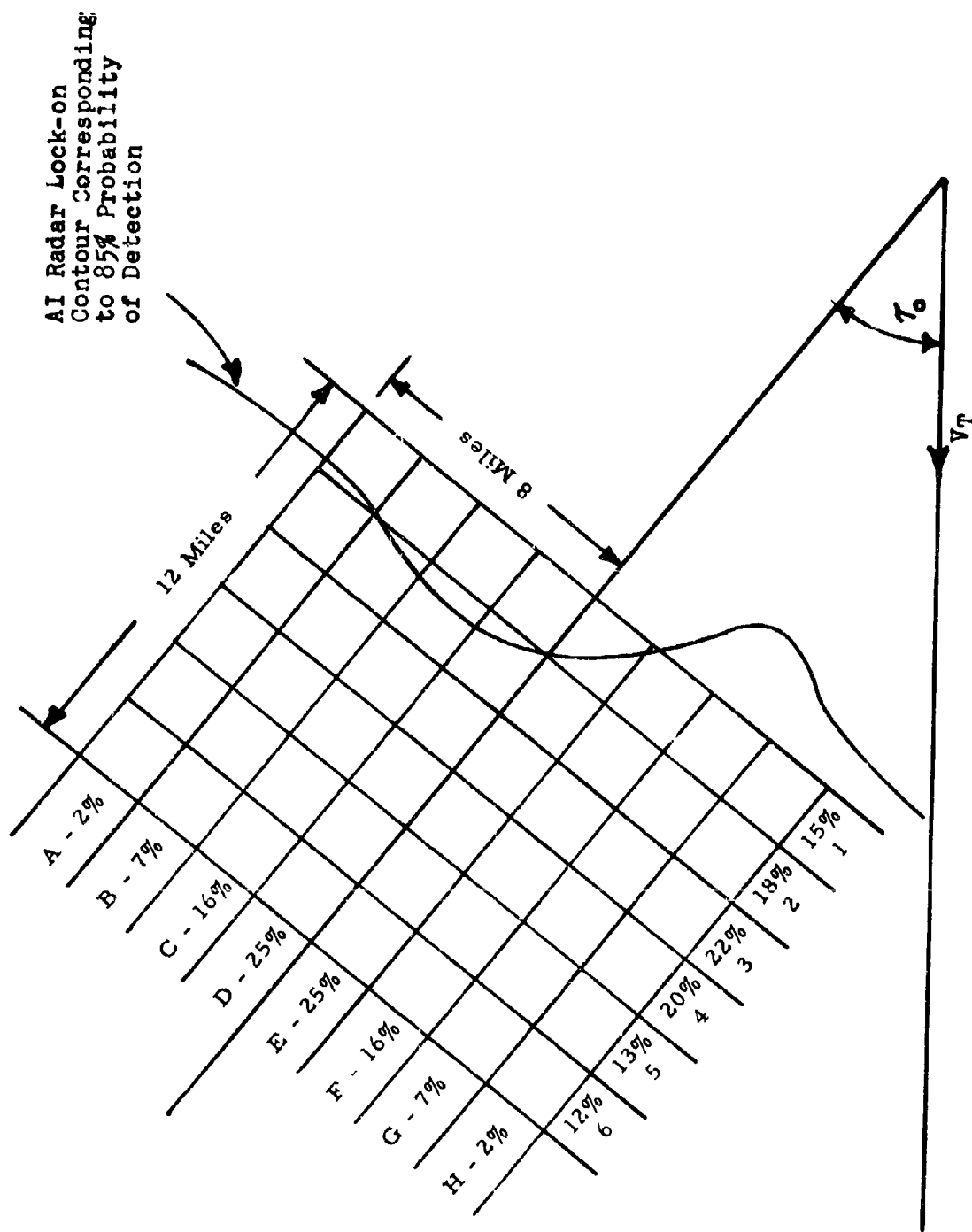
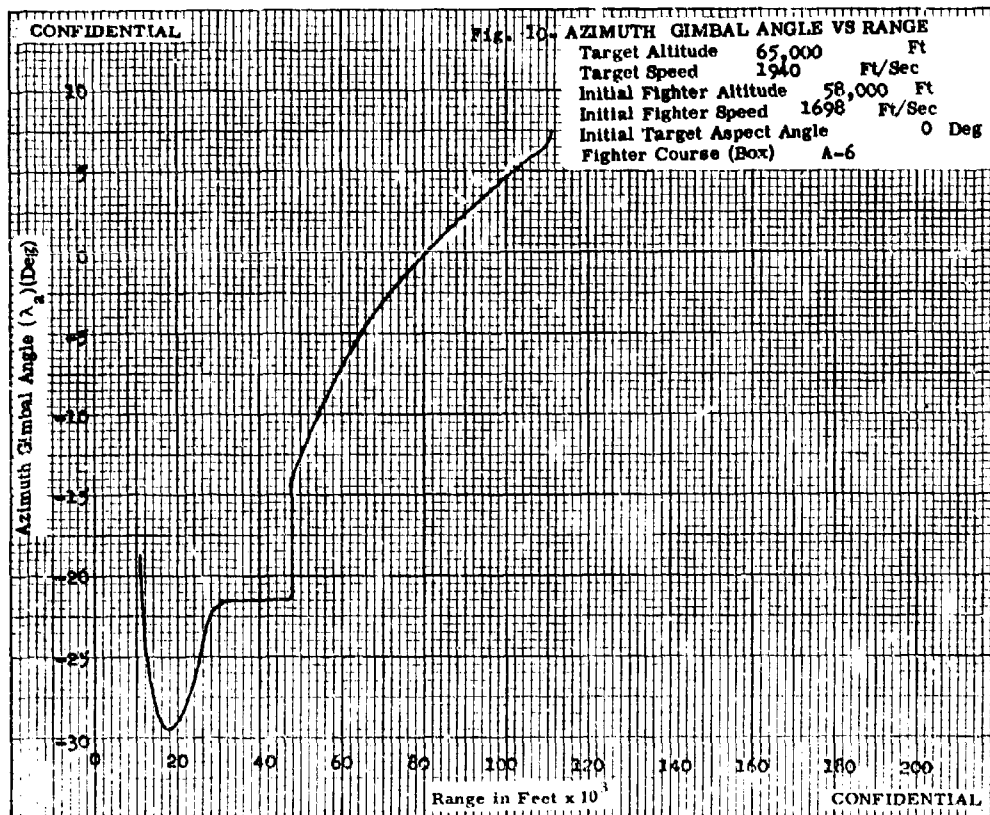
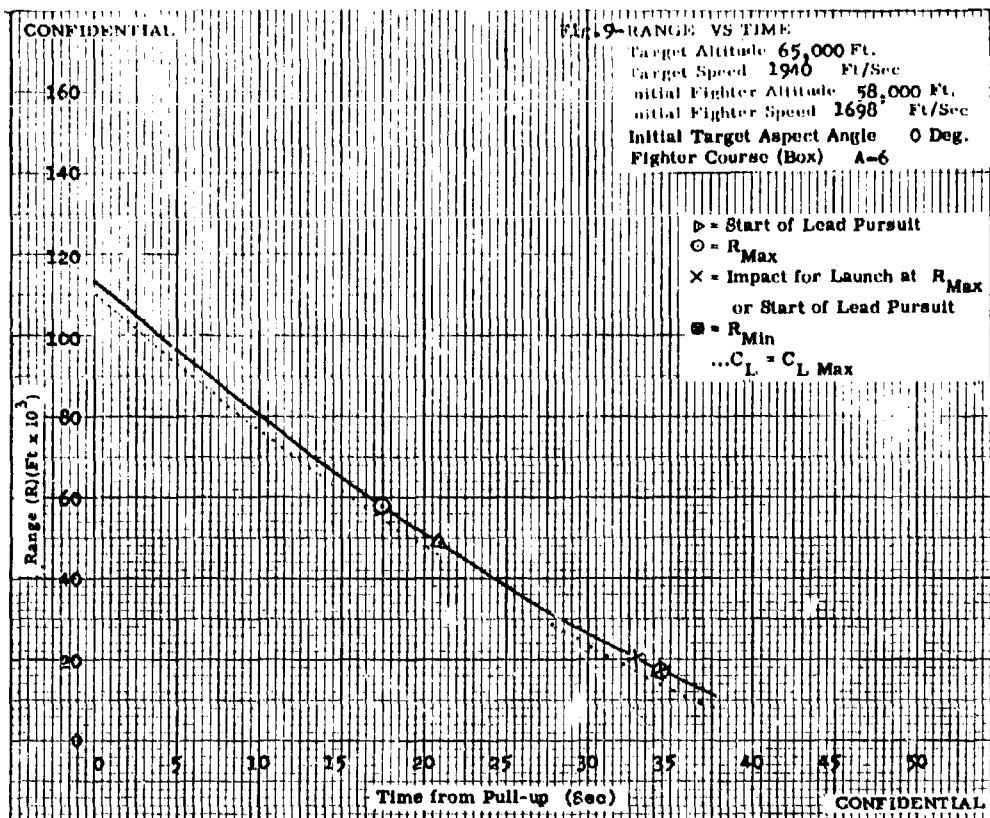
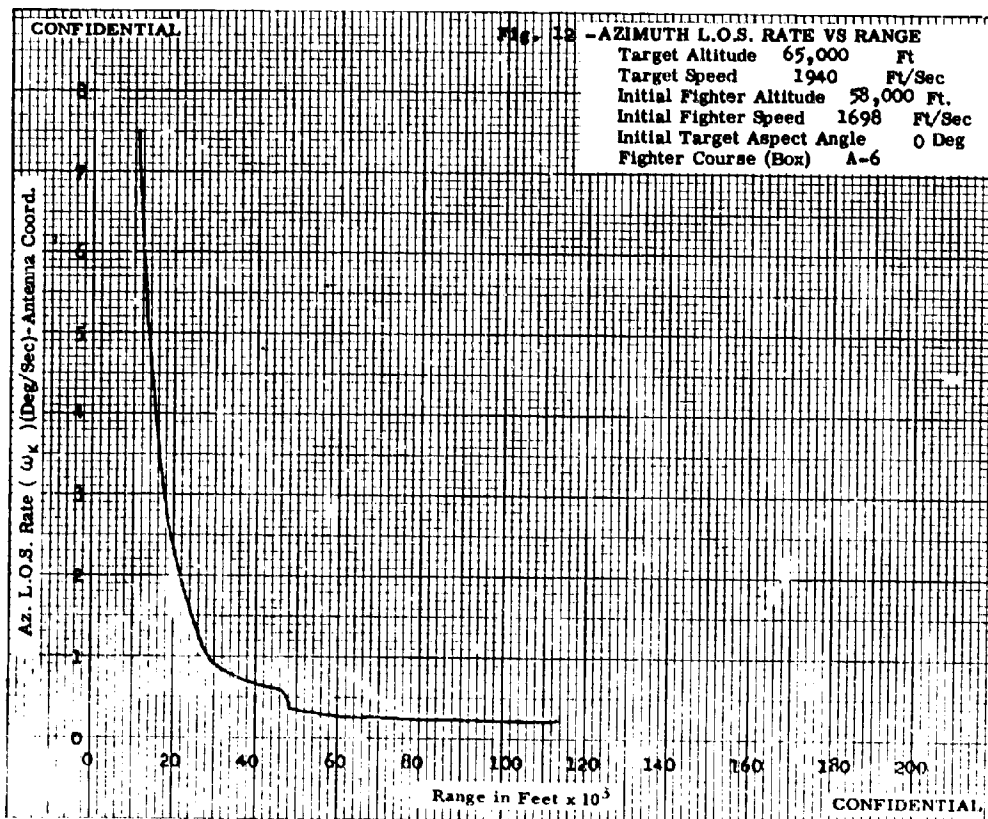
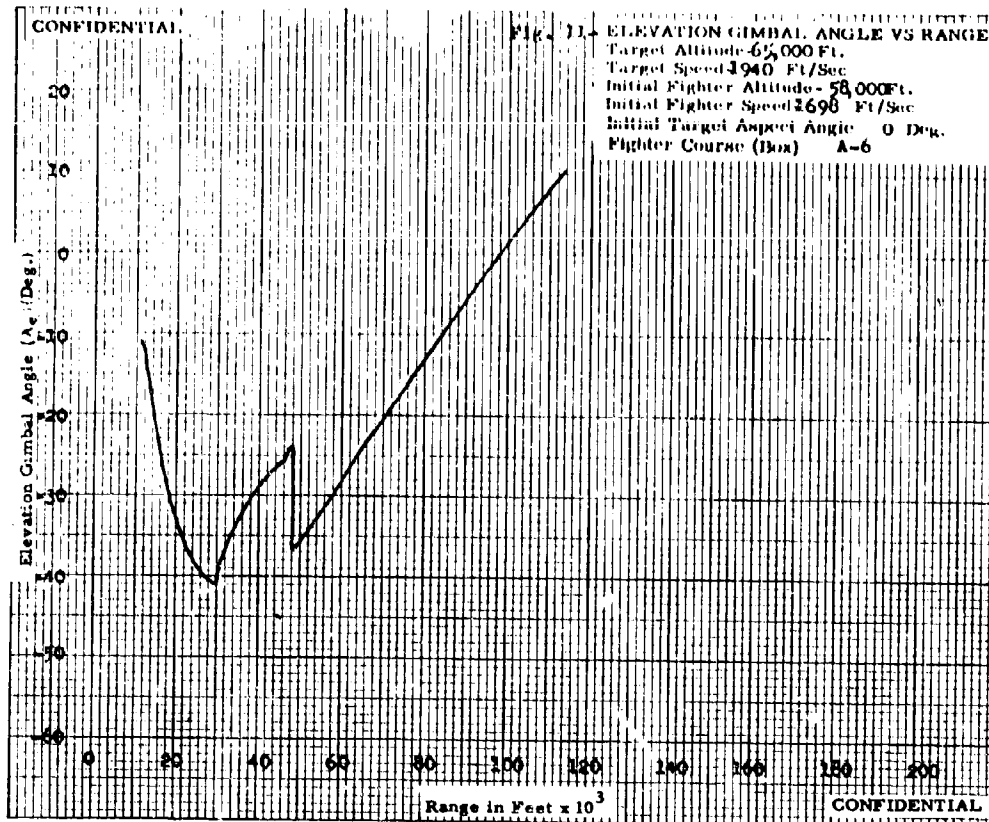
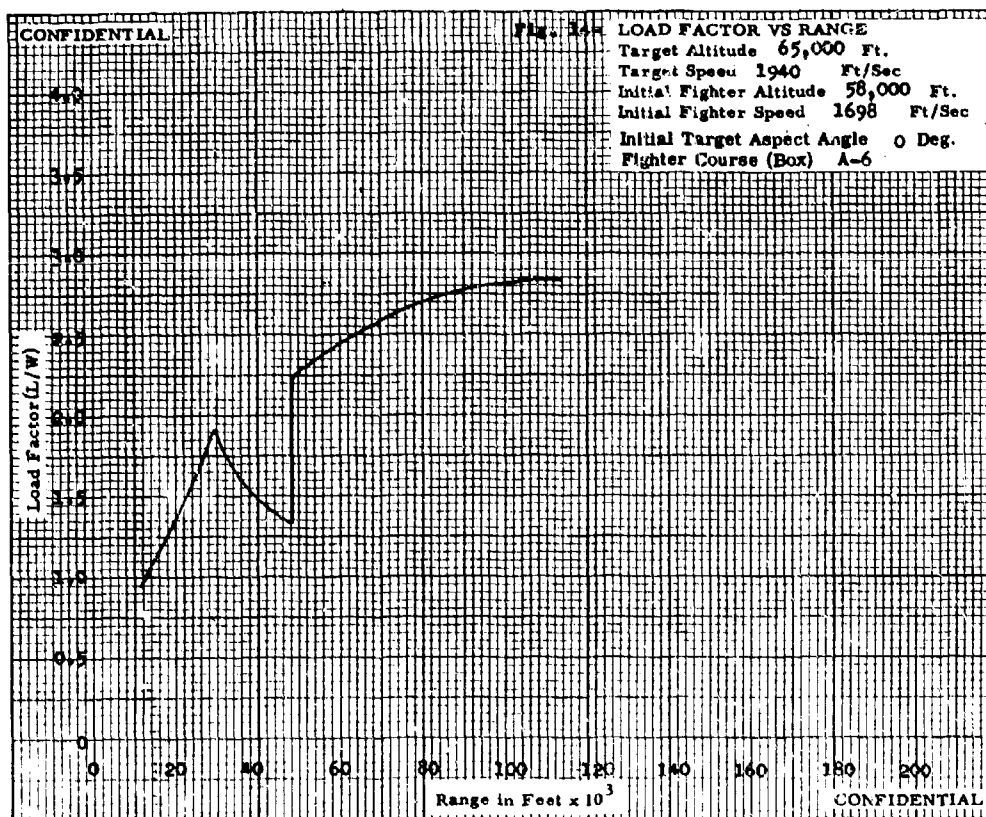
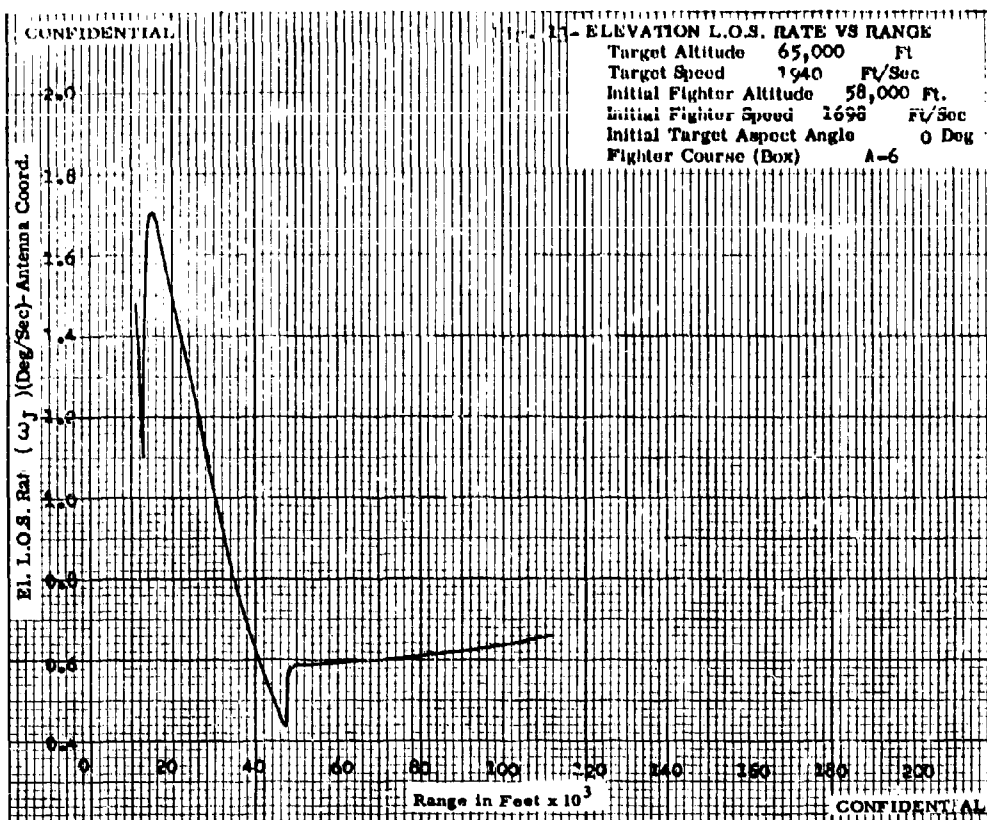


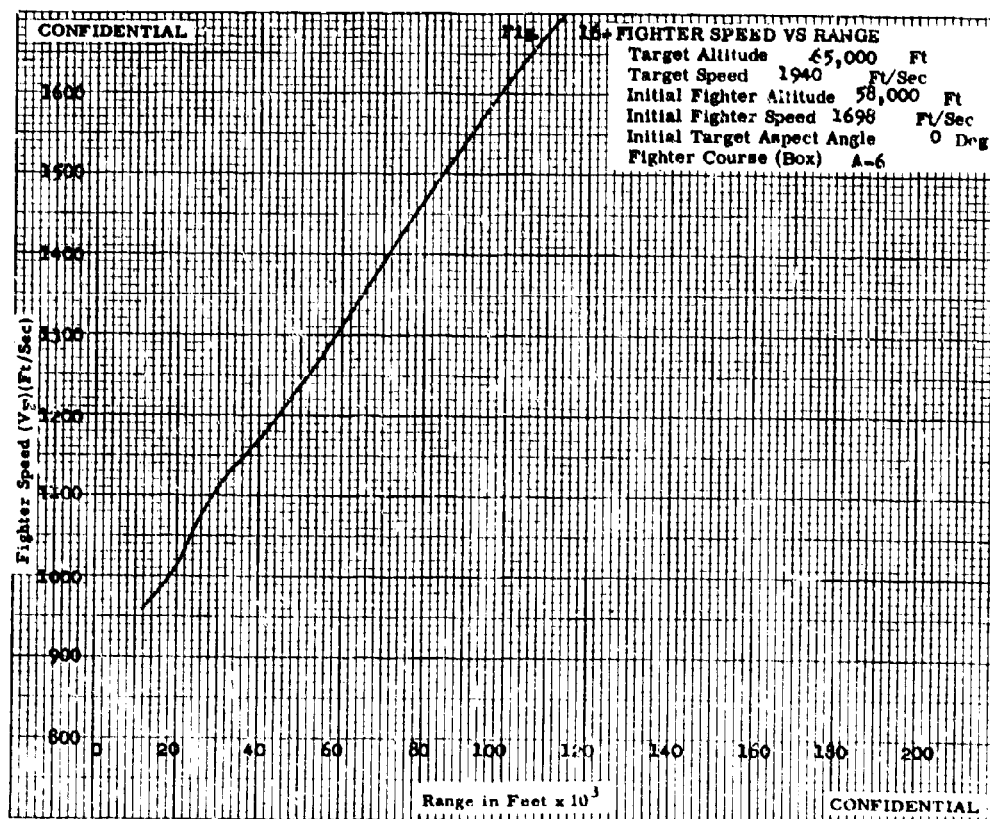
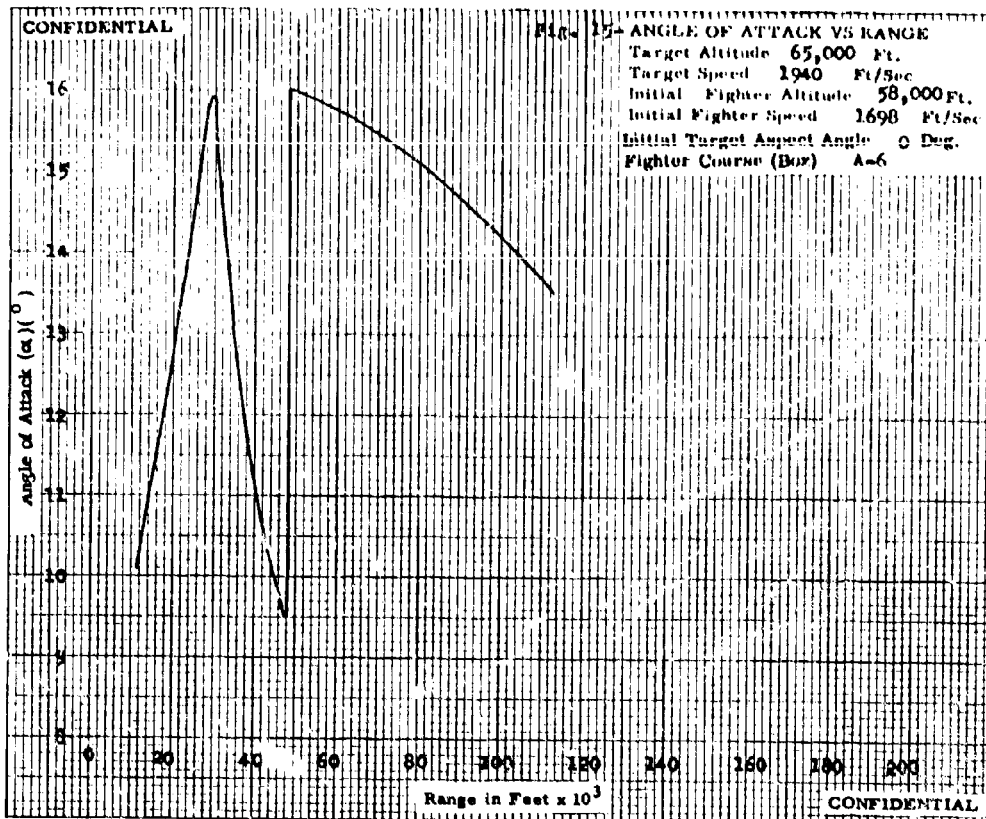
Fig. 8 - Probability Grid from which Intercepts Originate

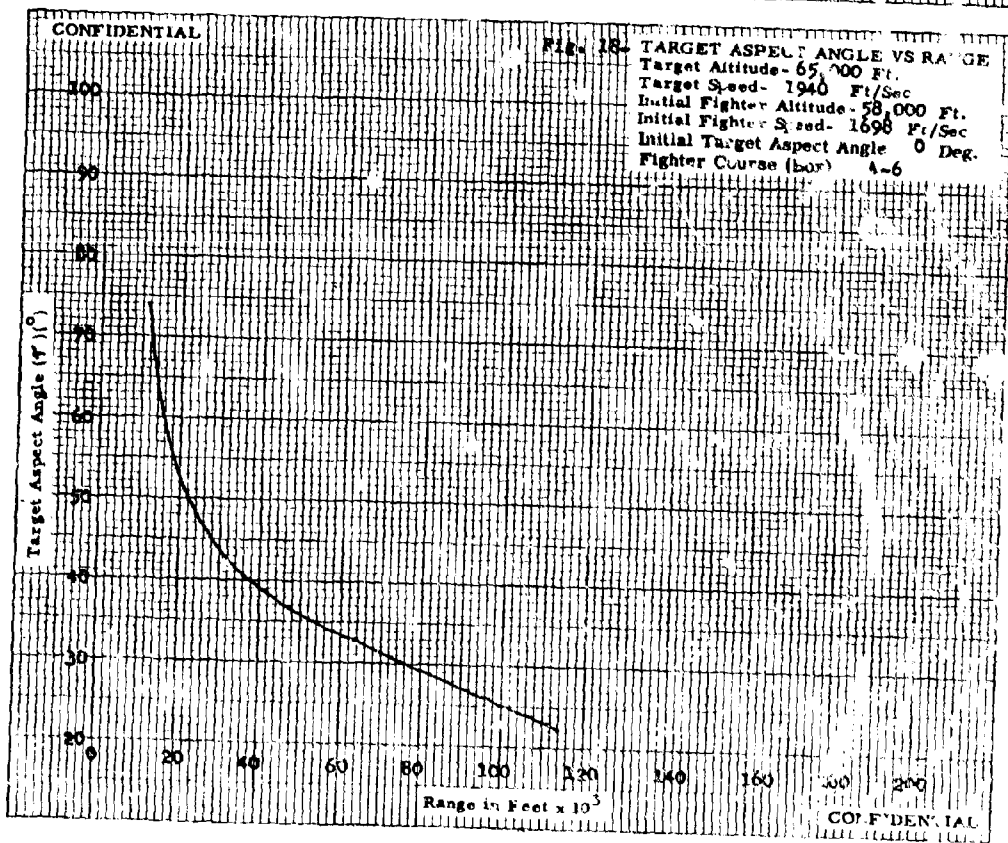
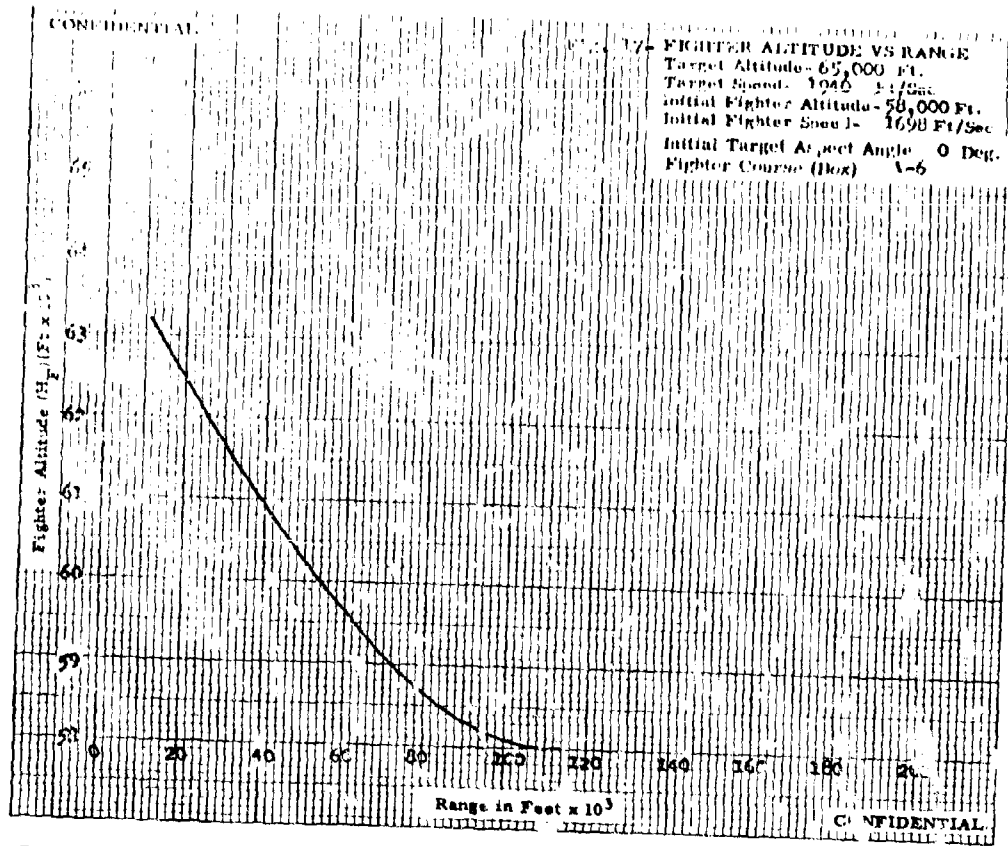
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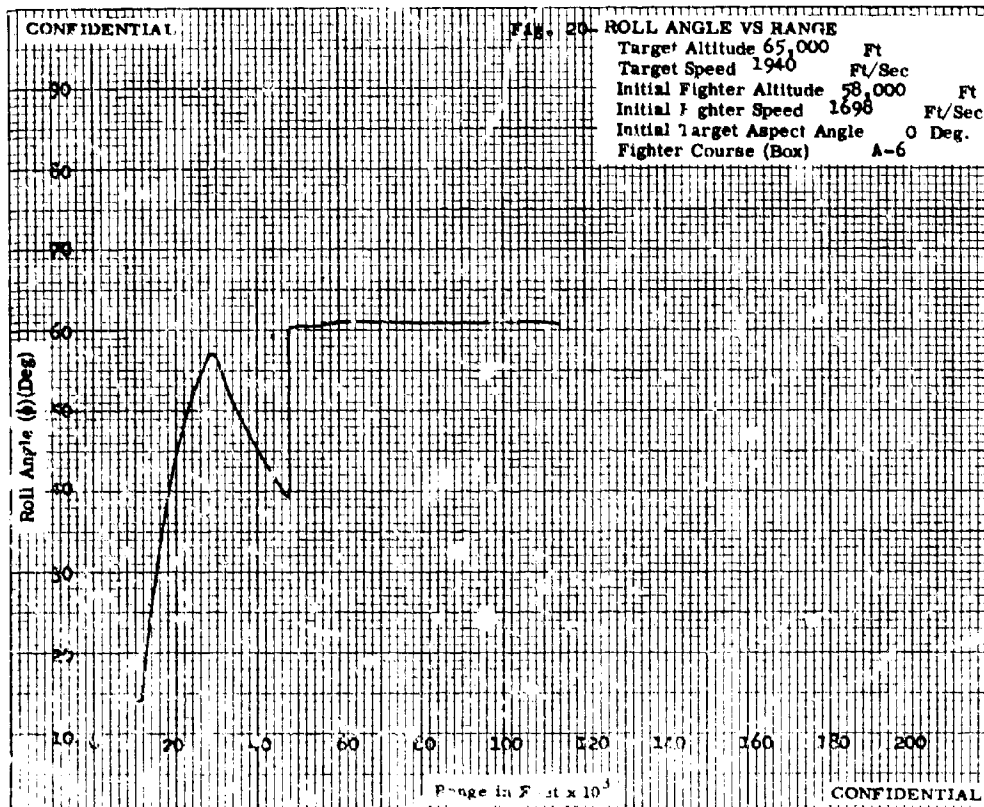
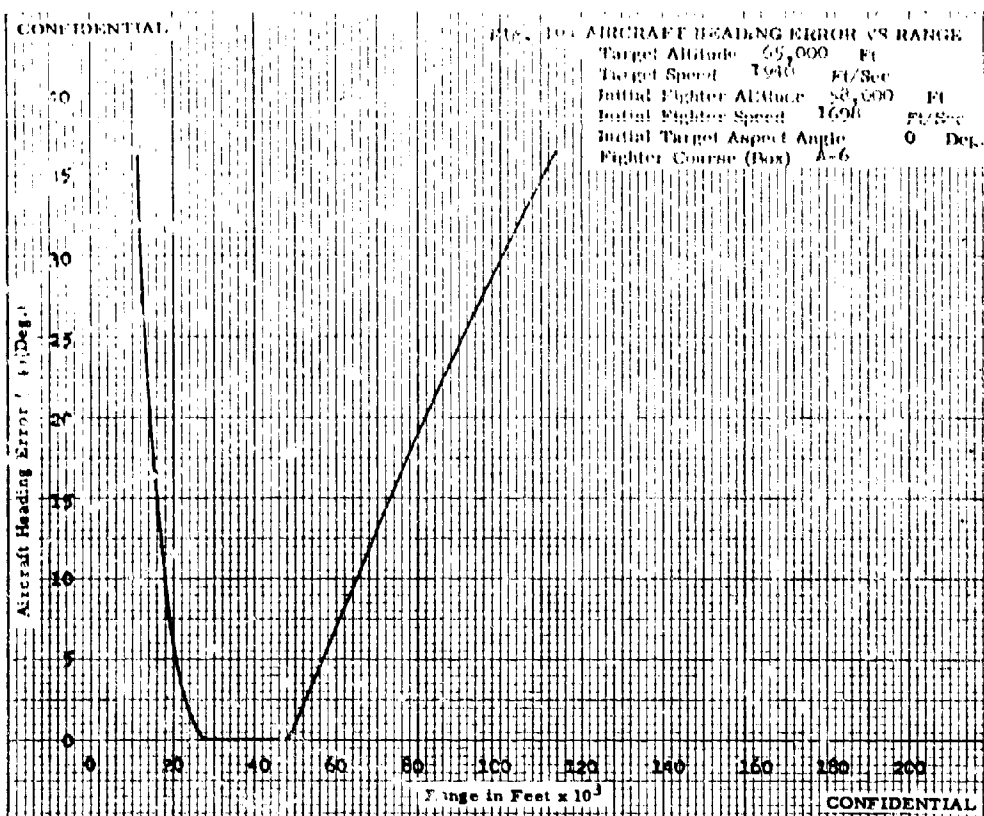


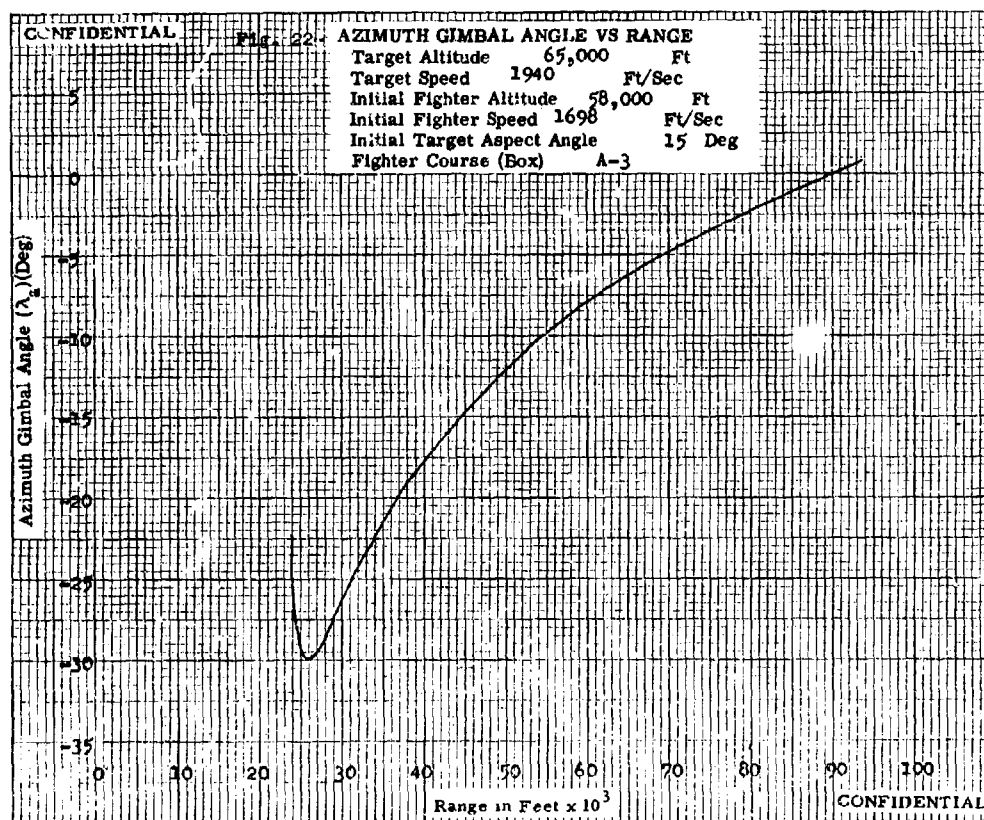
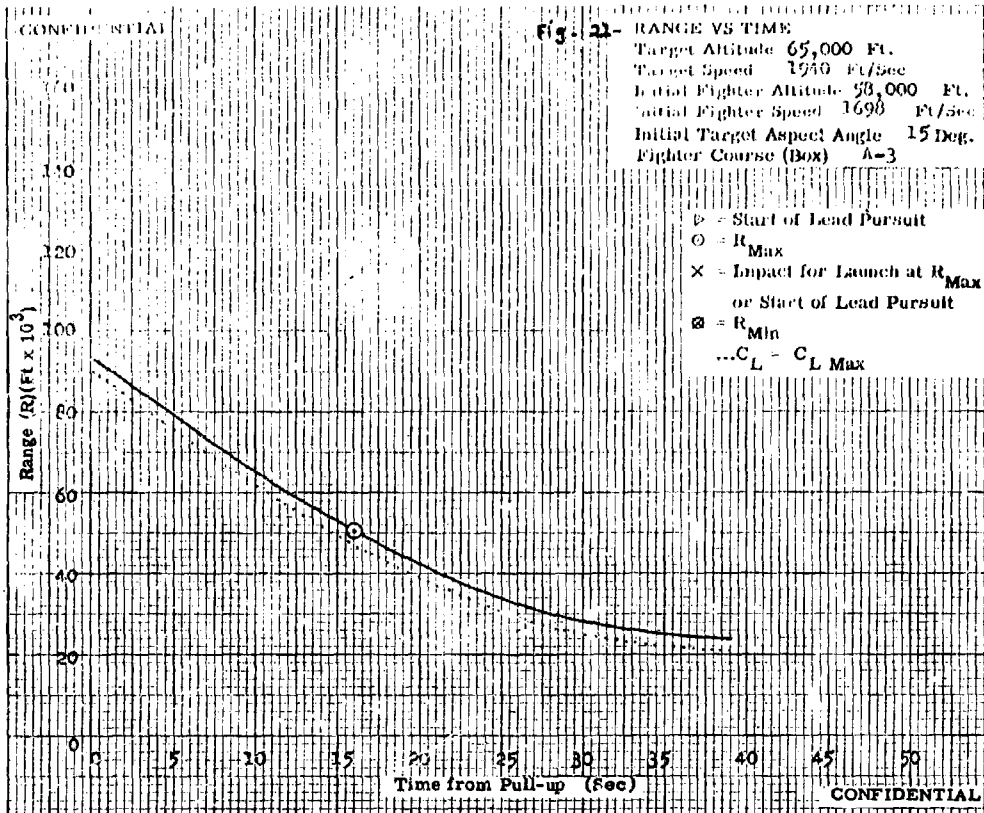


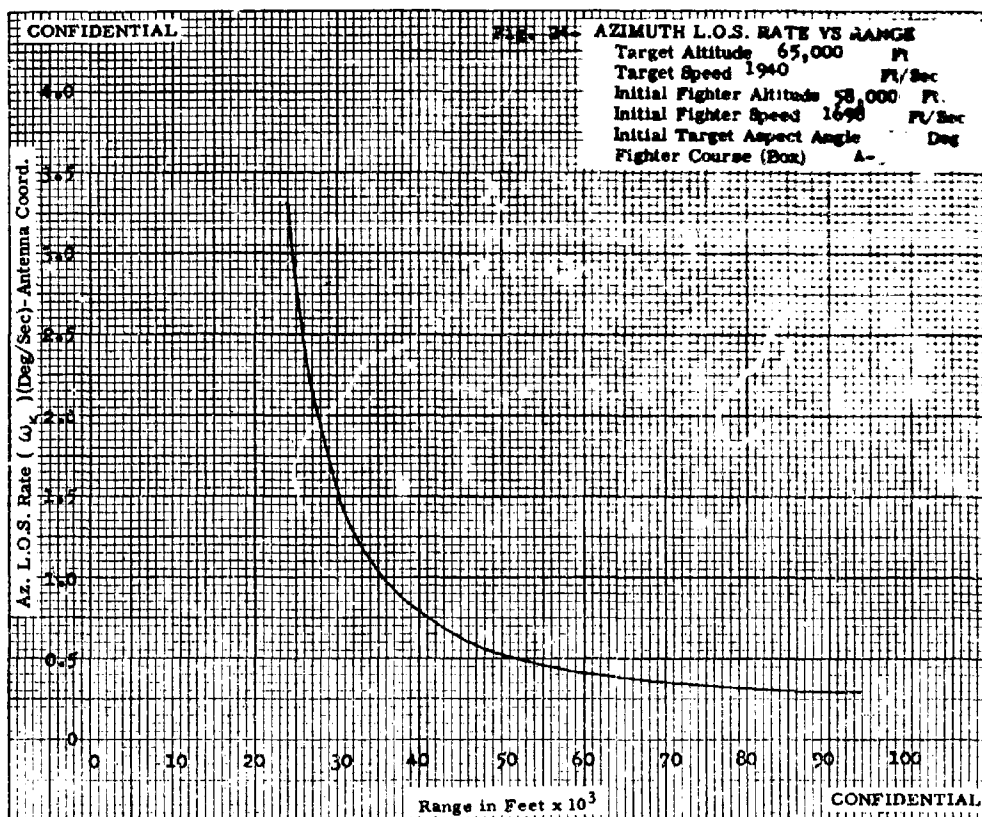
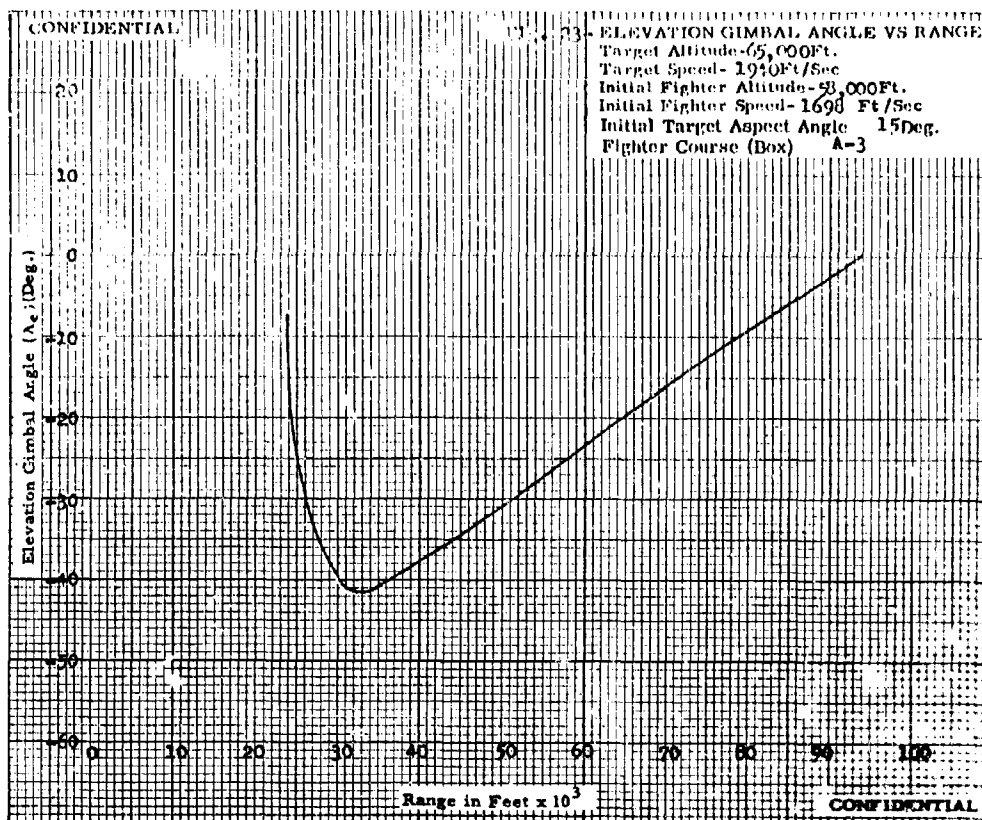


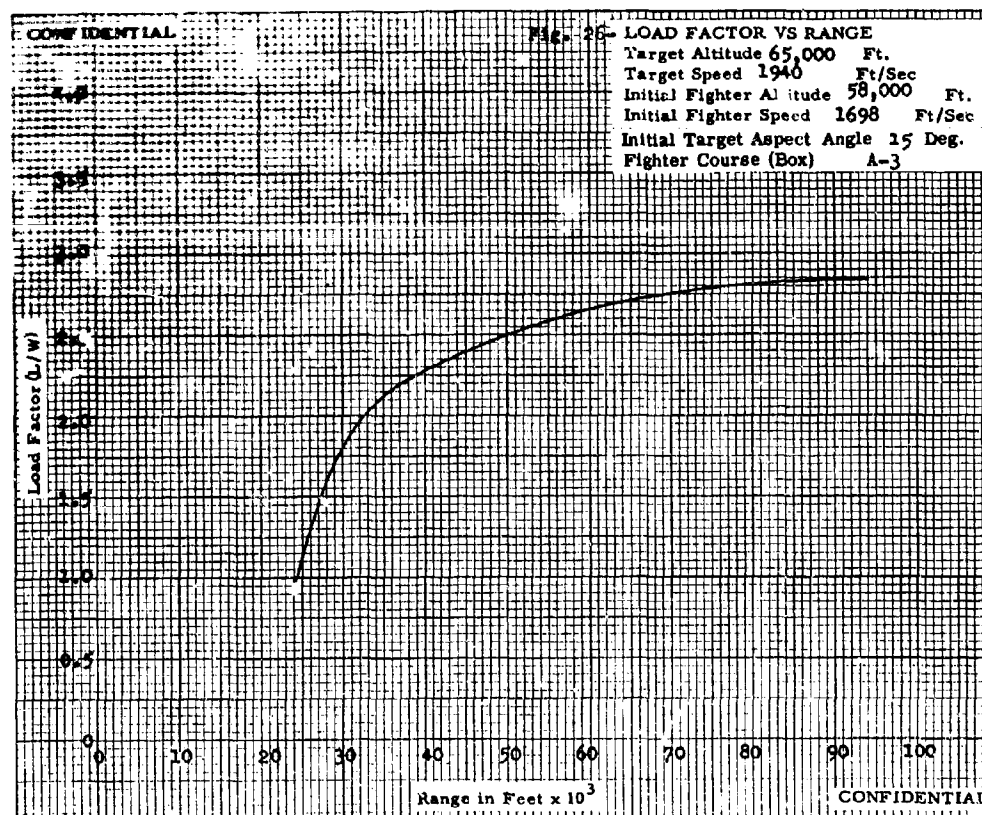
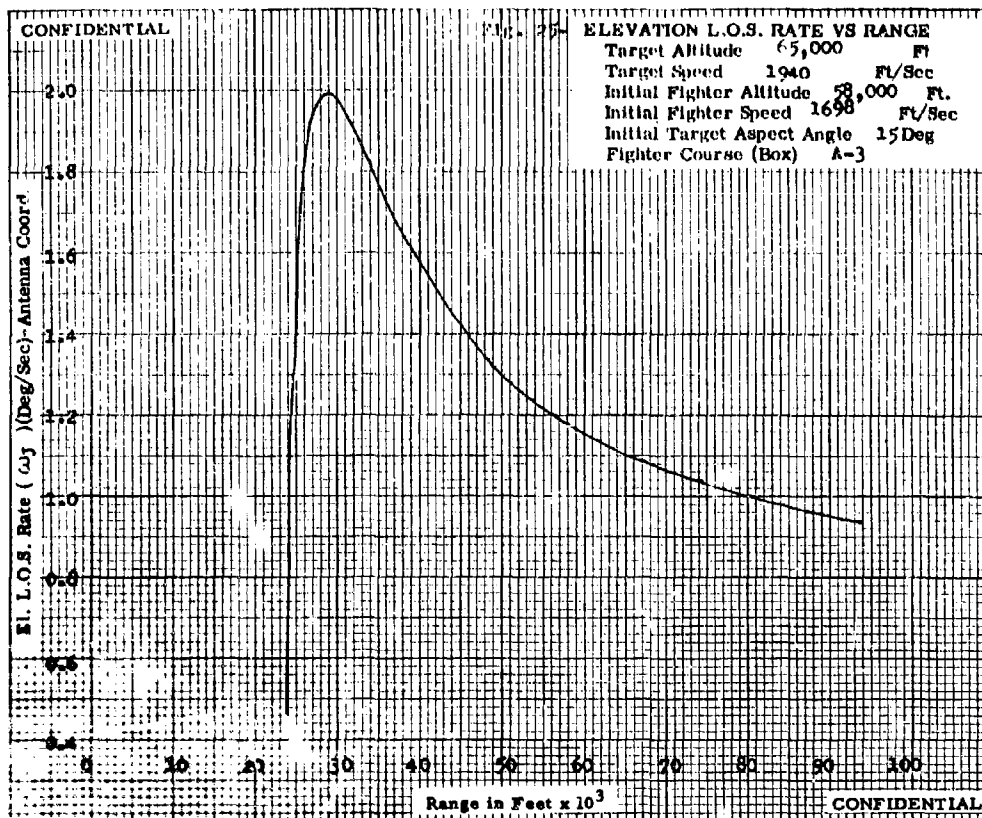


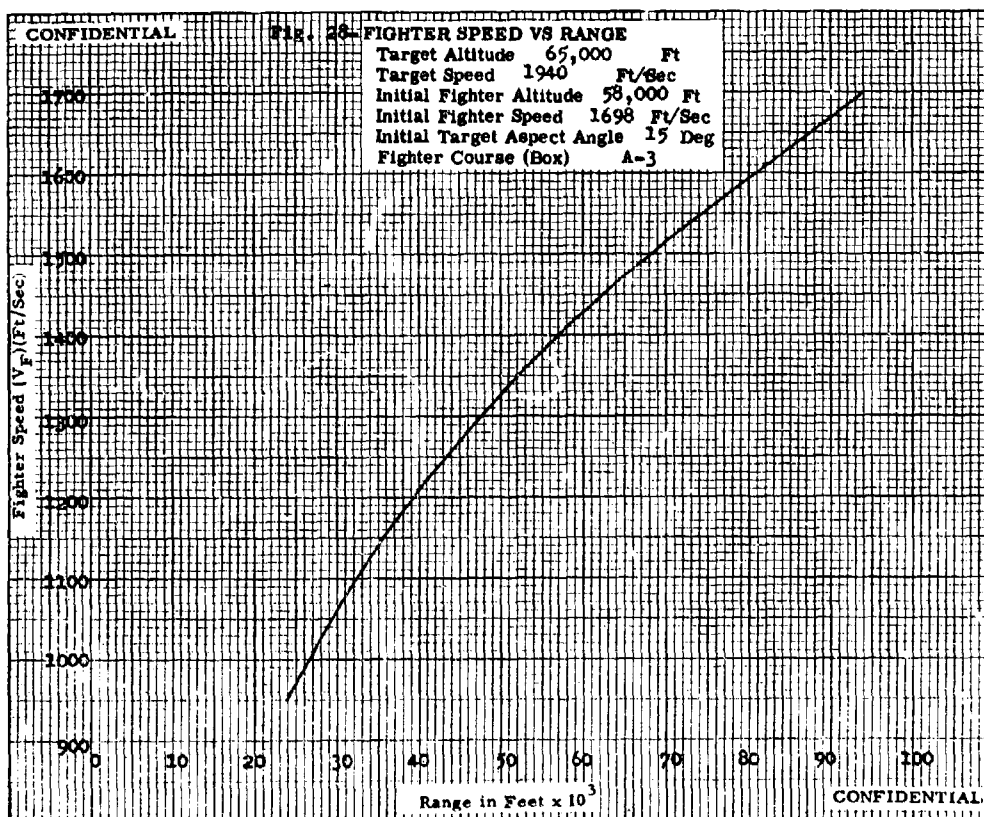
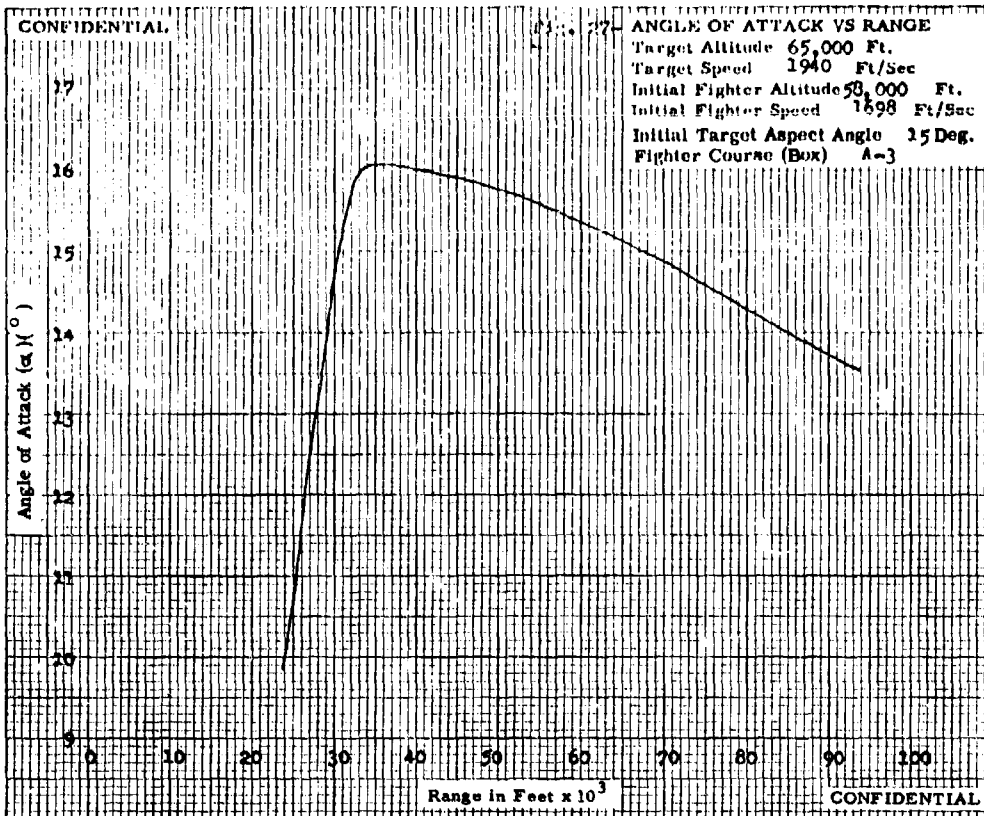


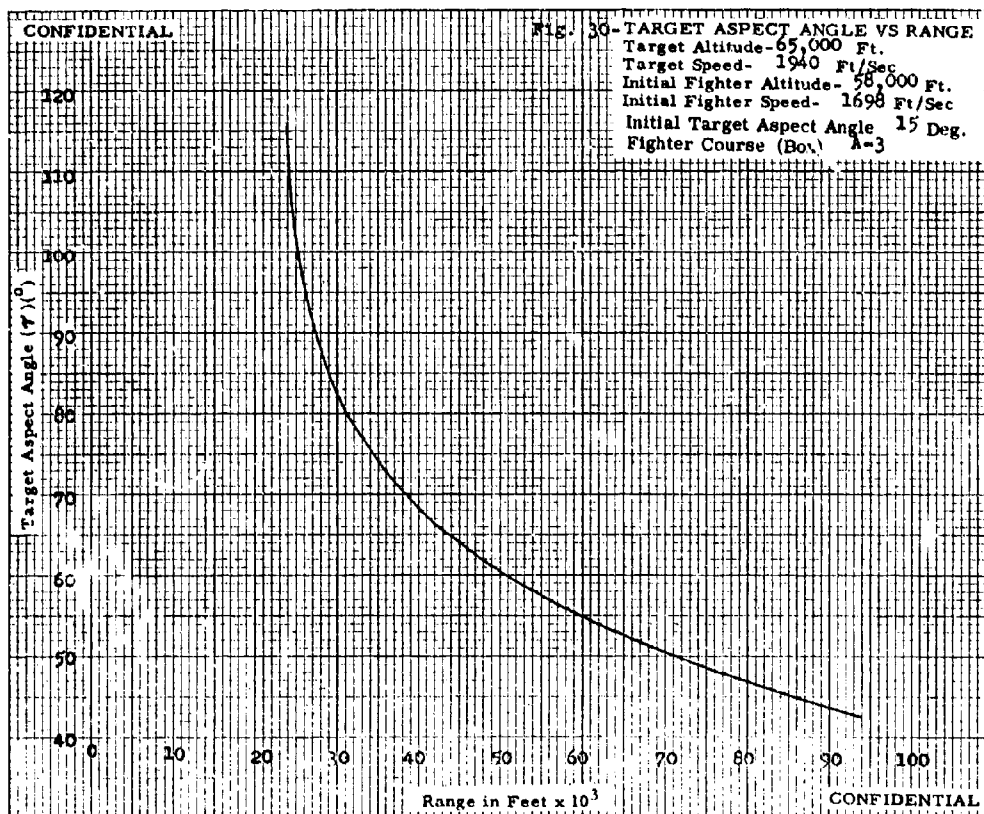
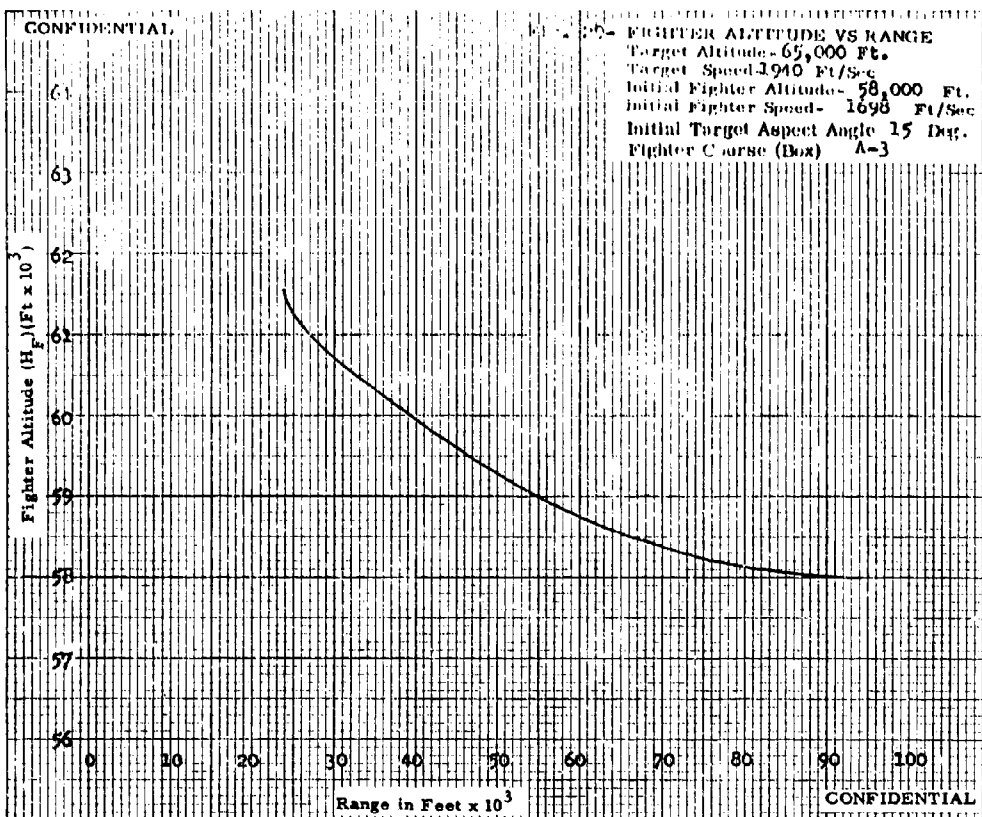


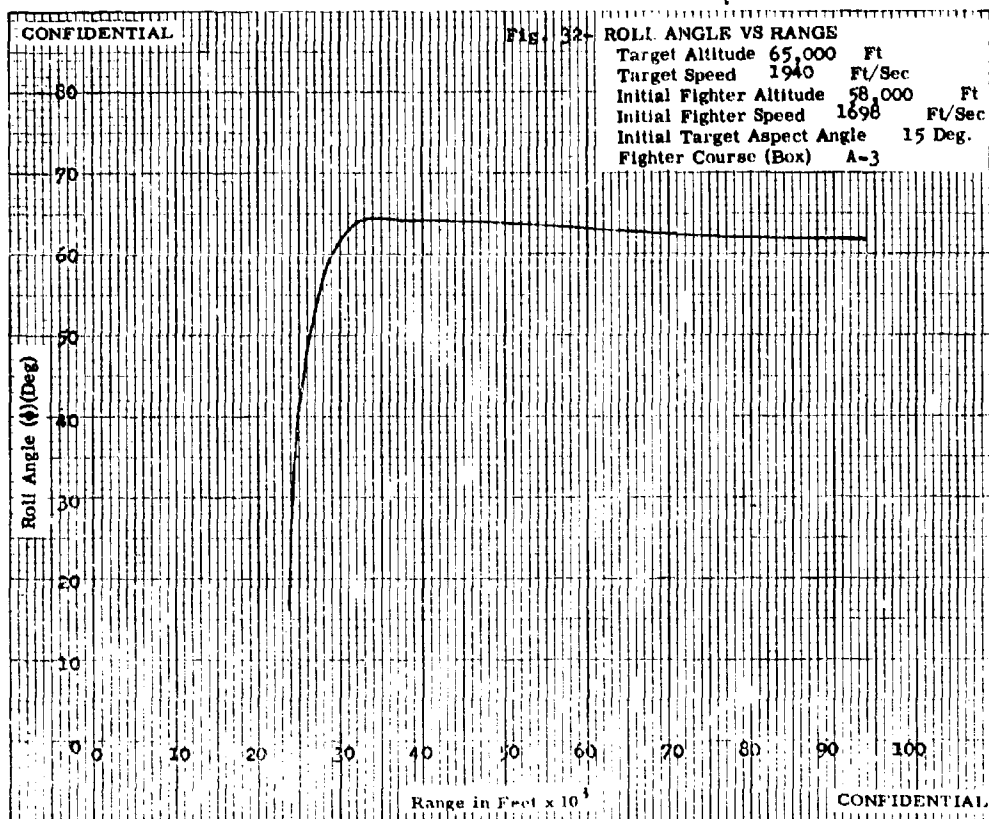
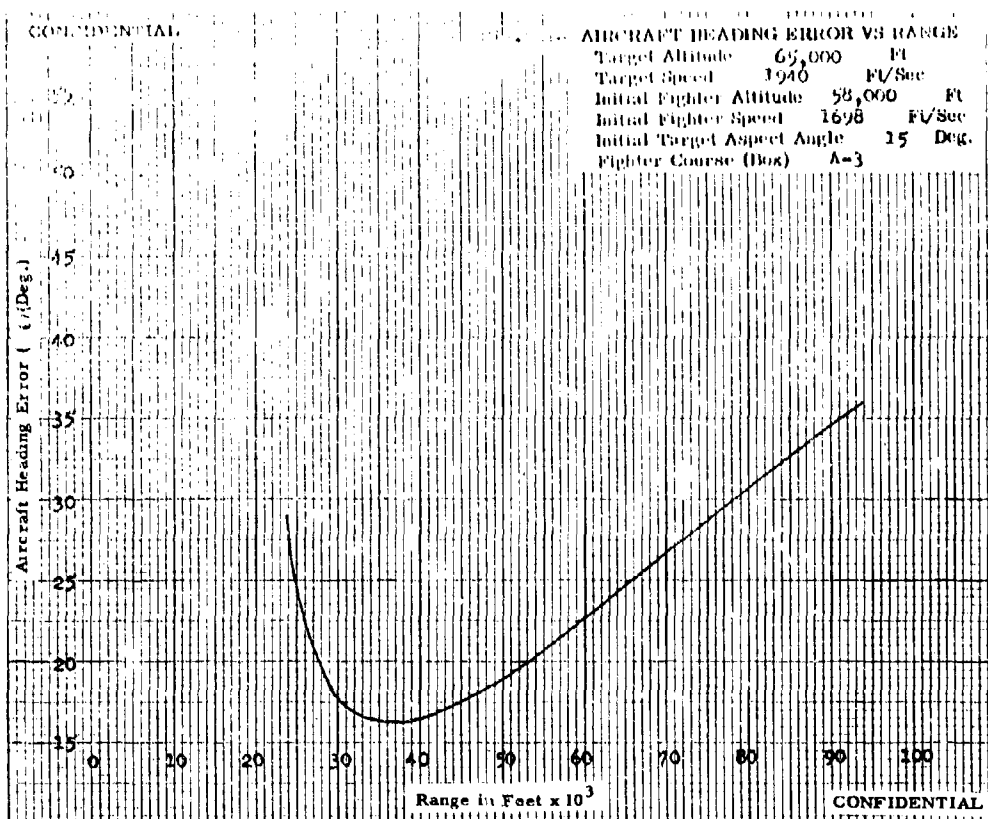


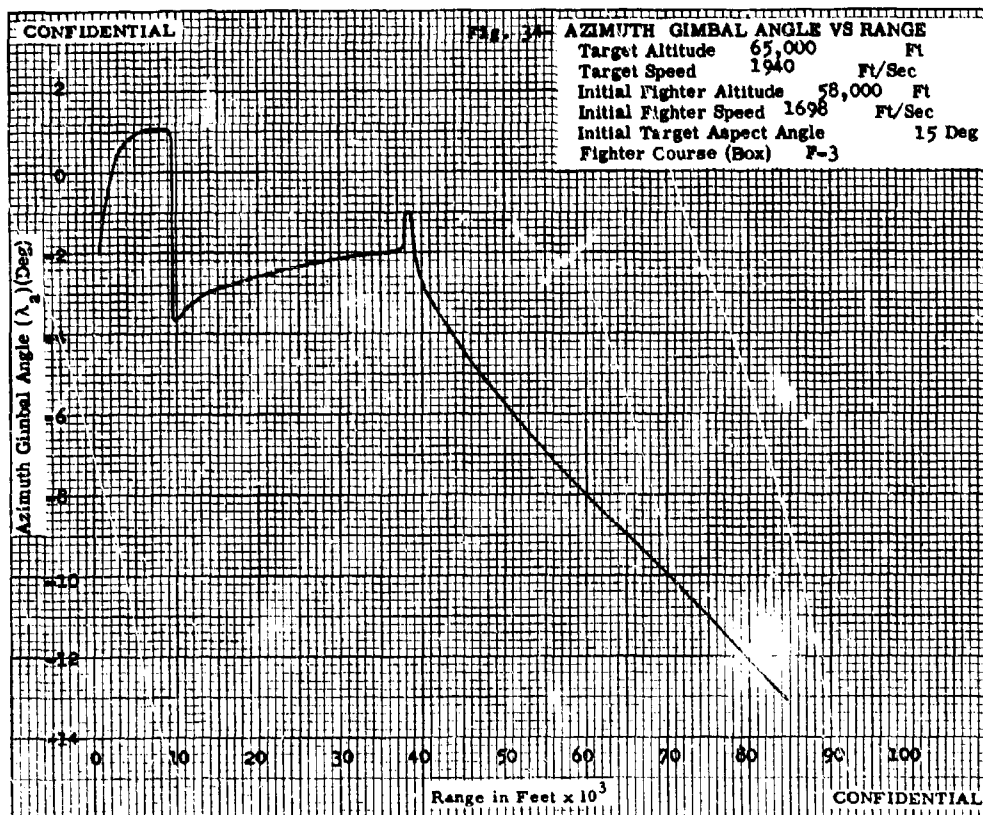
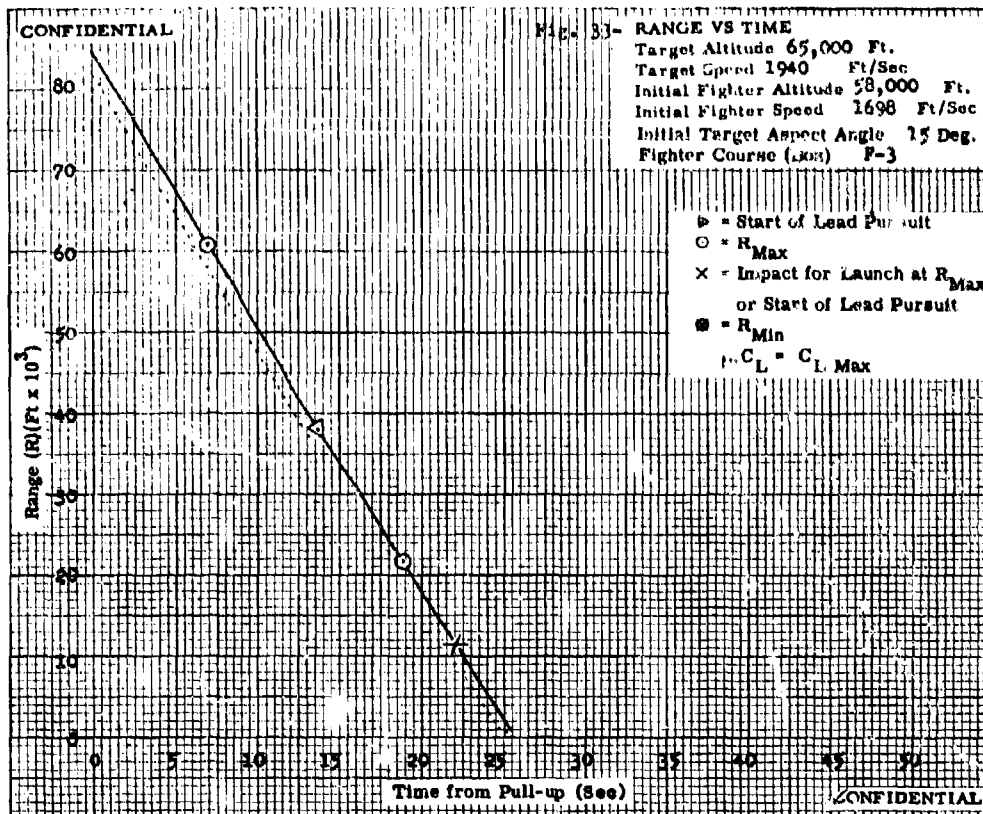


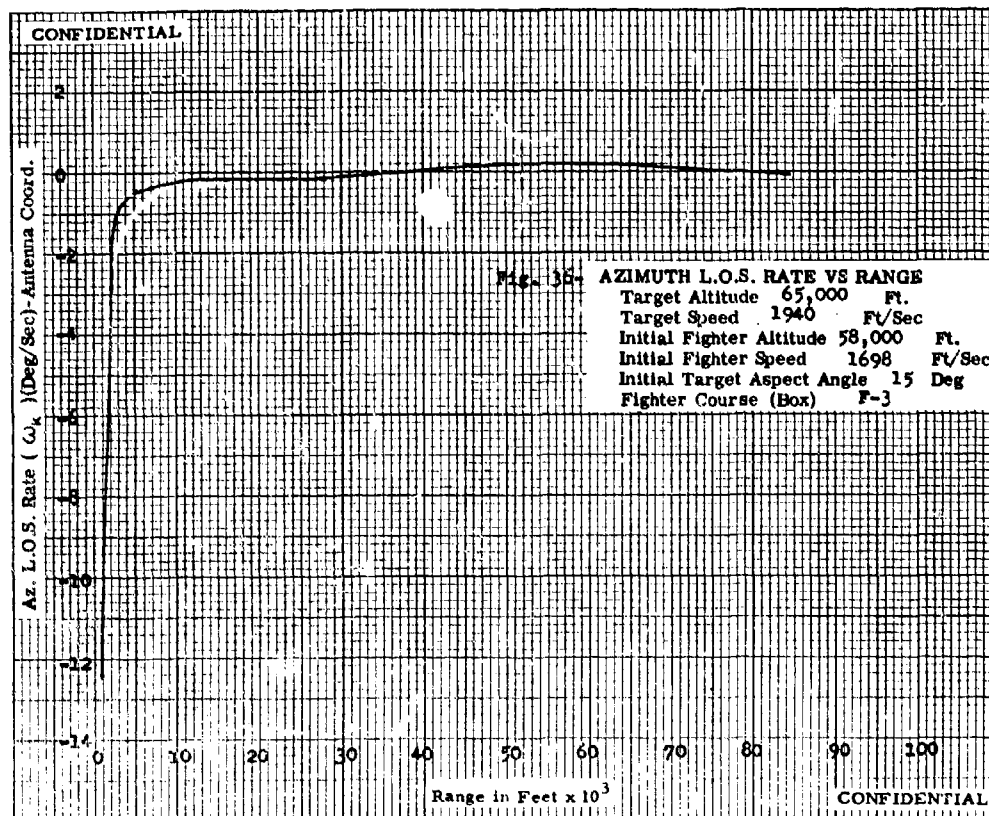
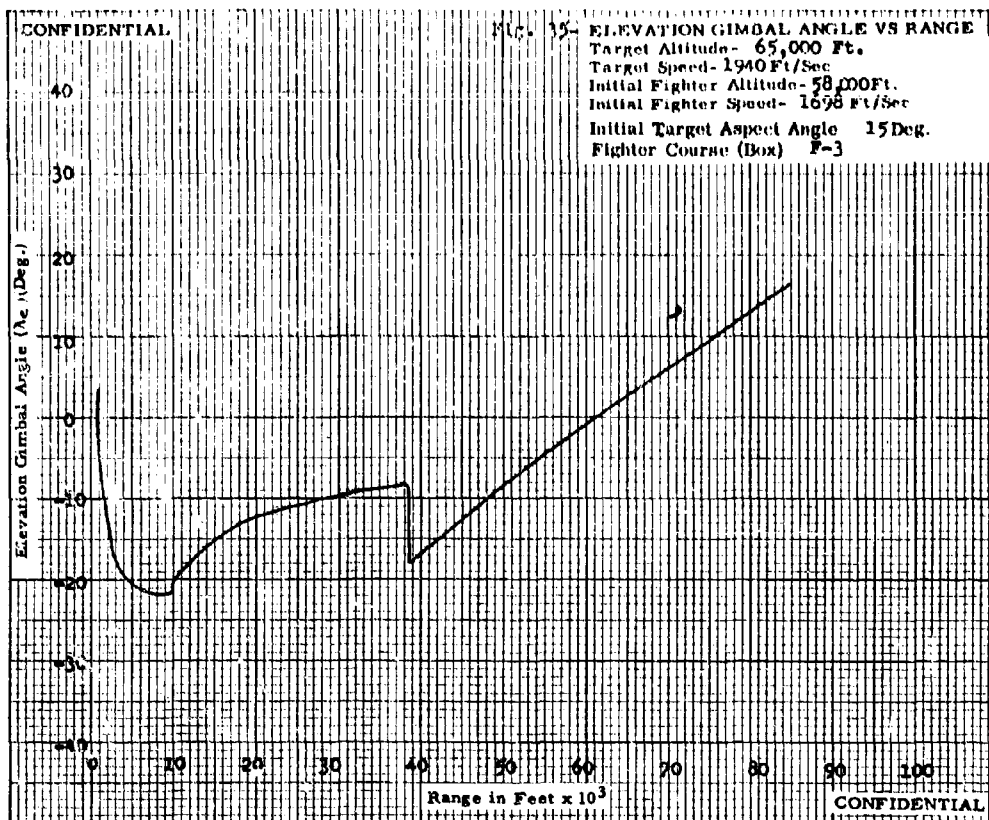


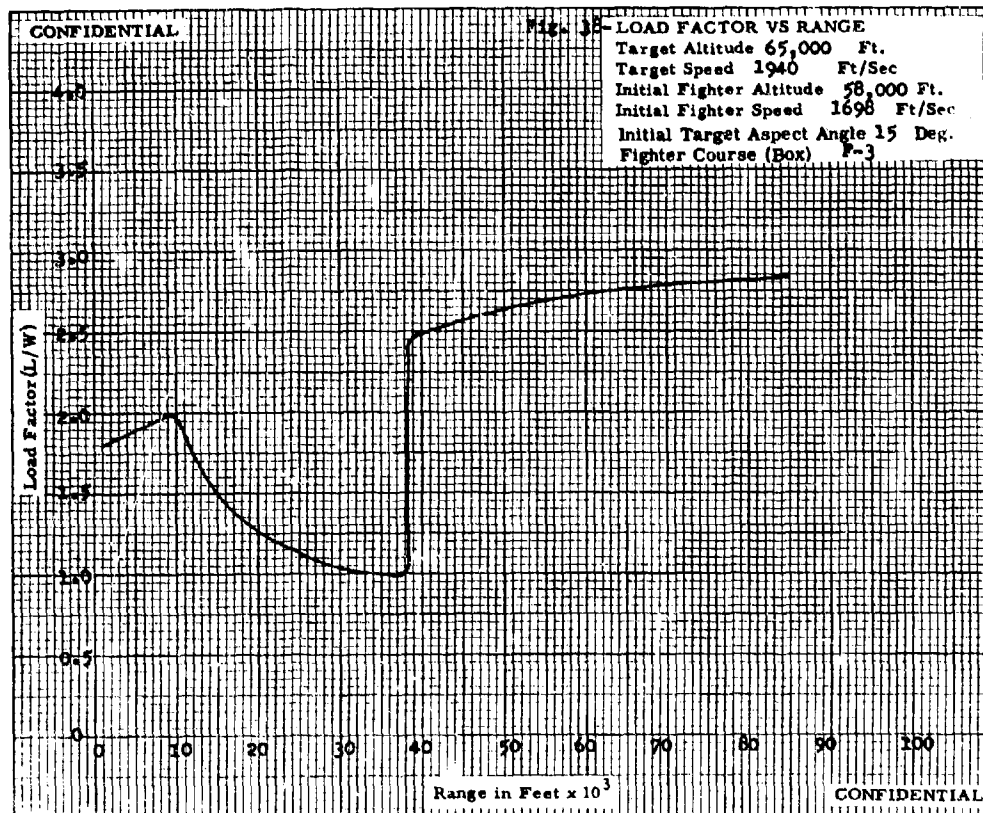
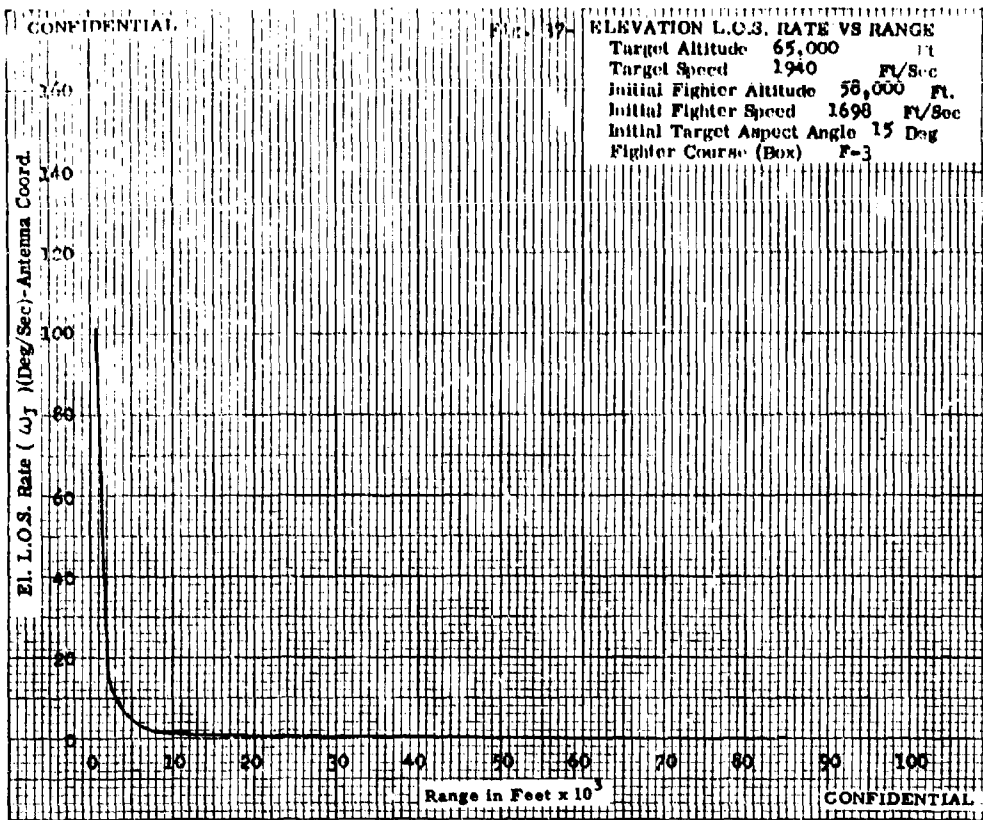


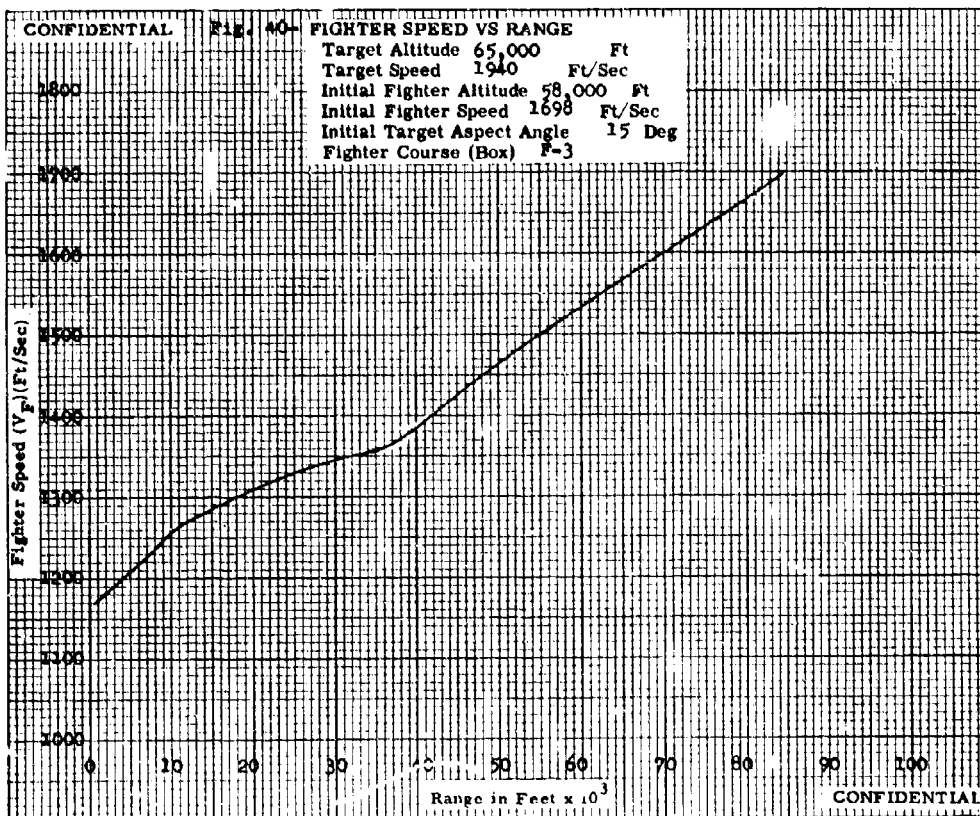
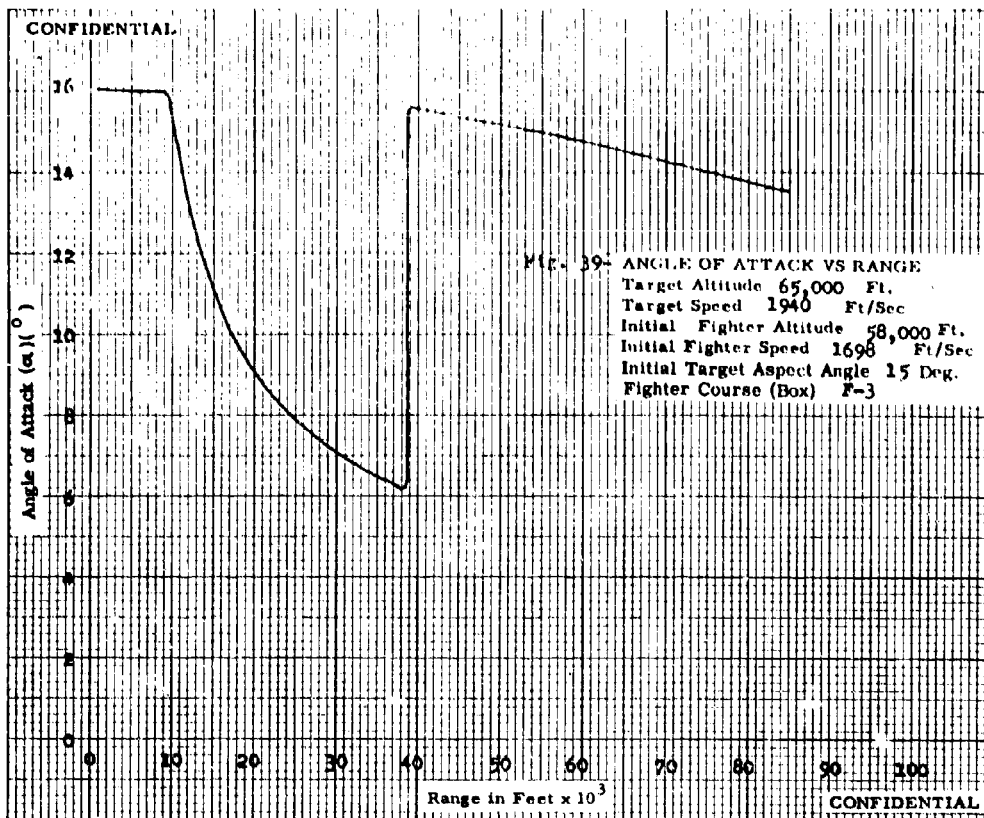


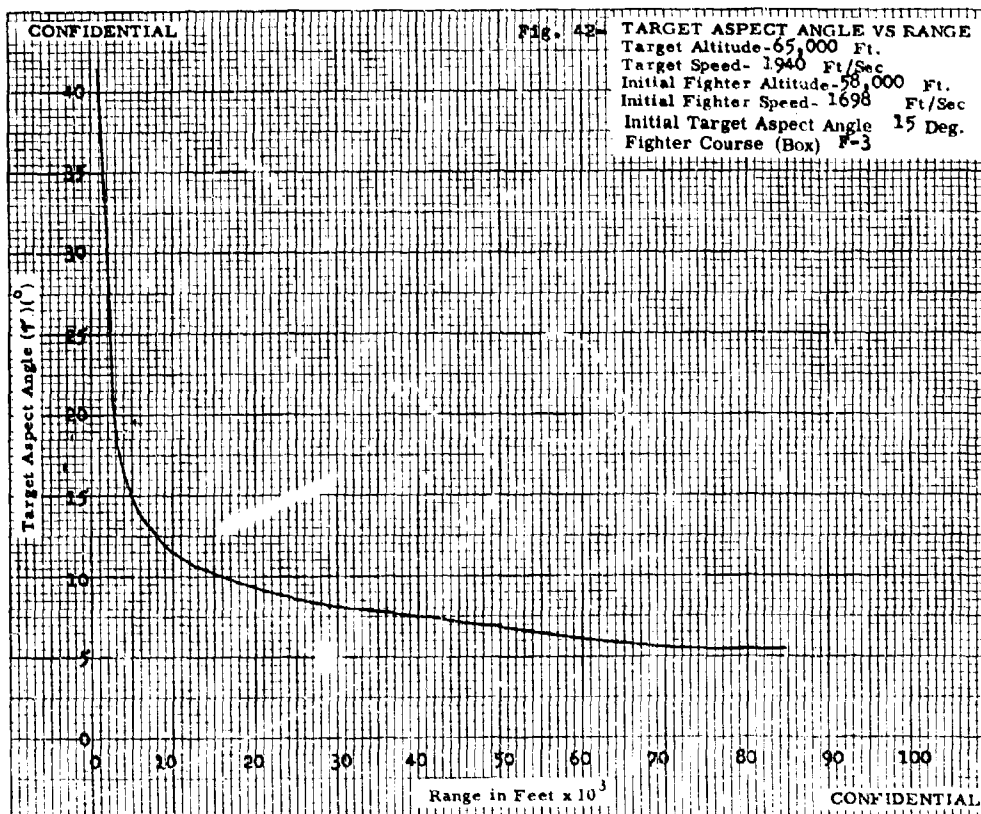
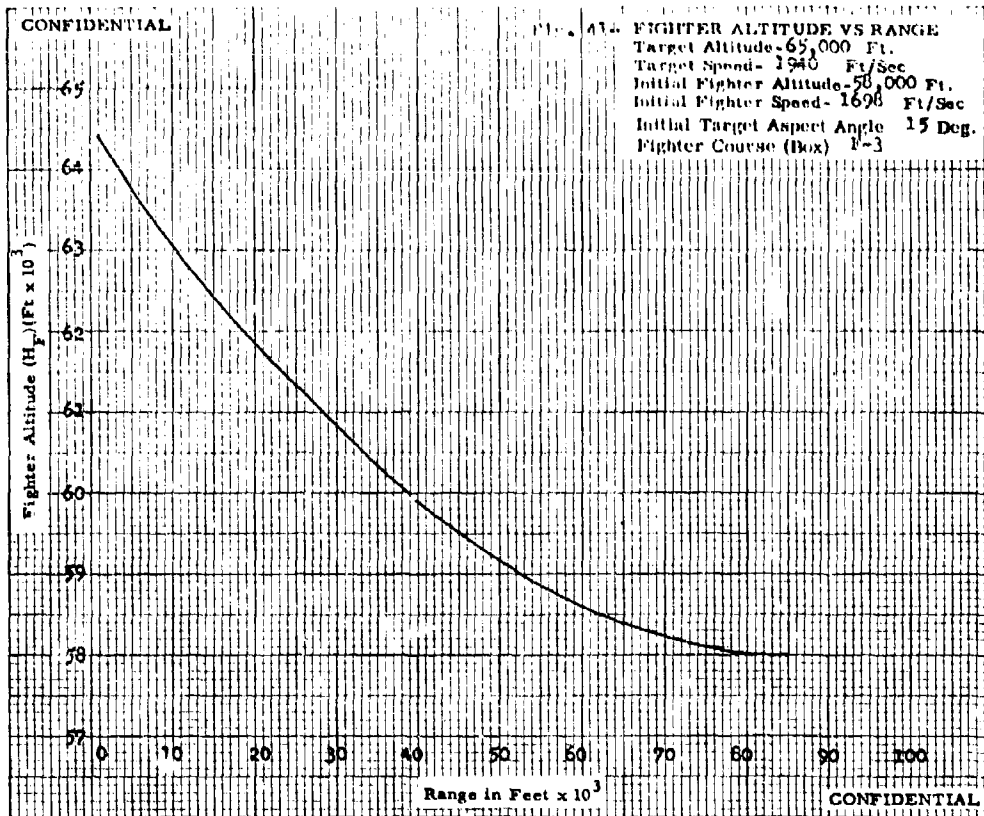


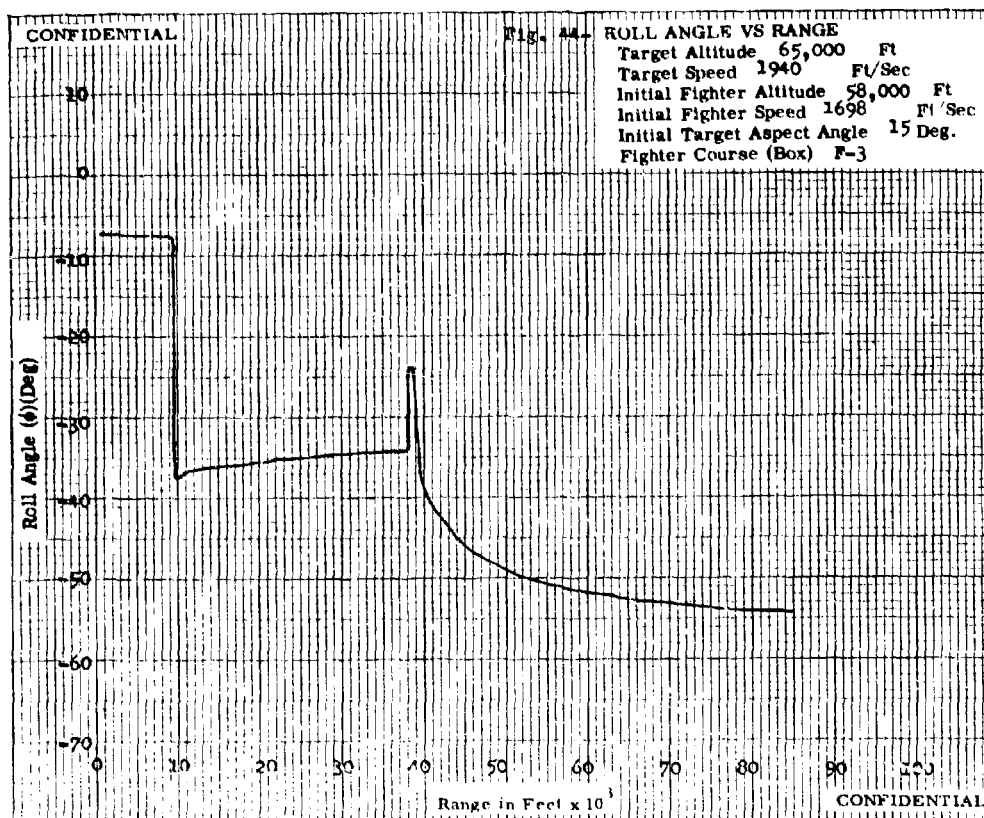
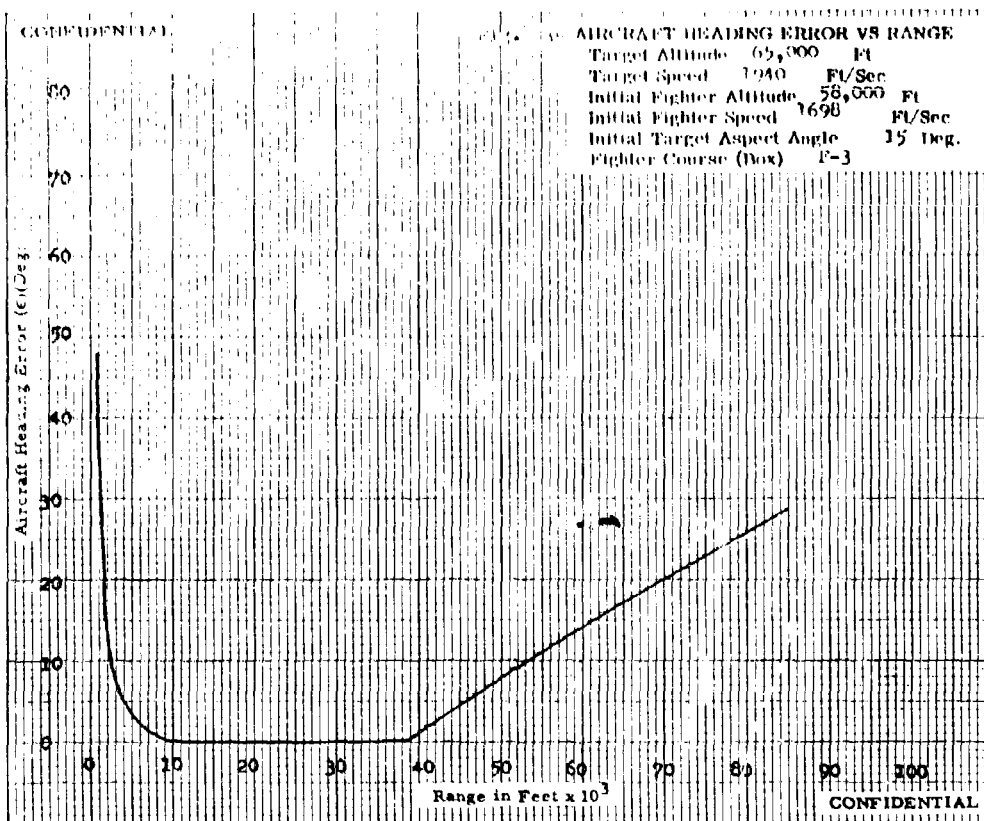


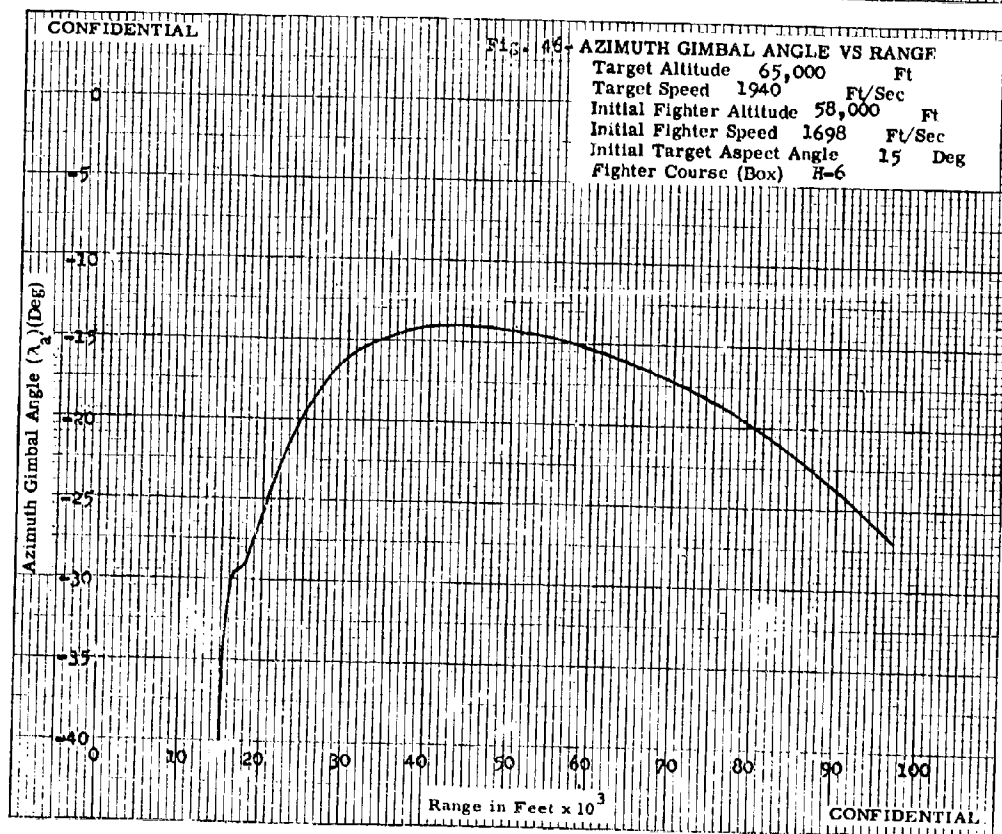
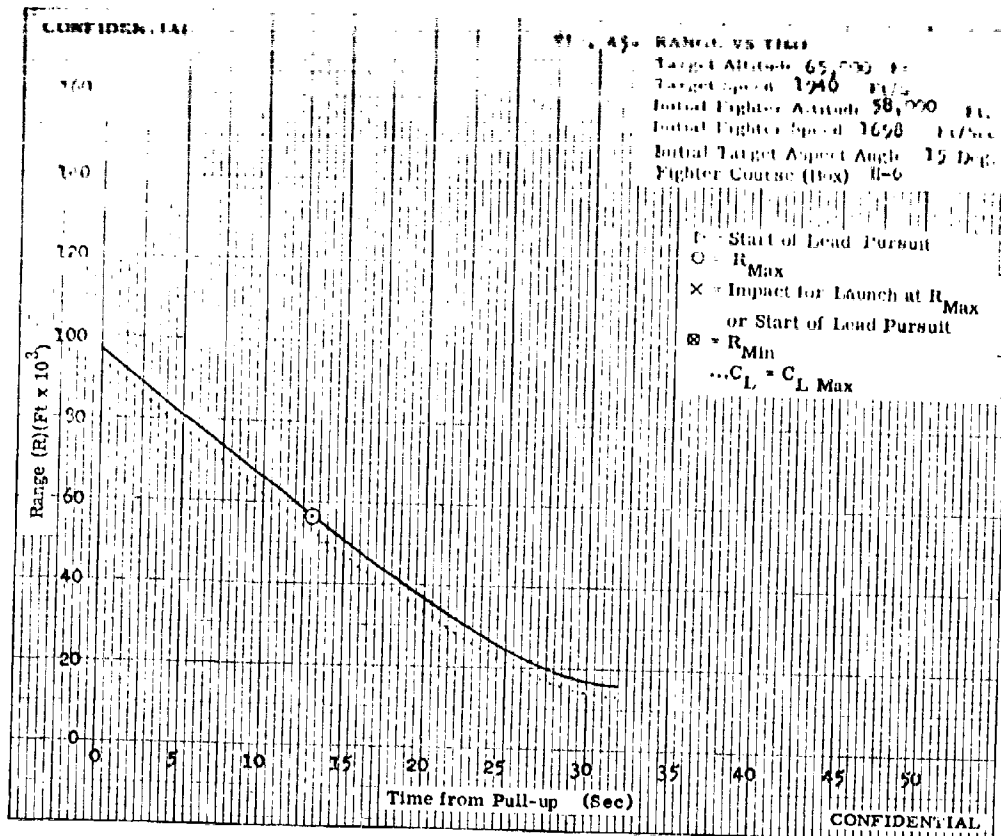


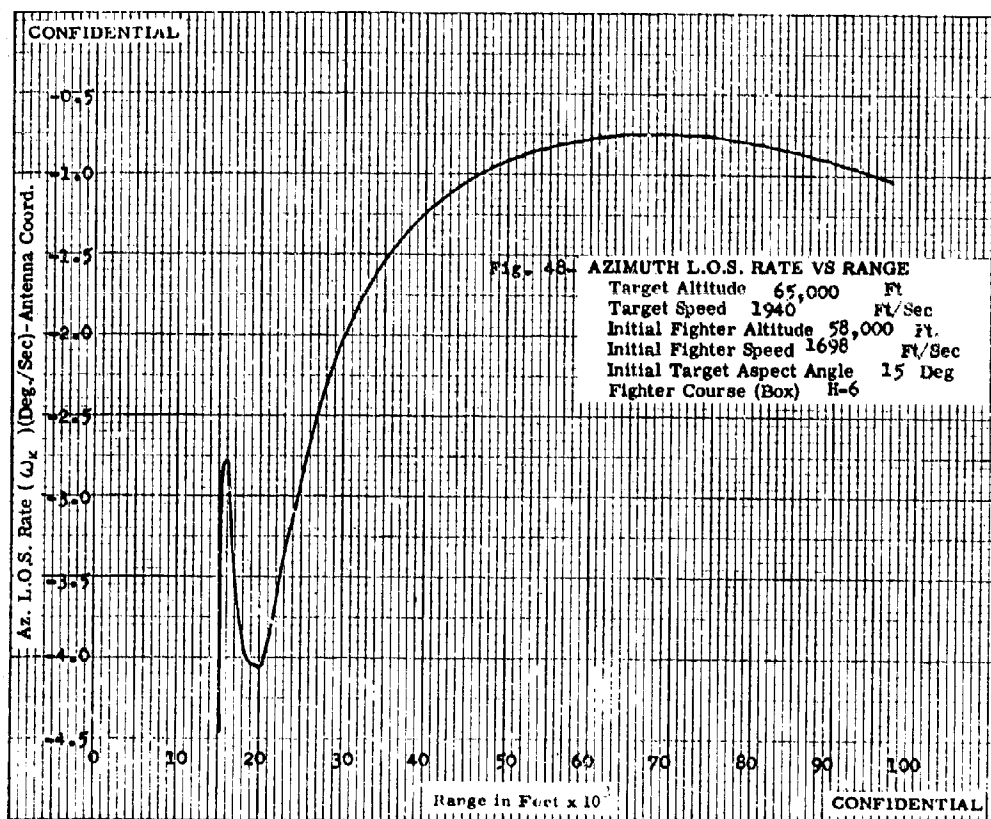
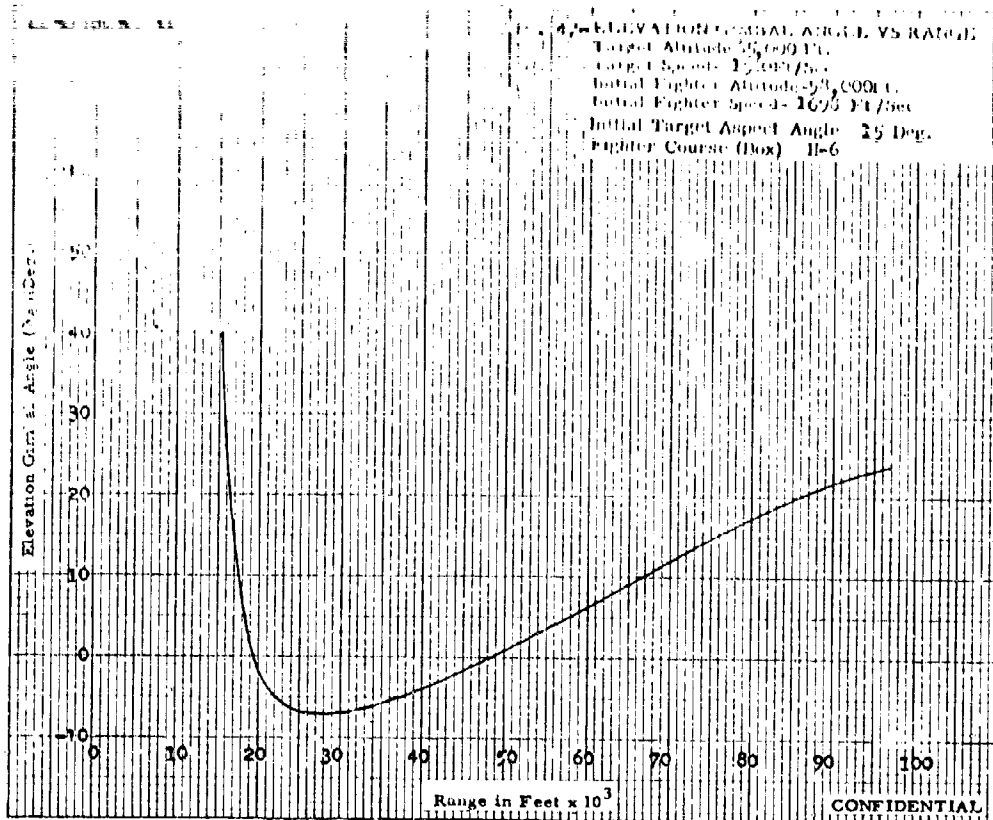


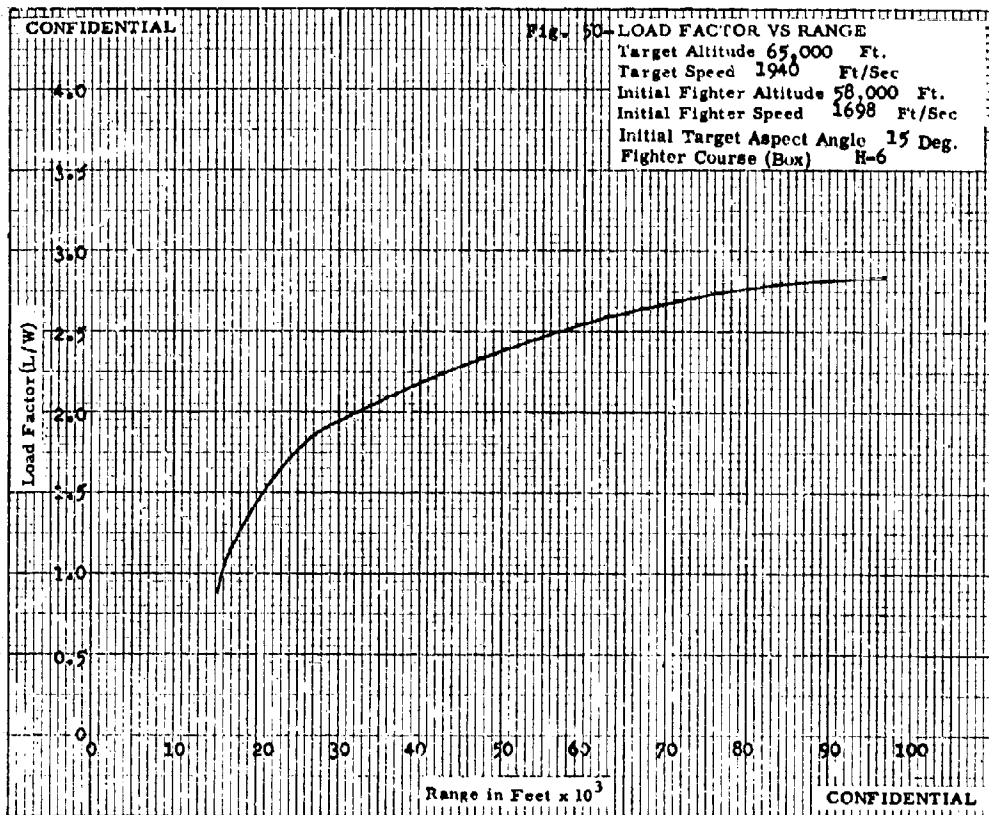
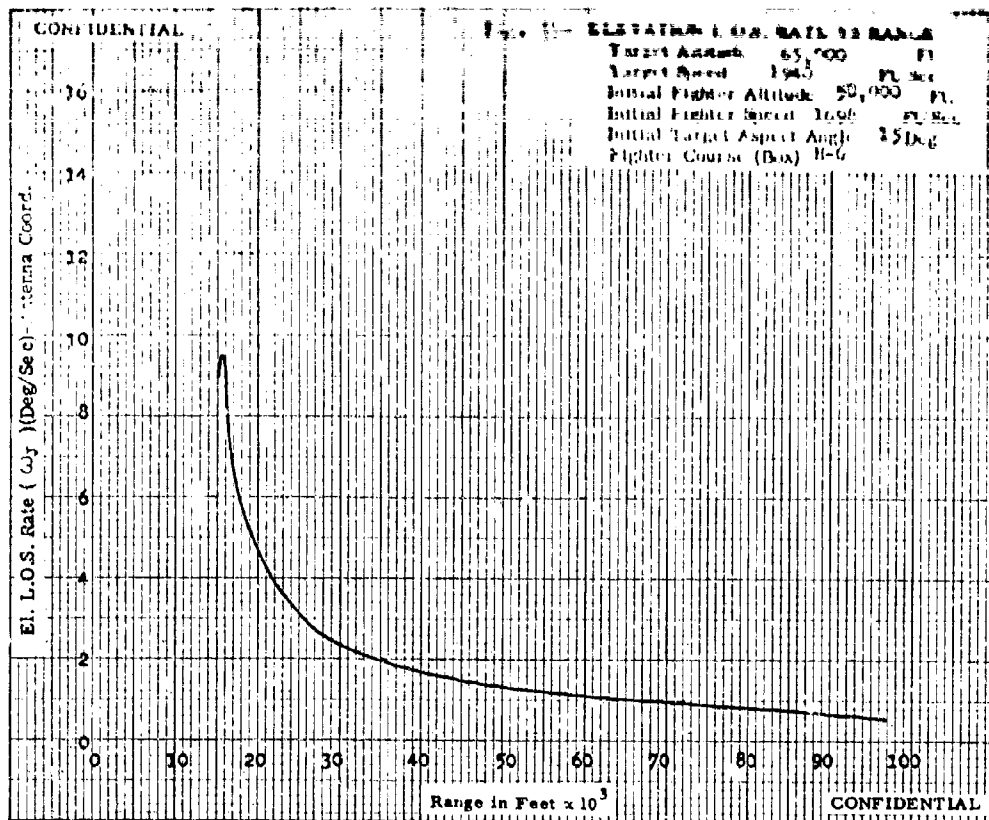


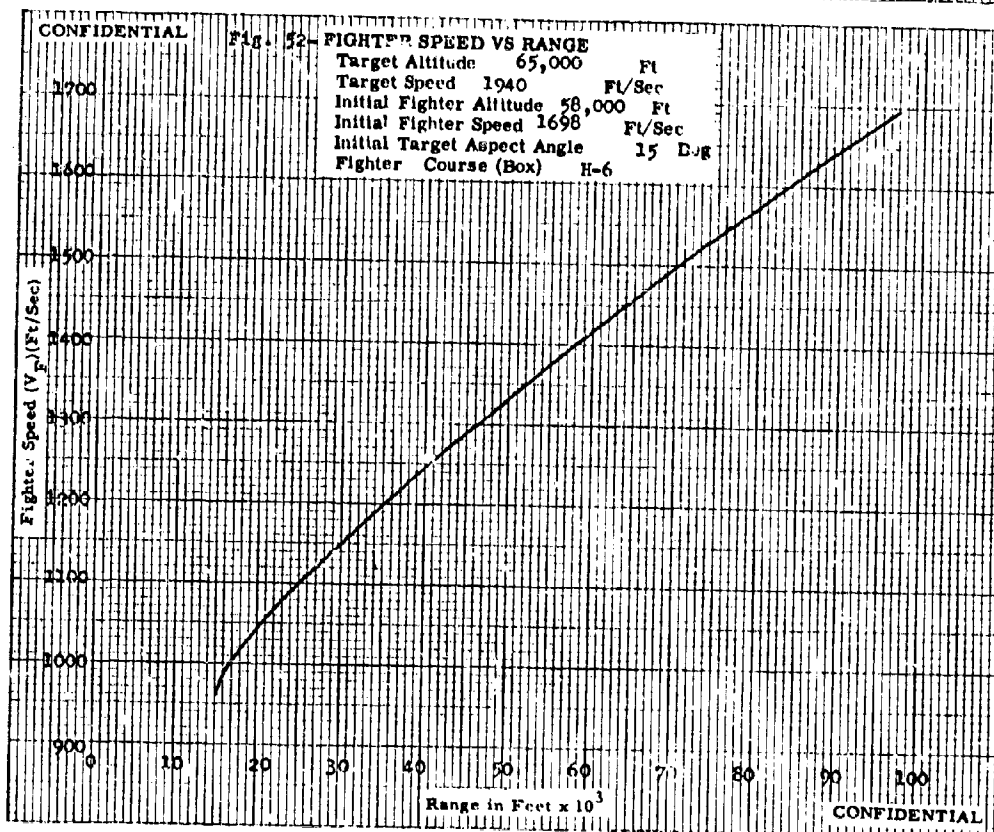
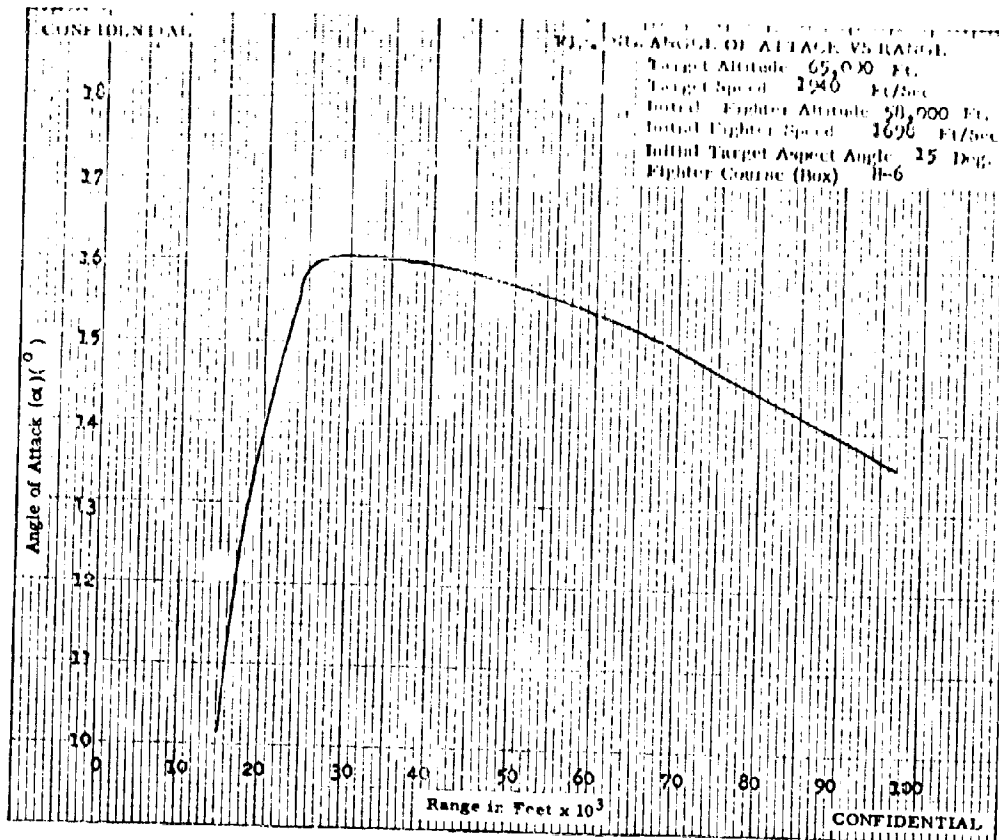


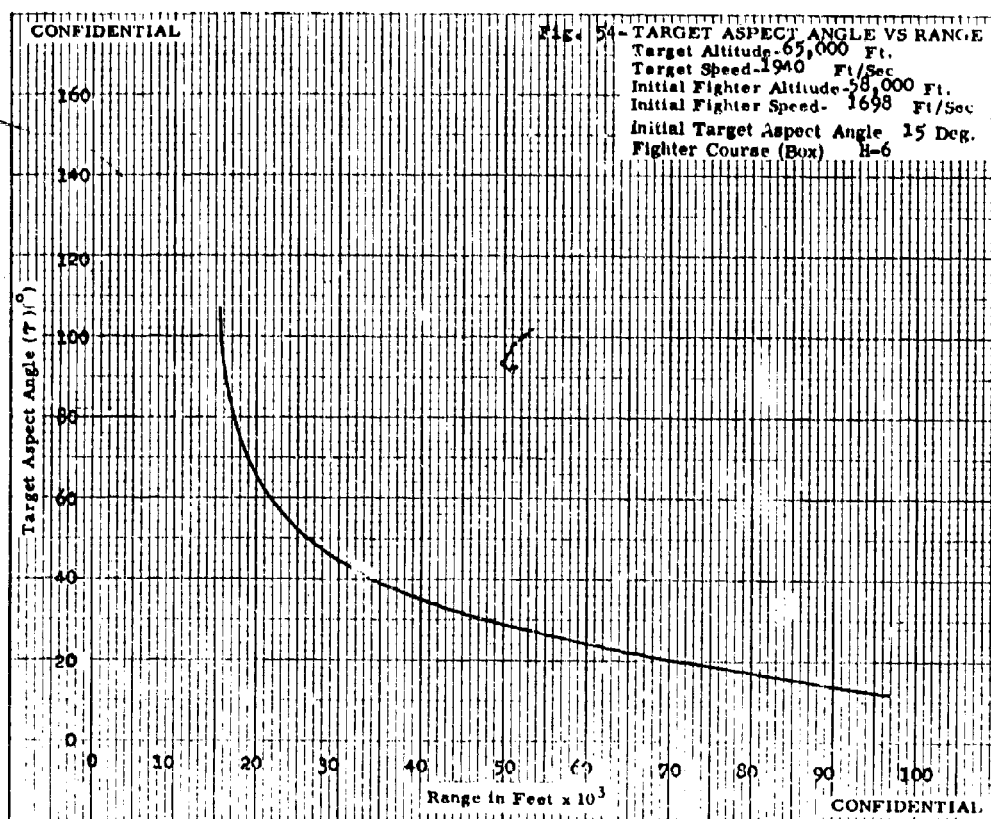
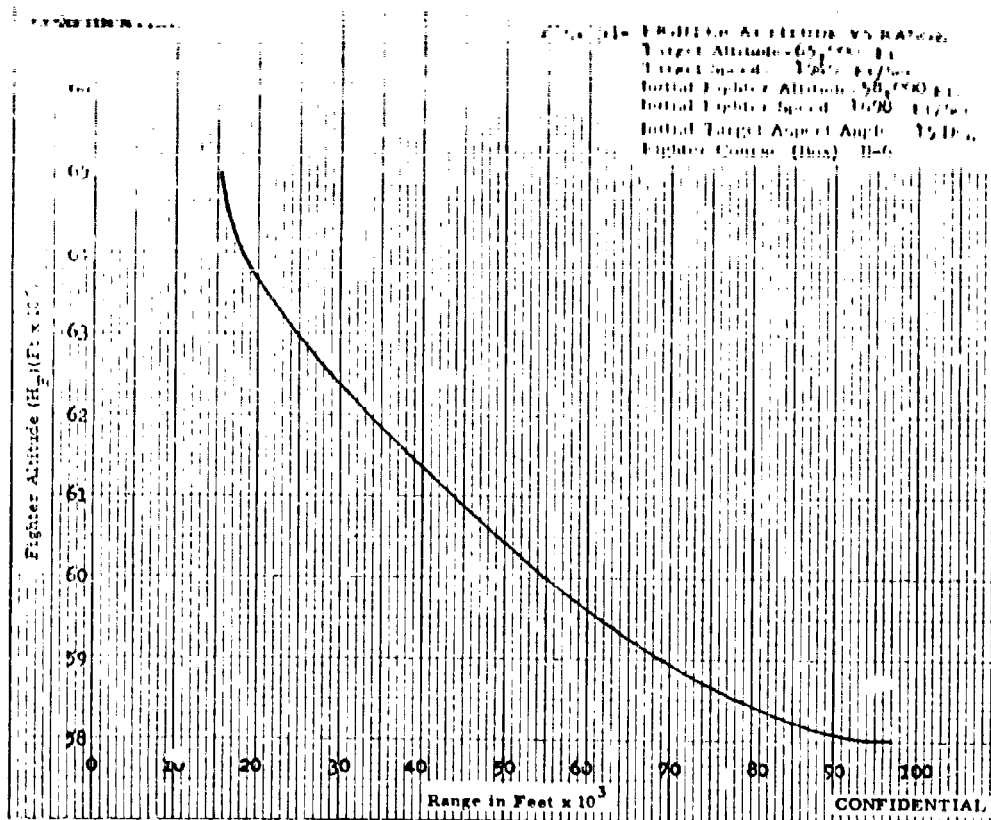


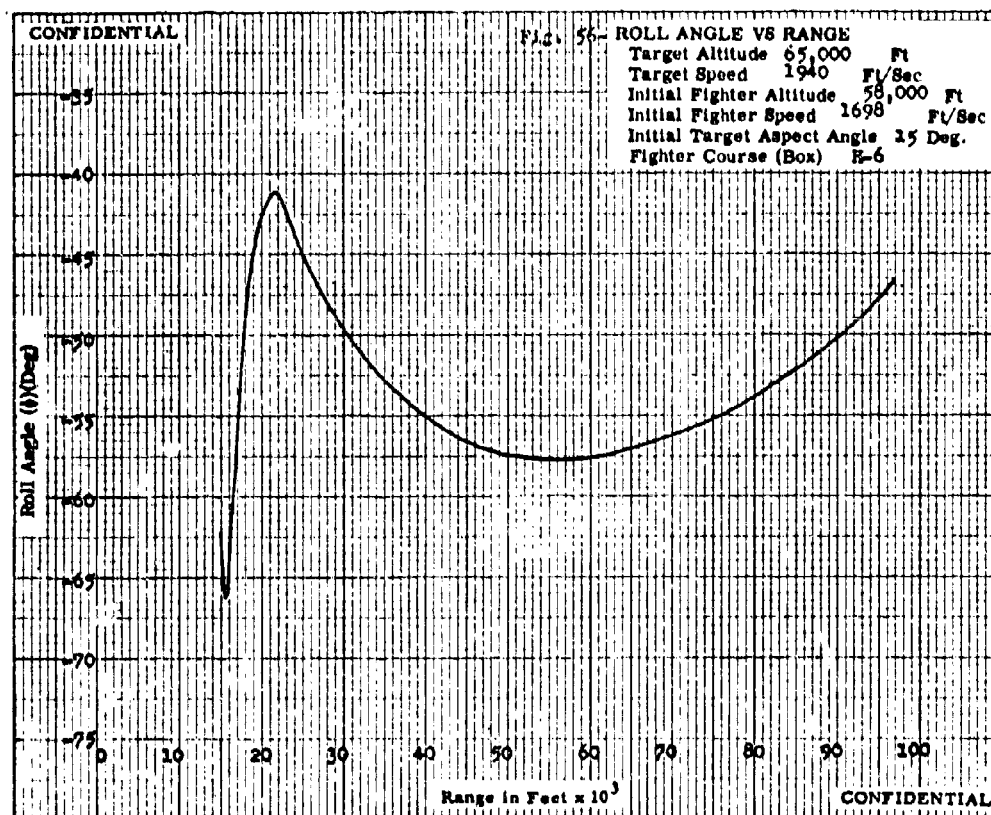
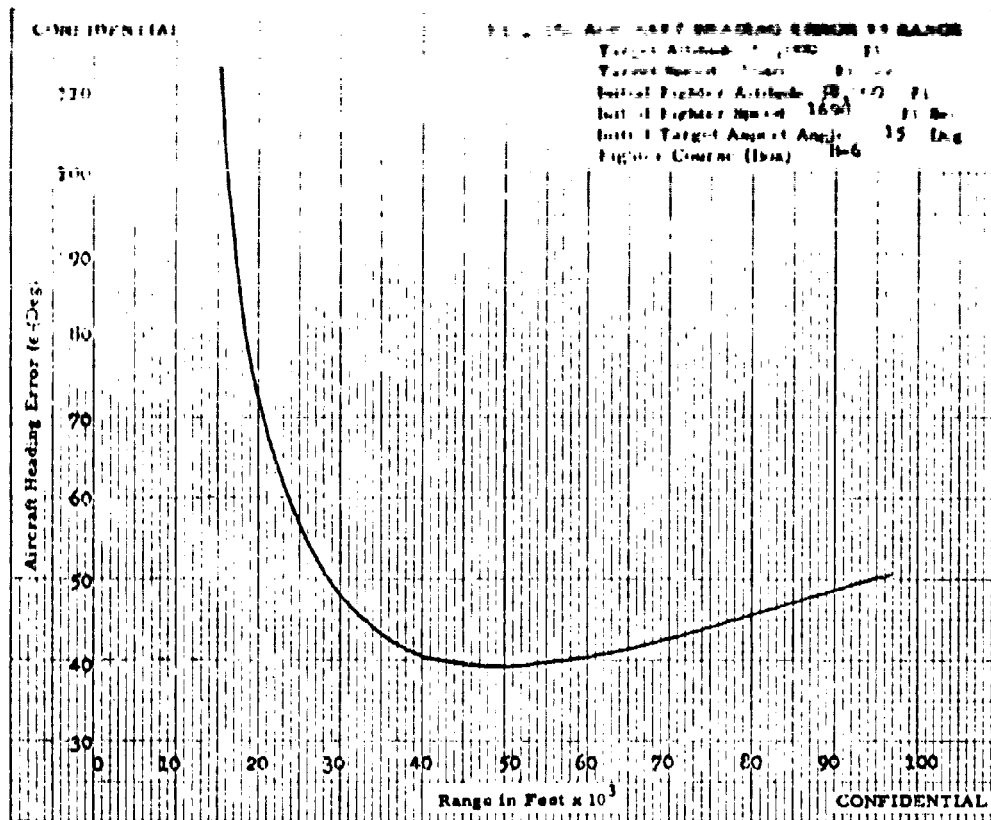


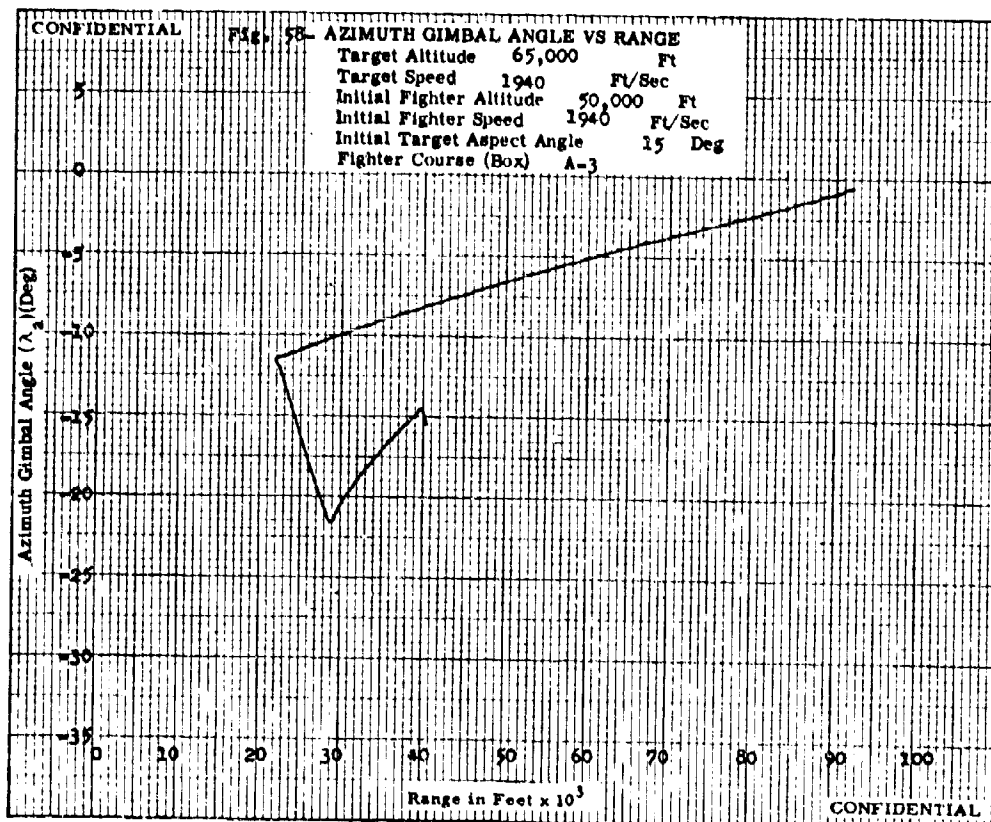
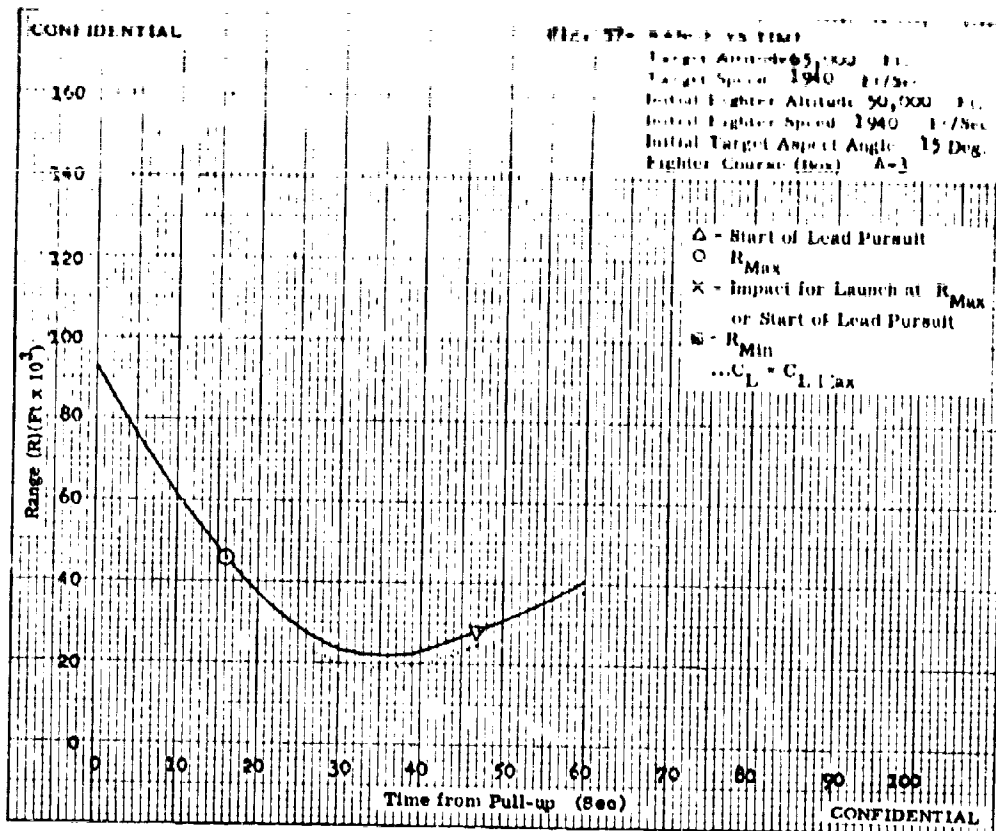


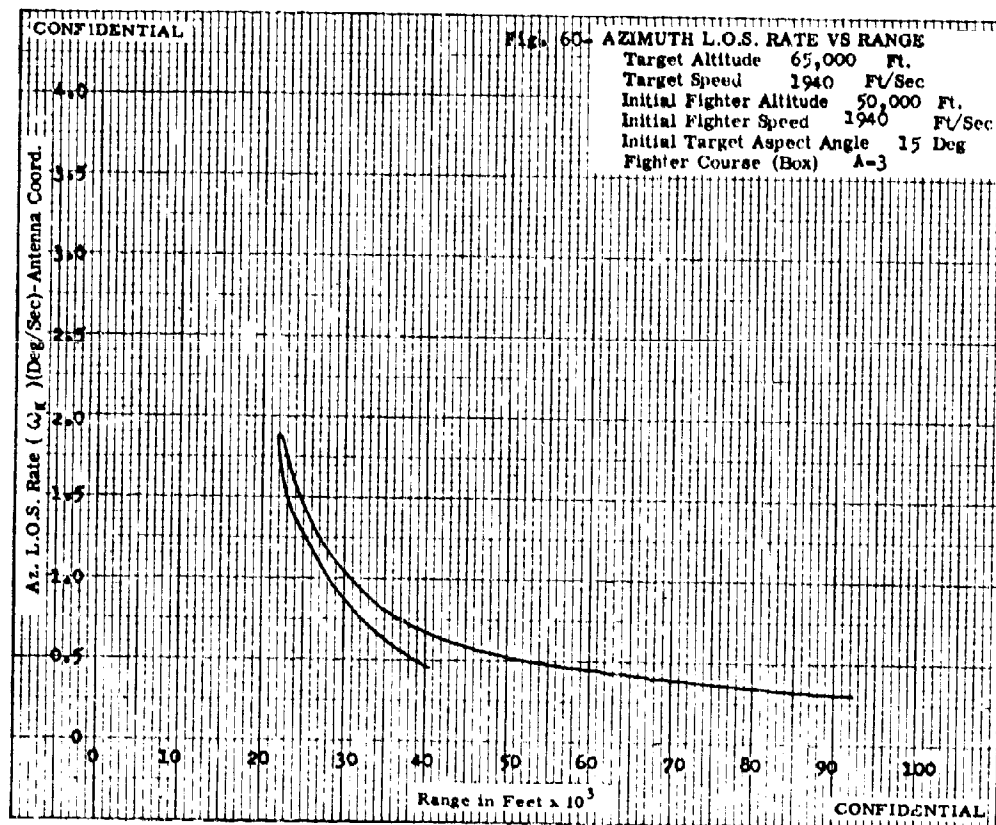
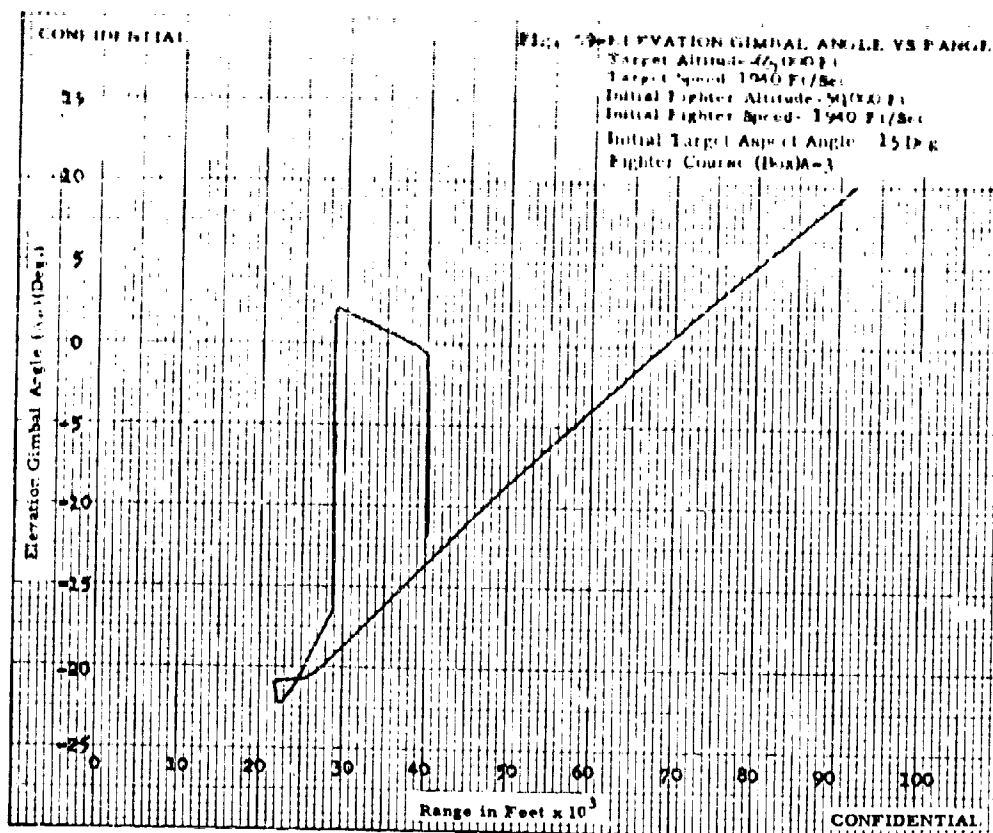


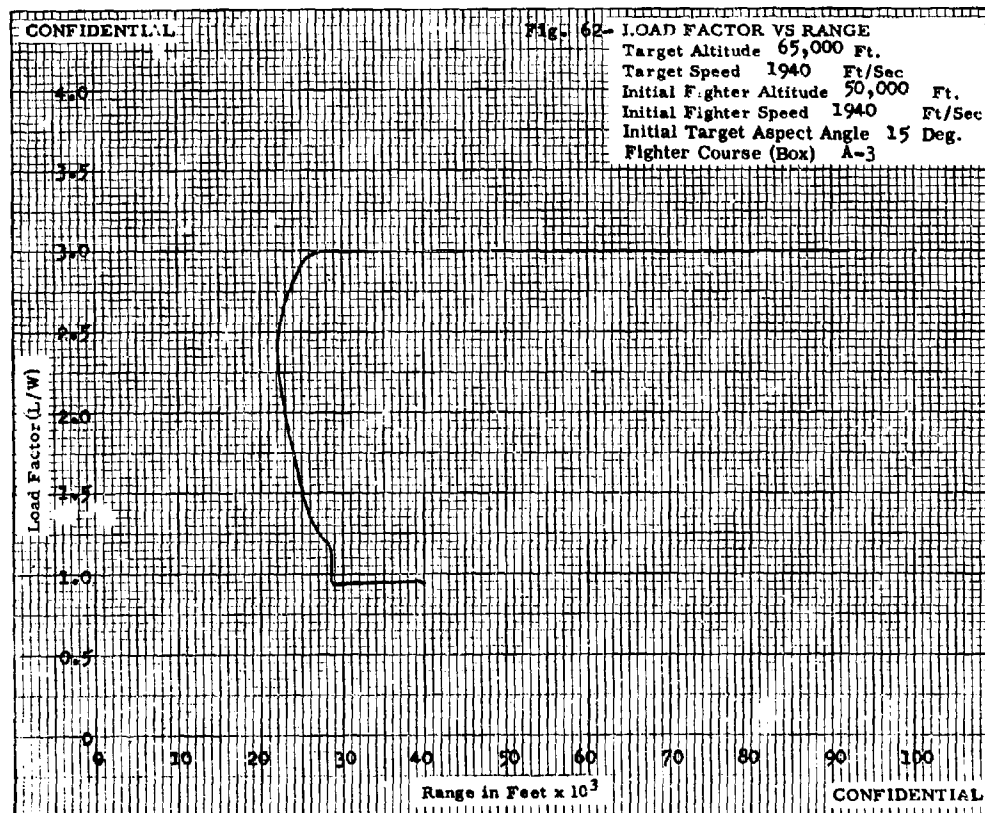
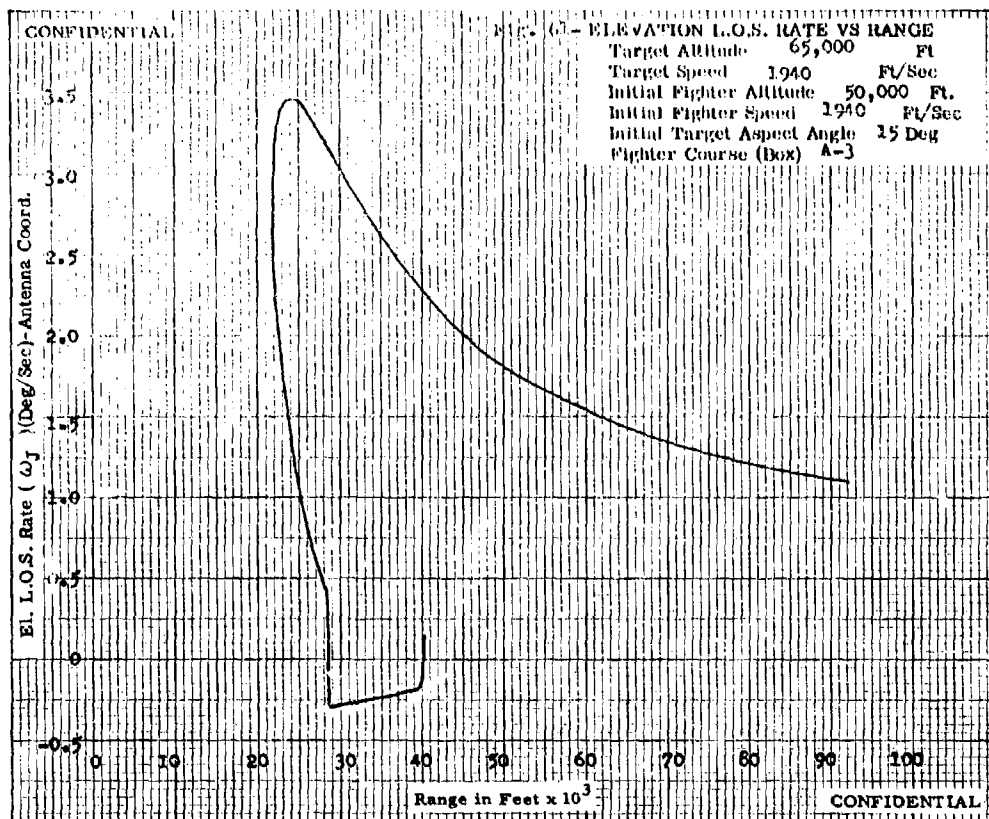


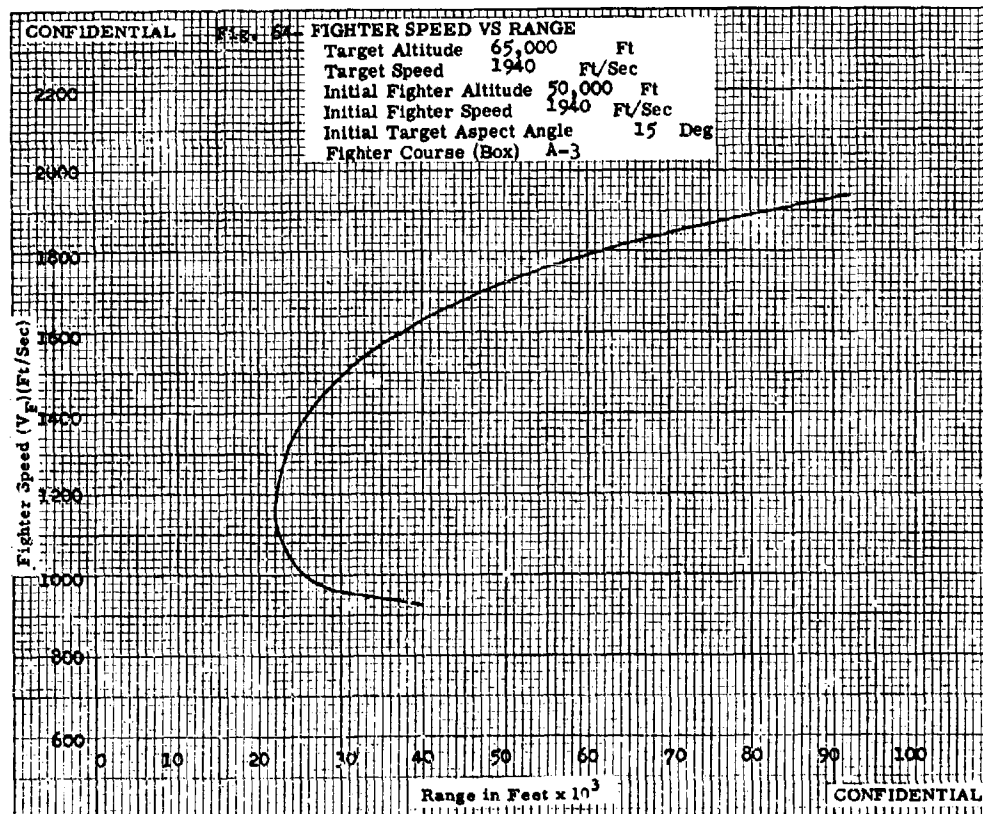
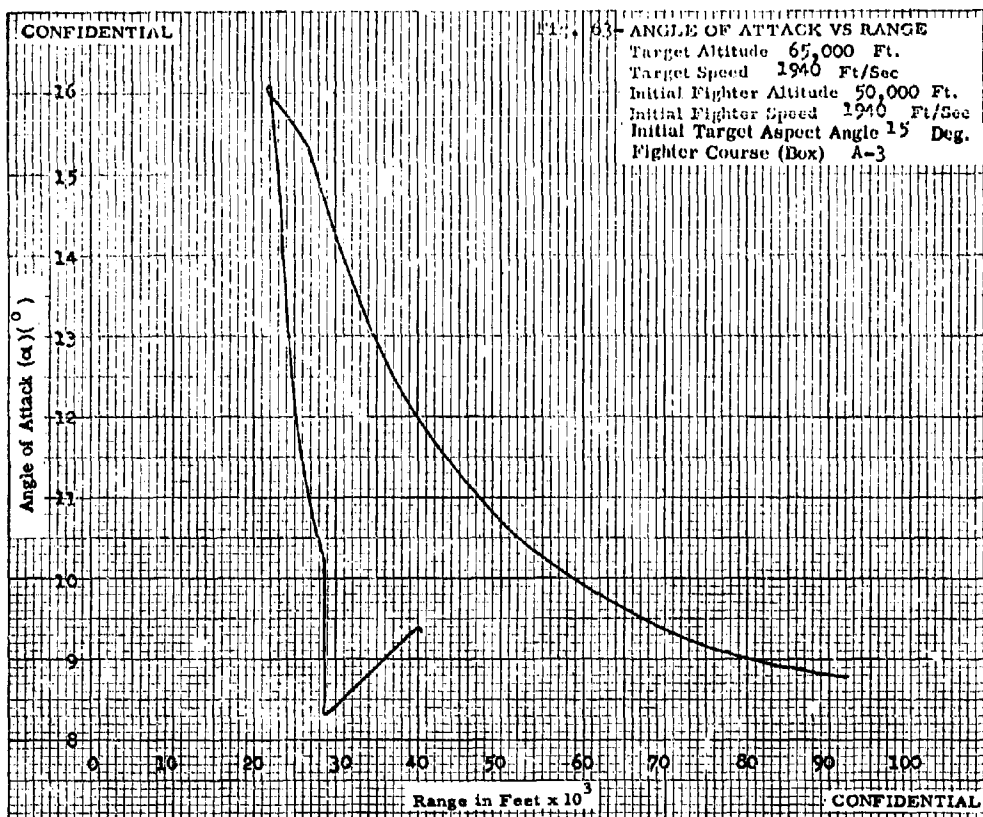


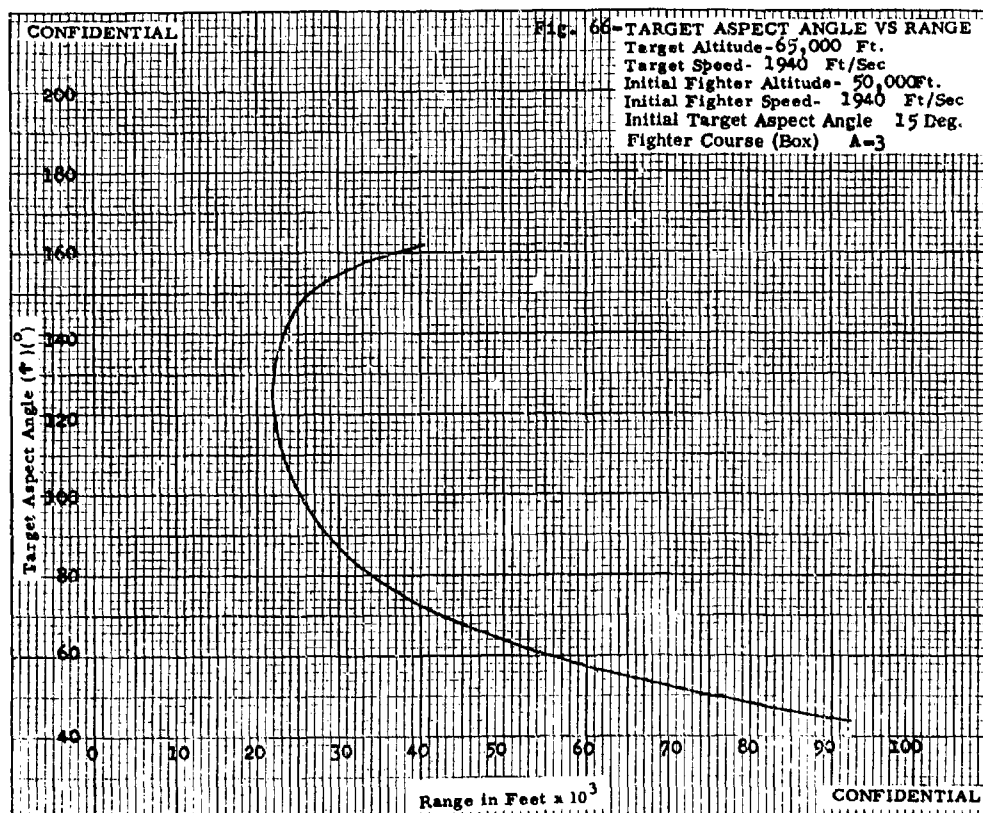
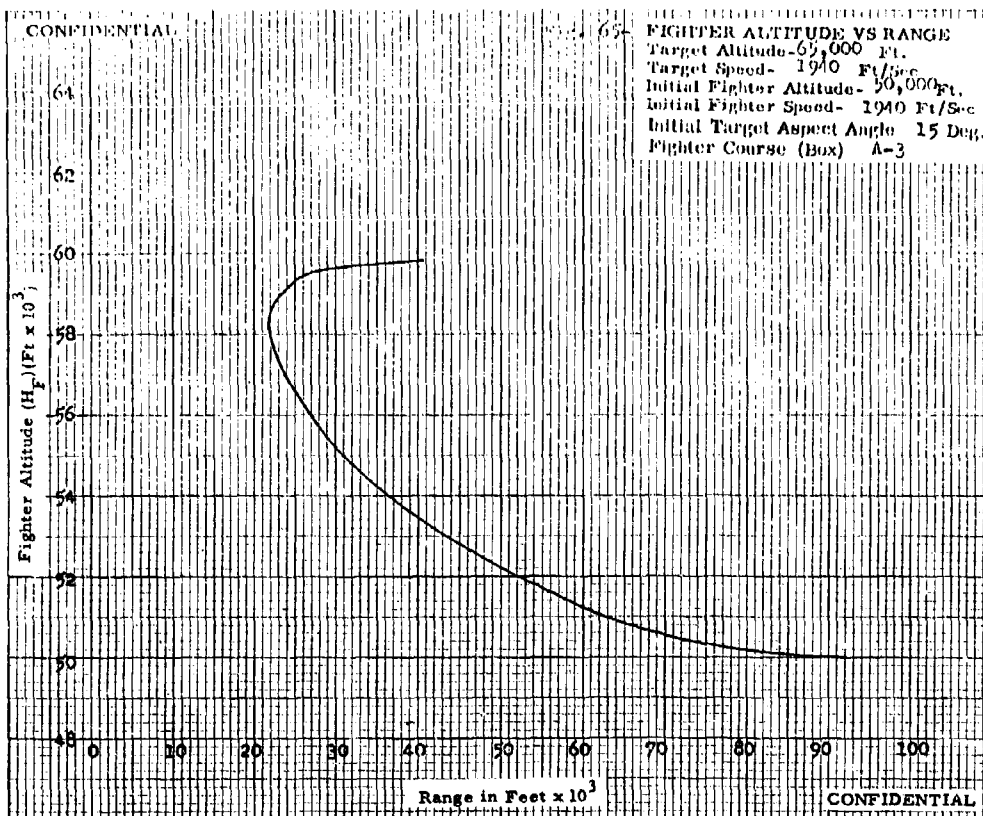




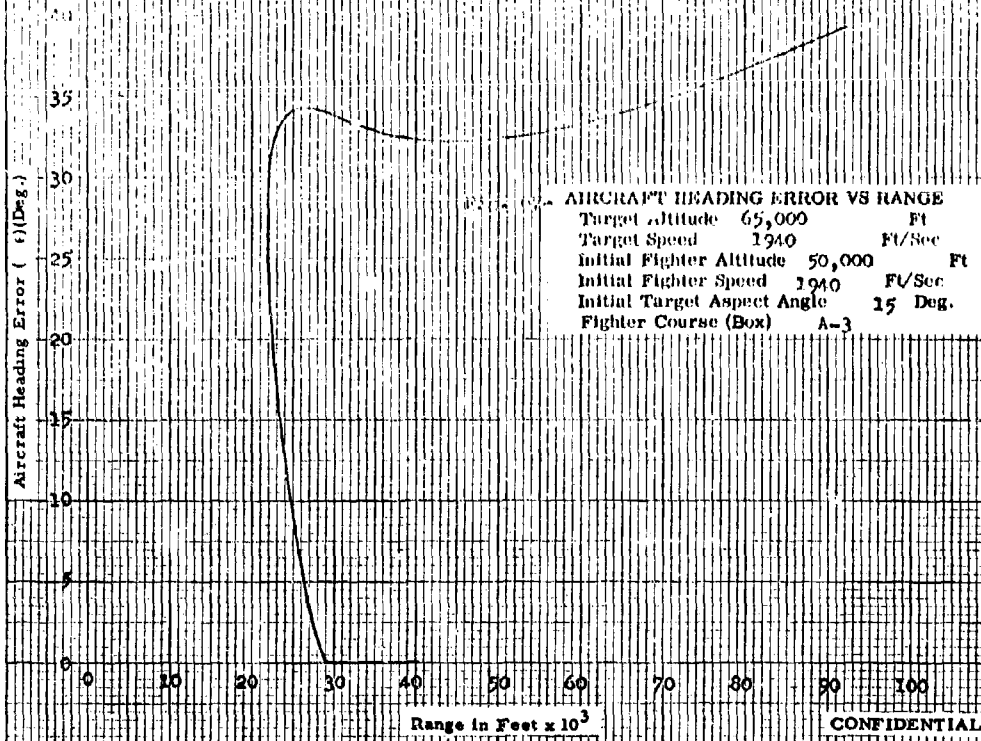




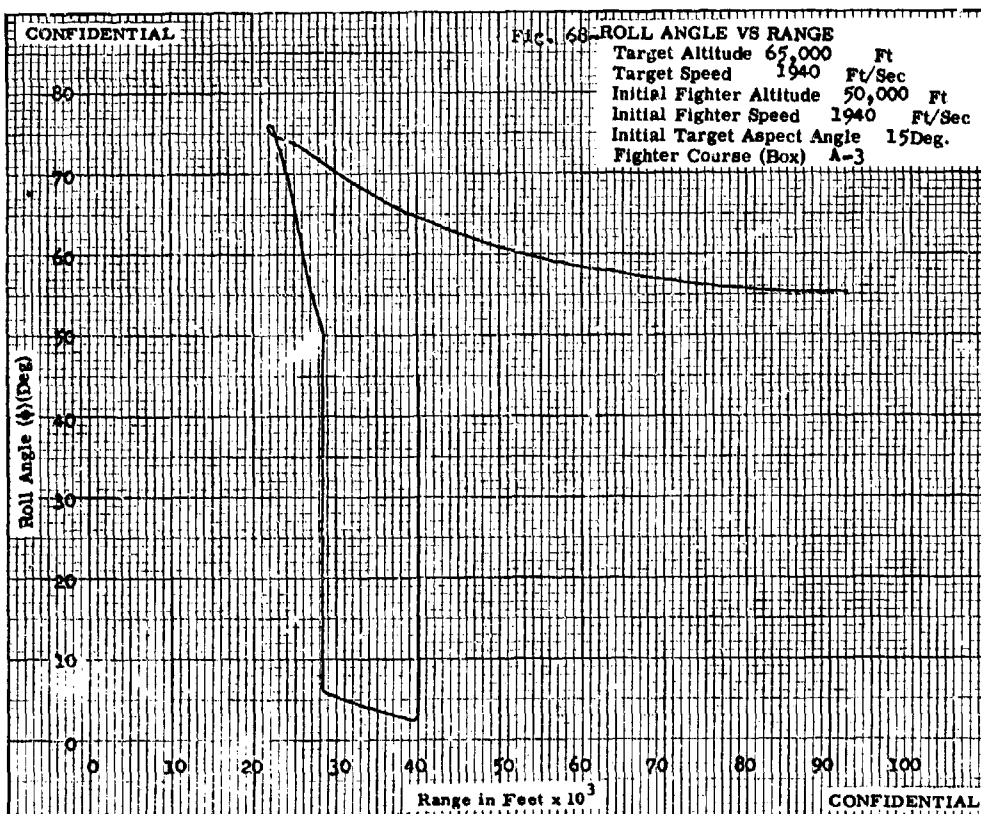


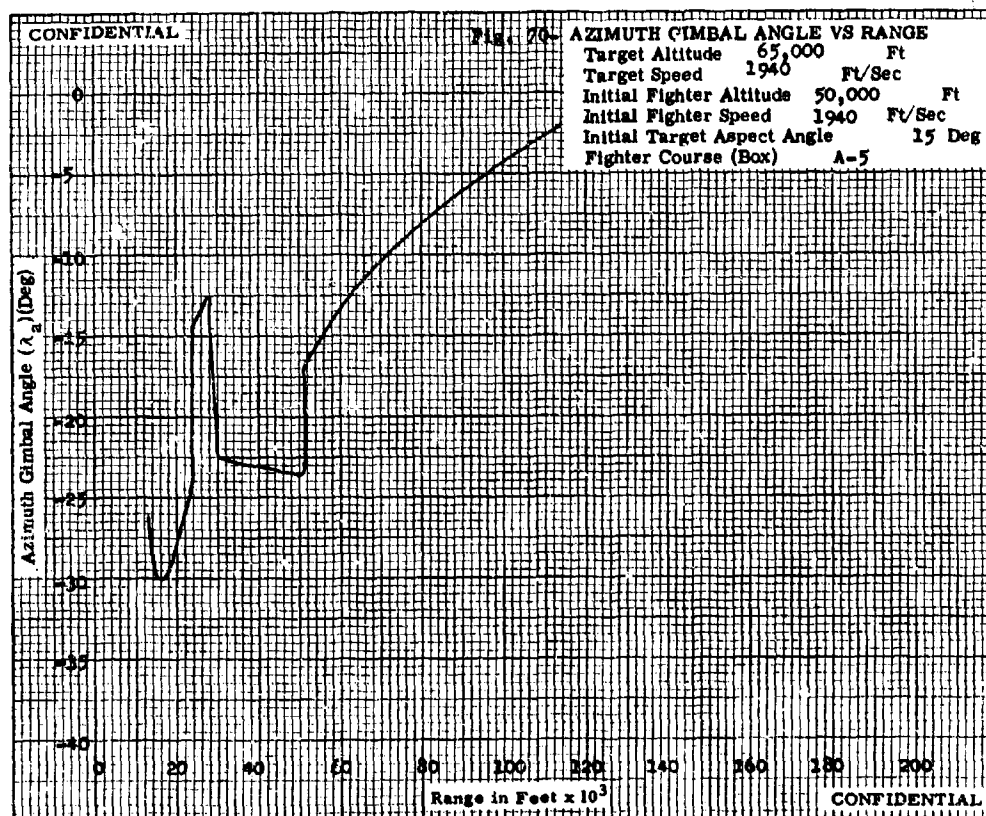
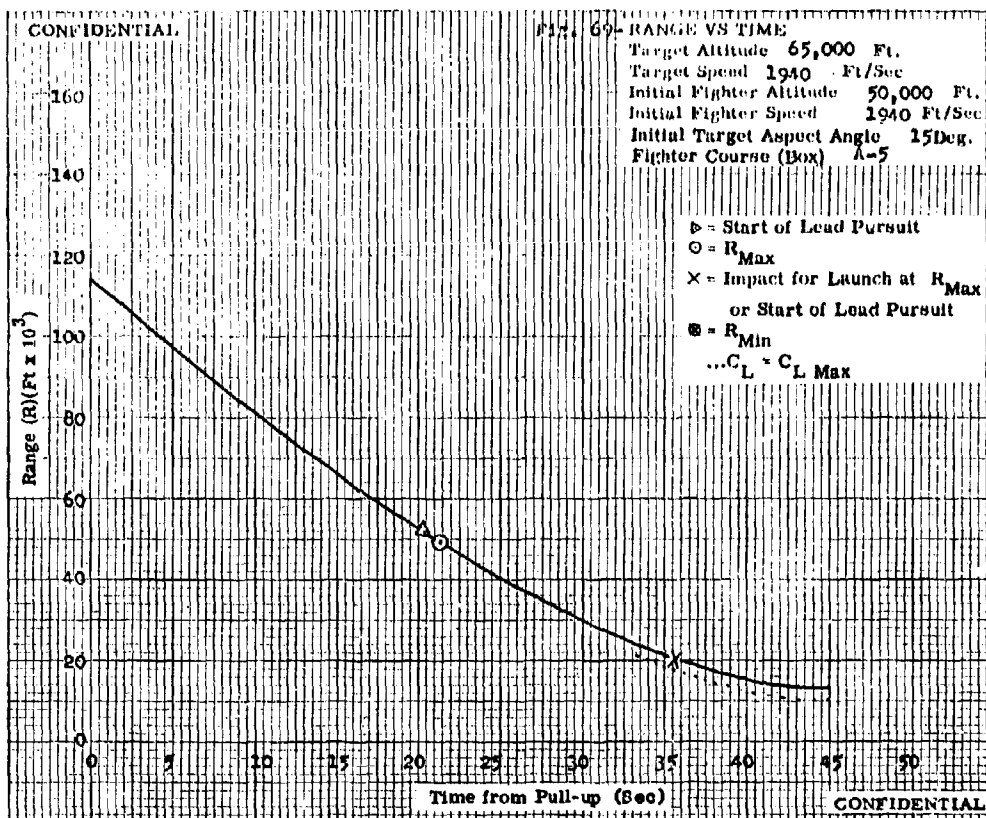


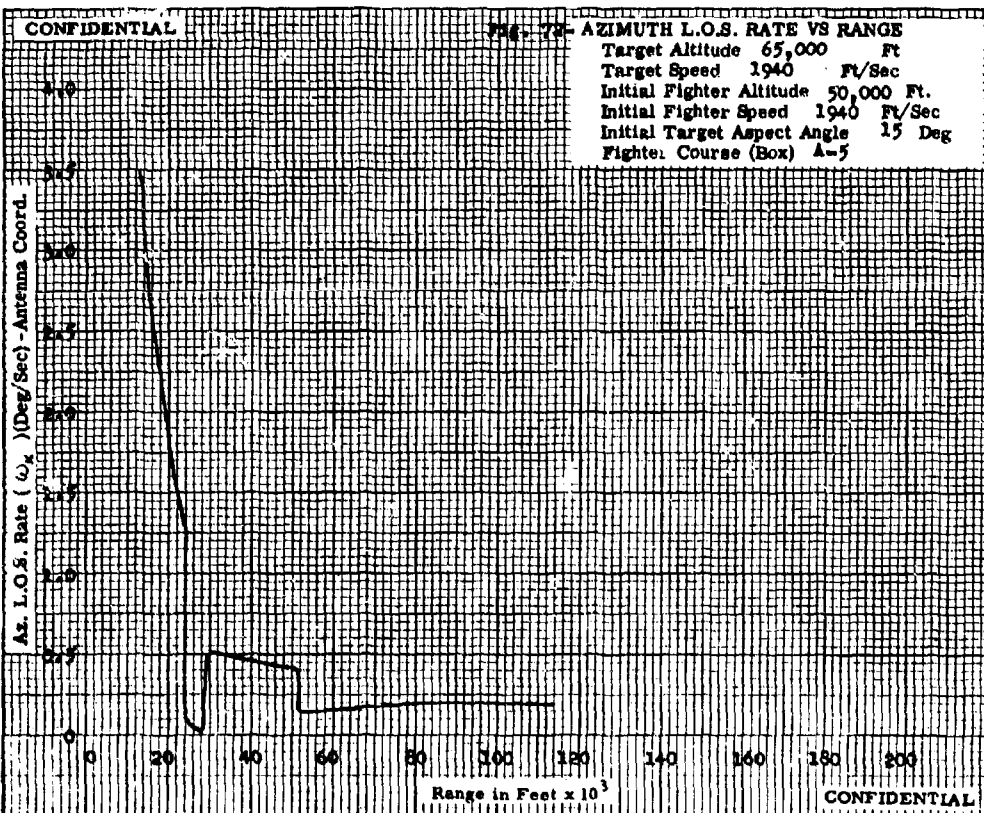
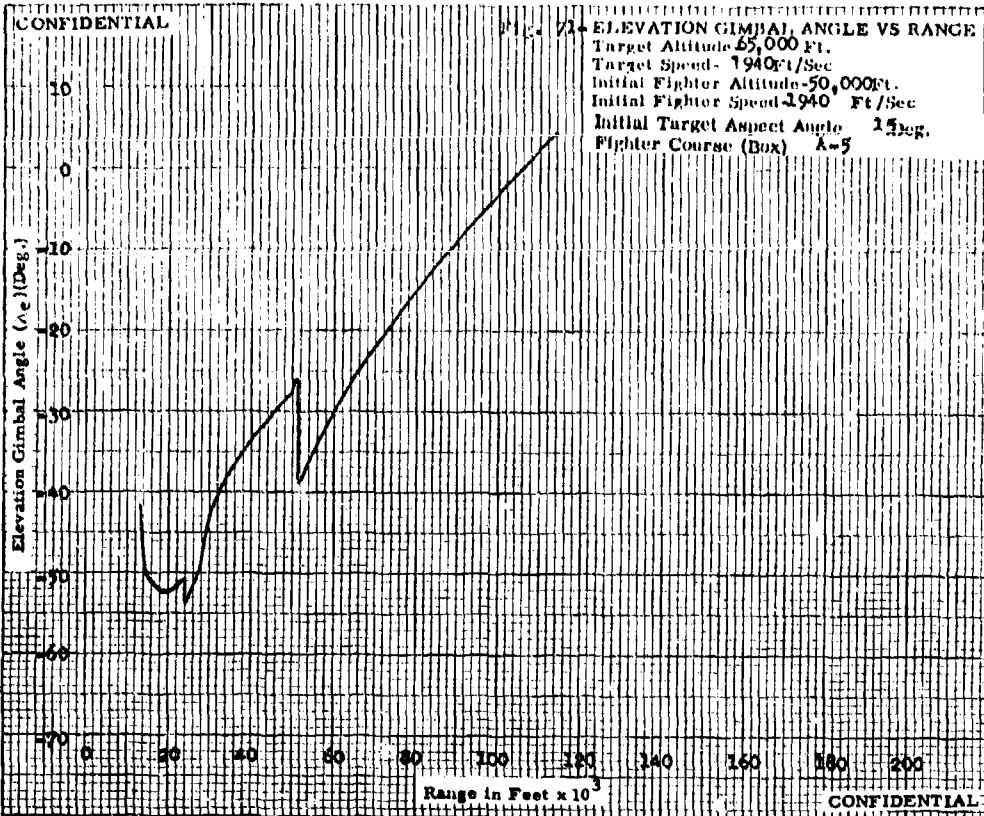
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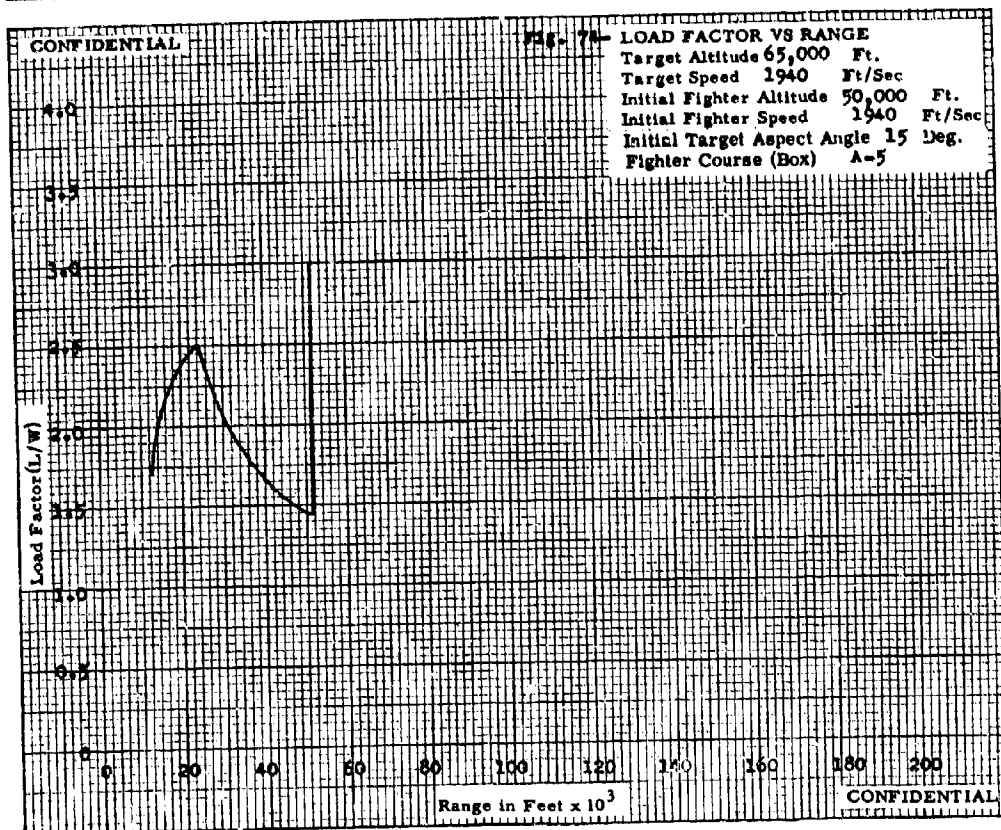
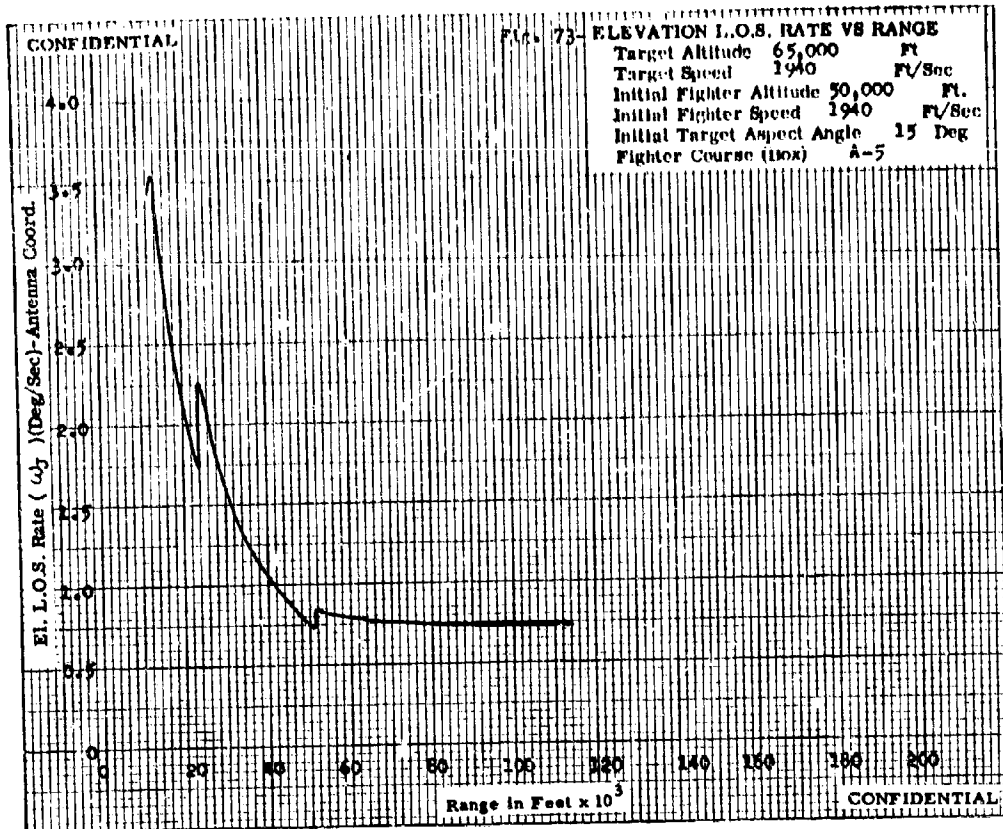


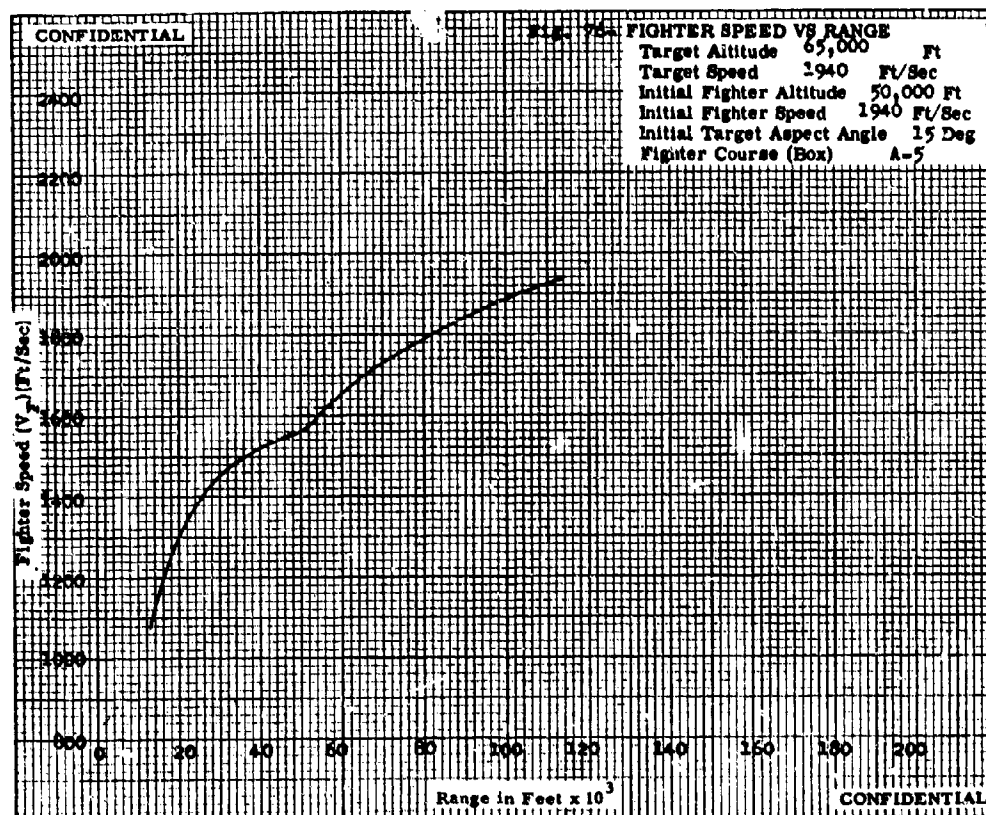
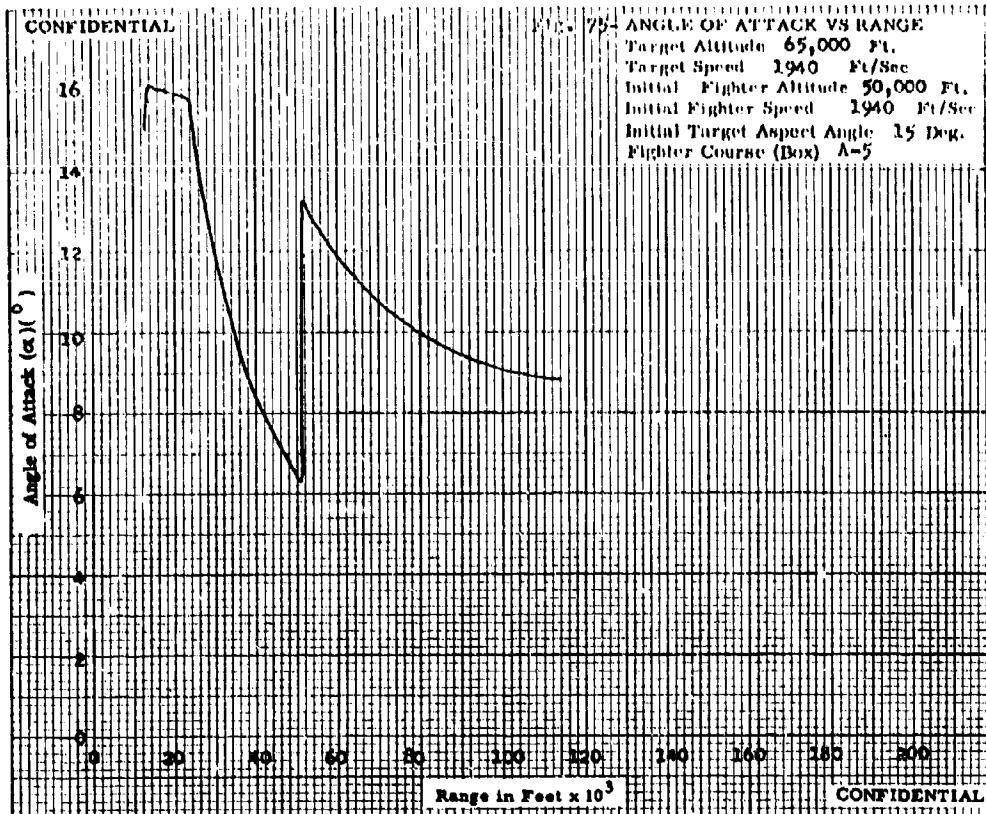
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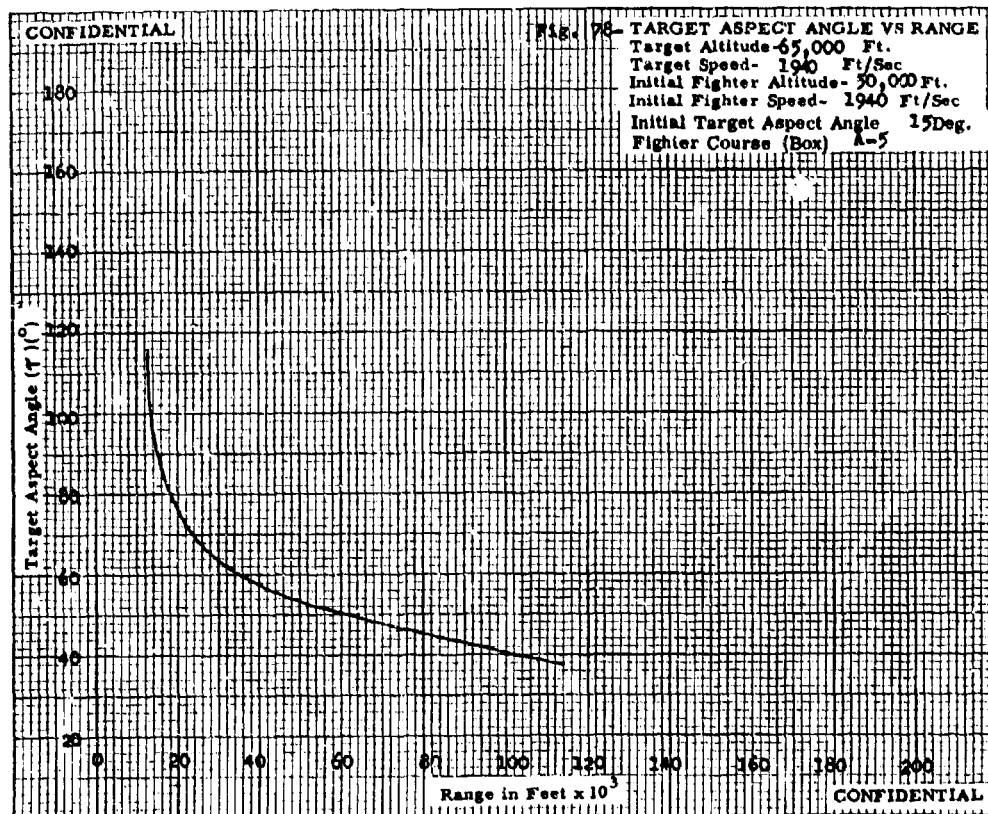
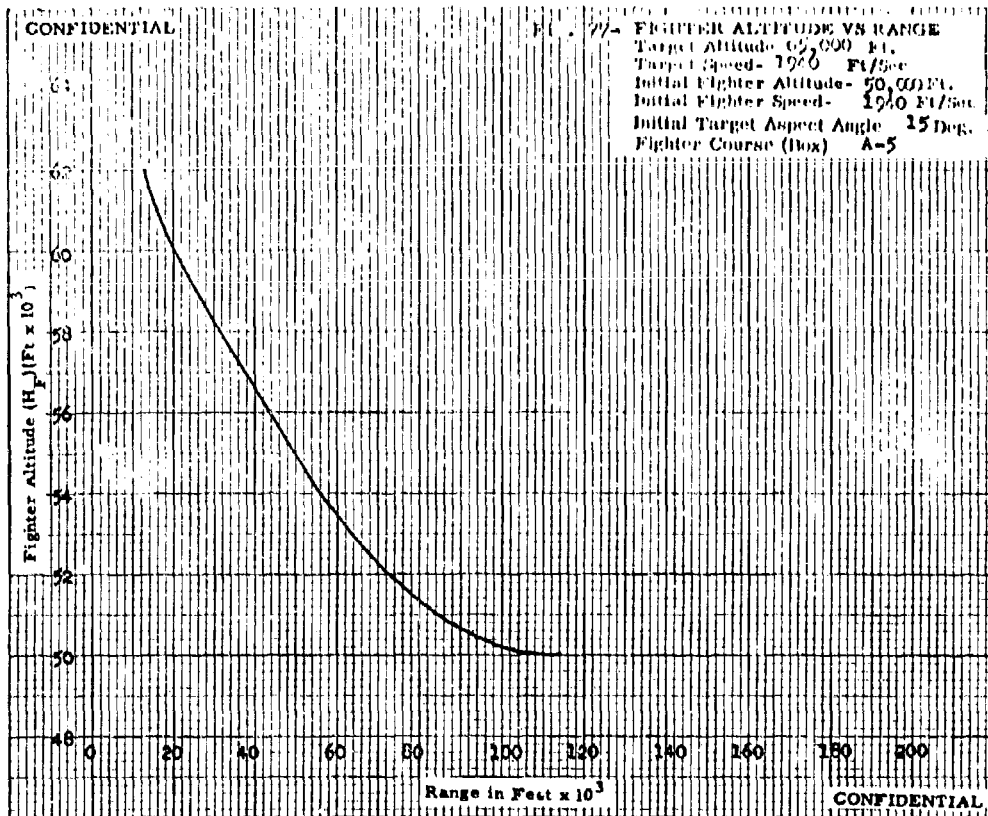


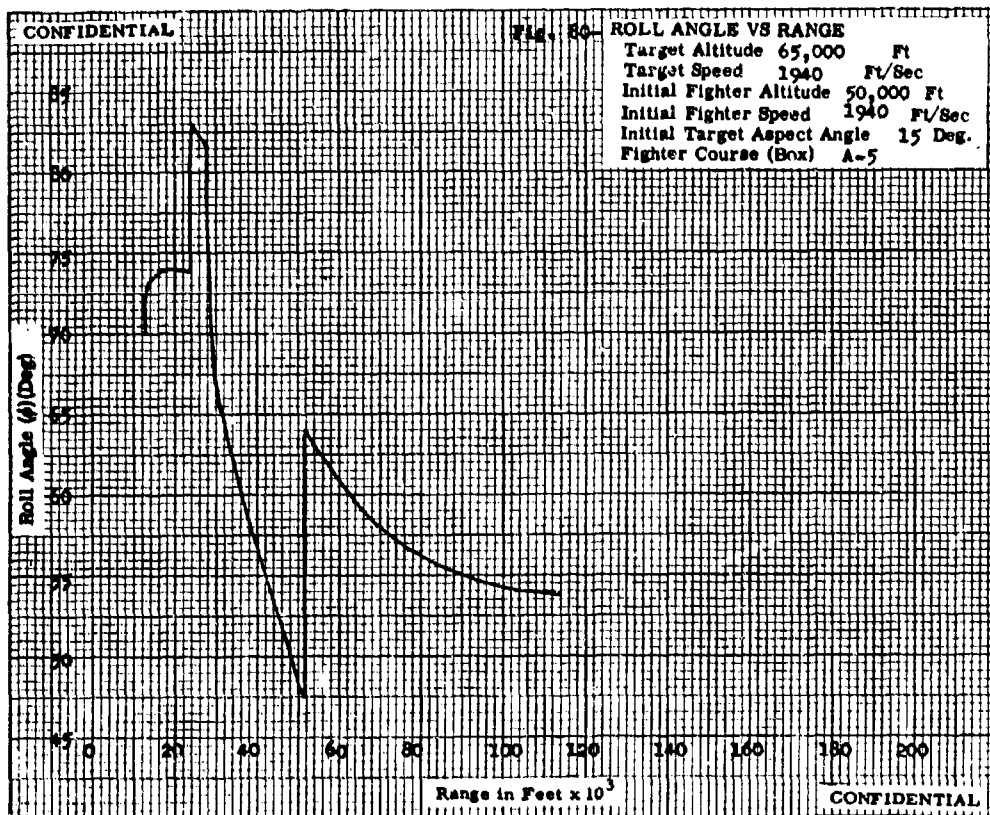
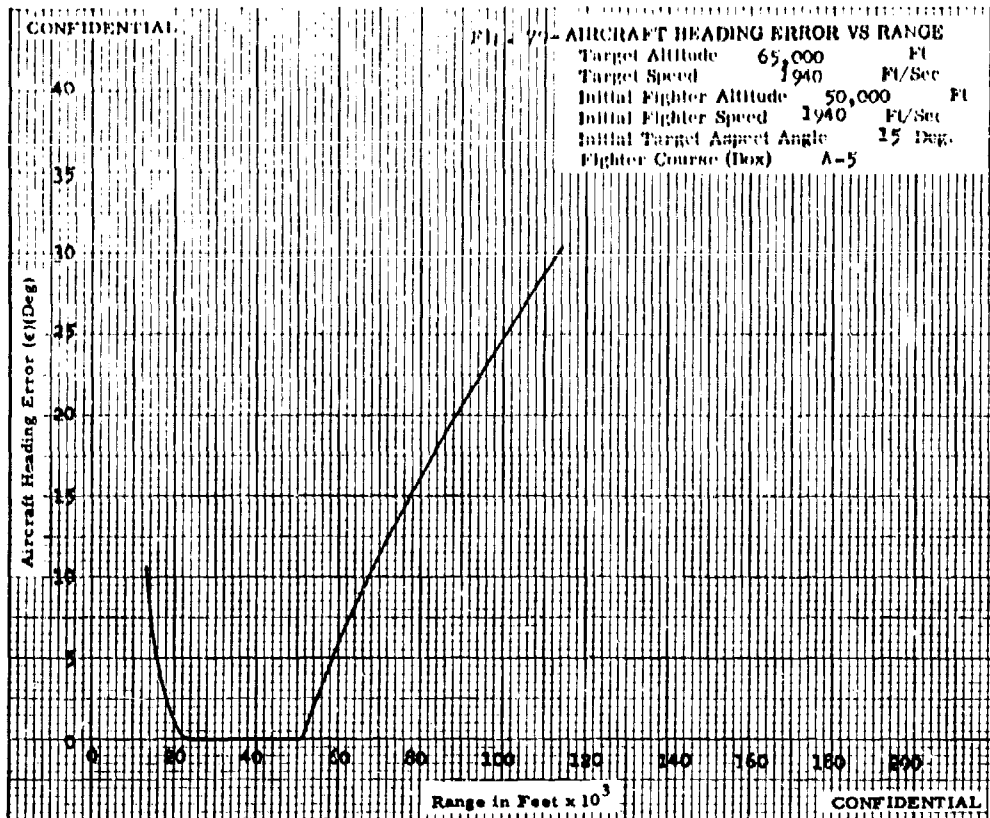


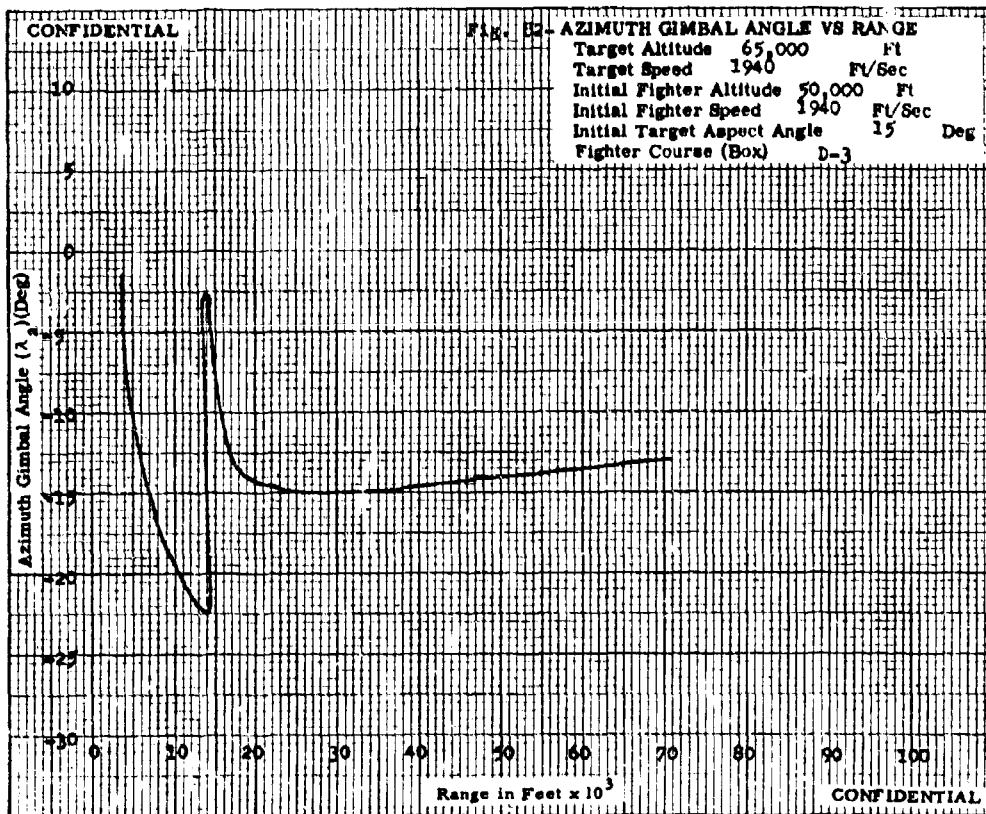
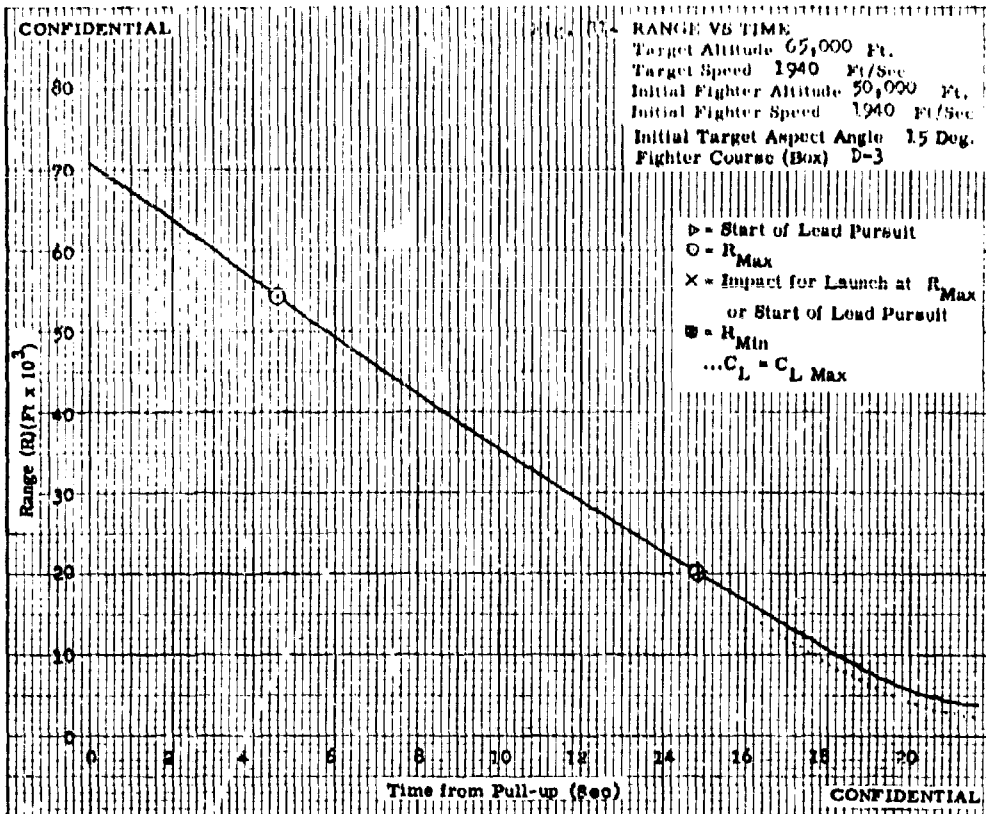


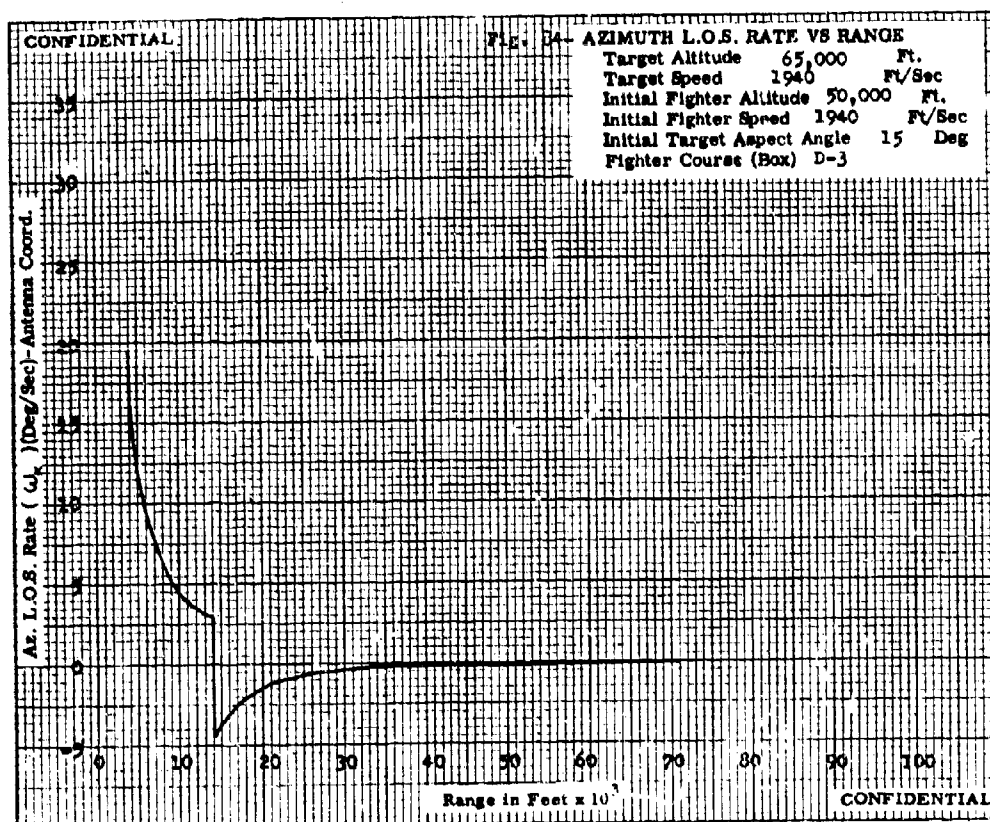
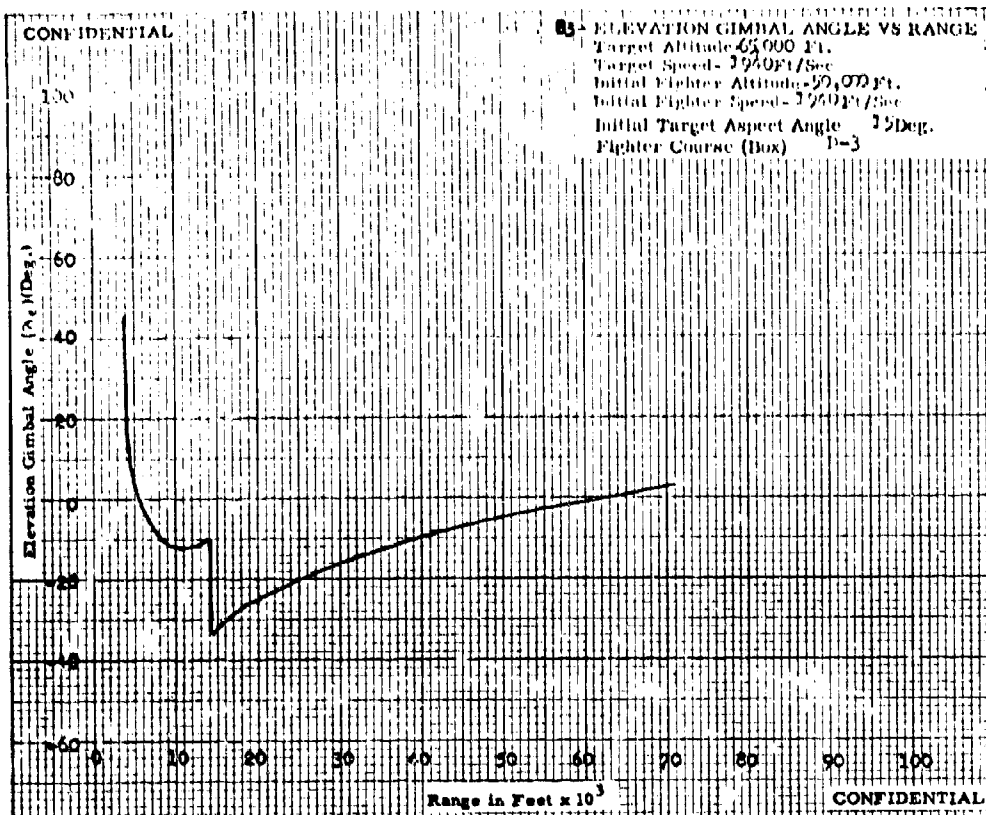


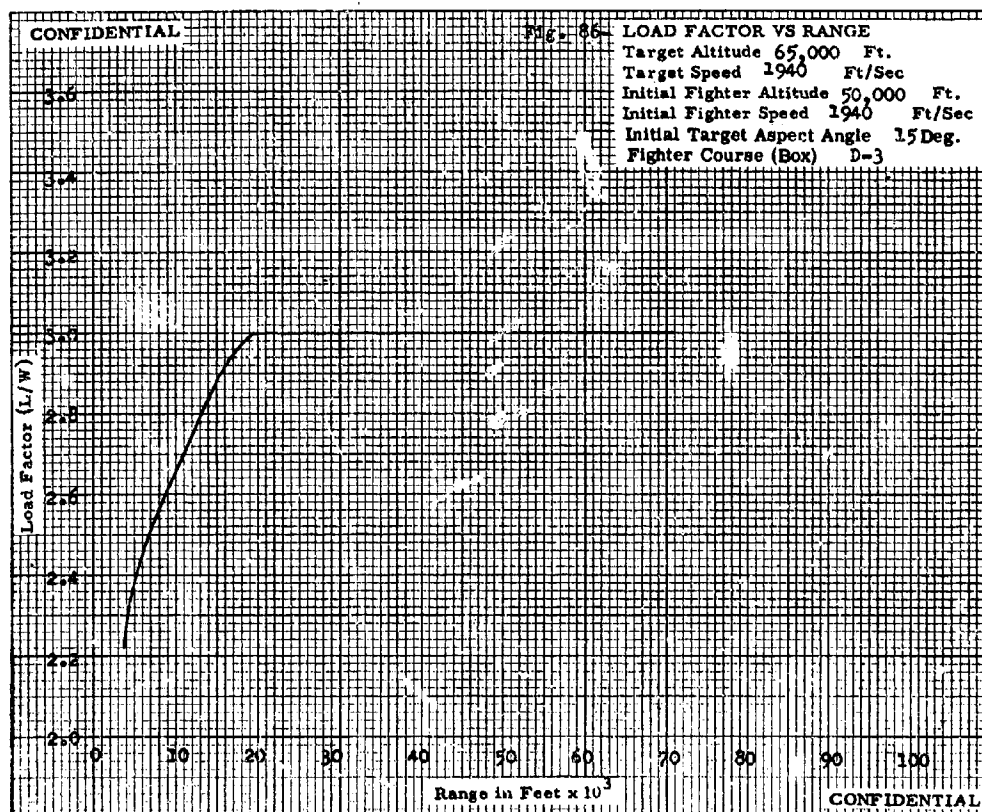
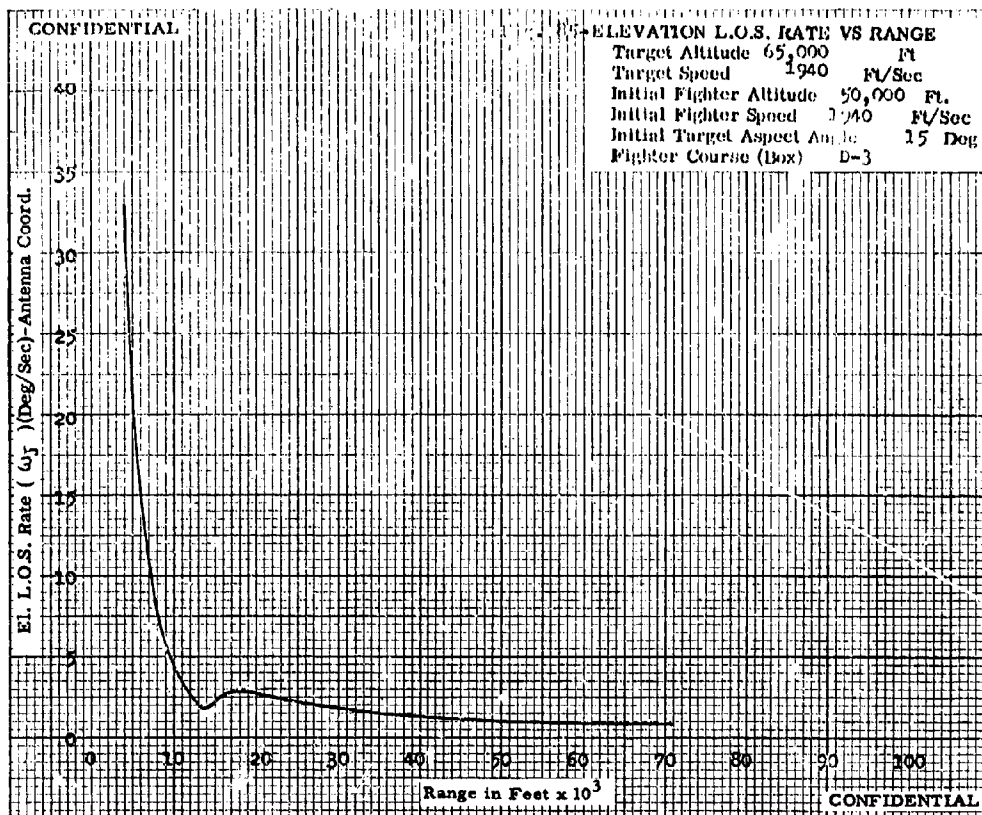


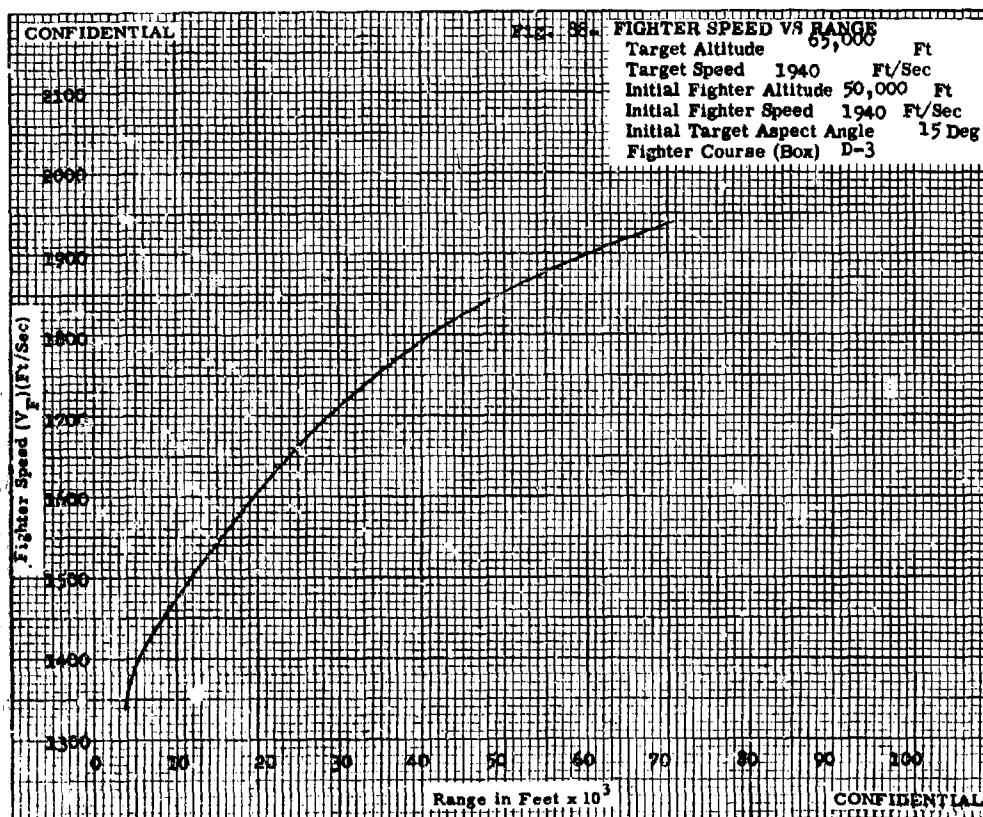
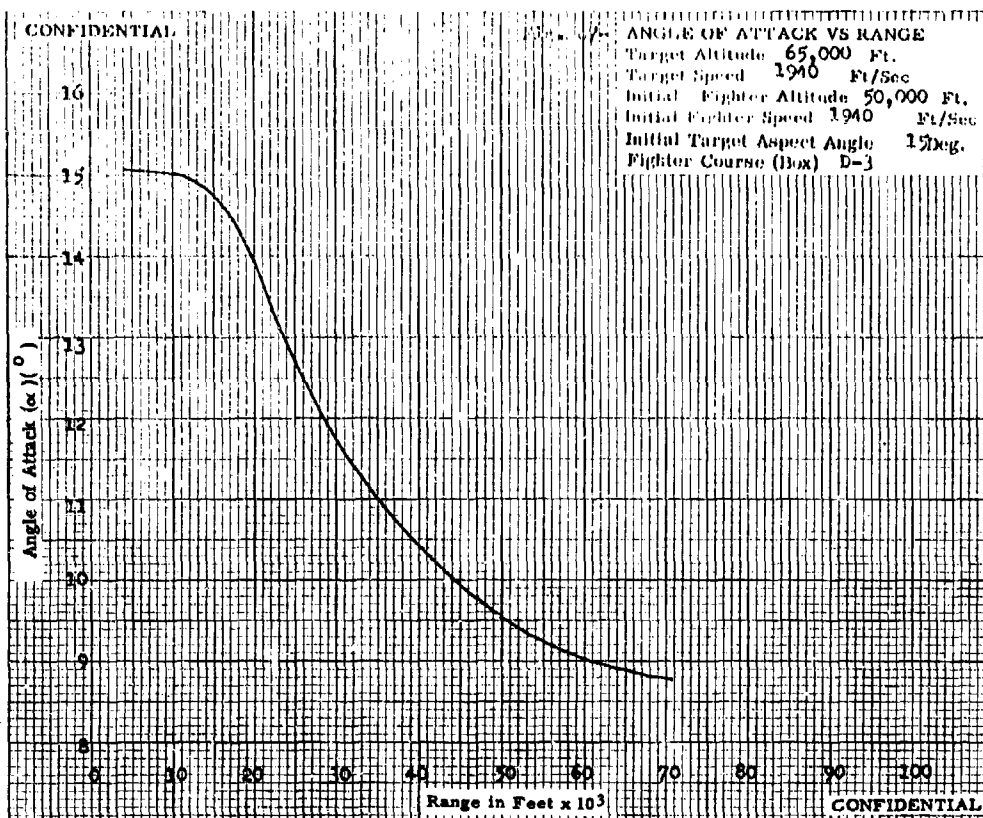


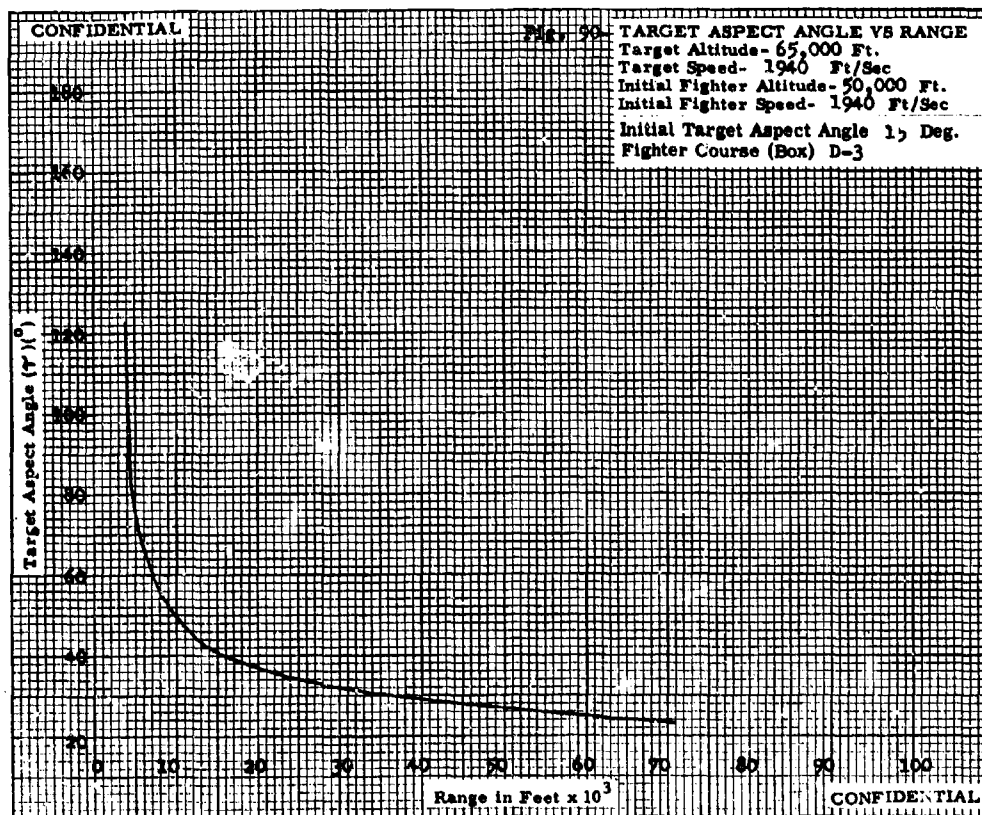
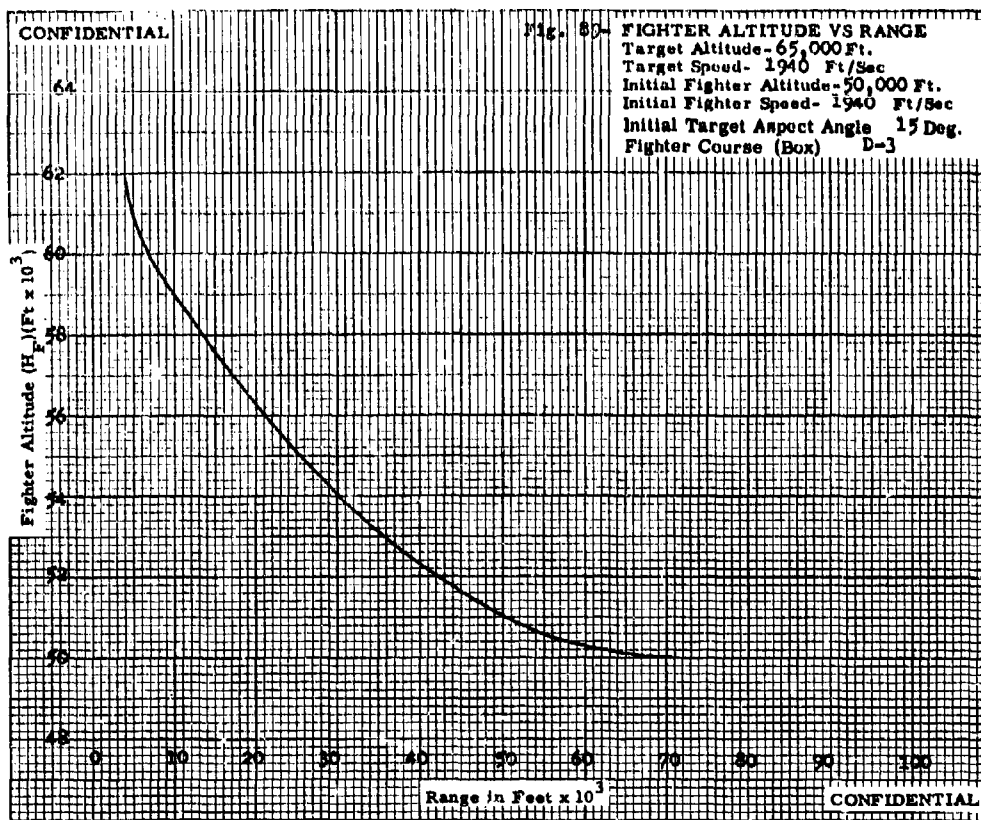


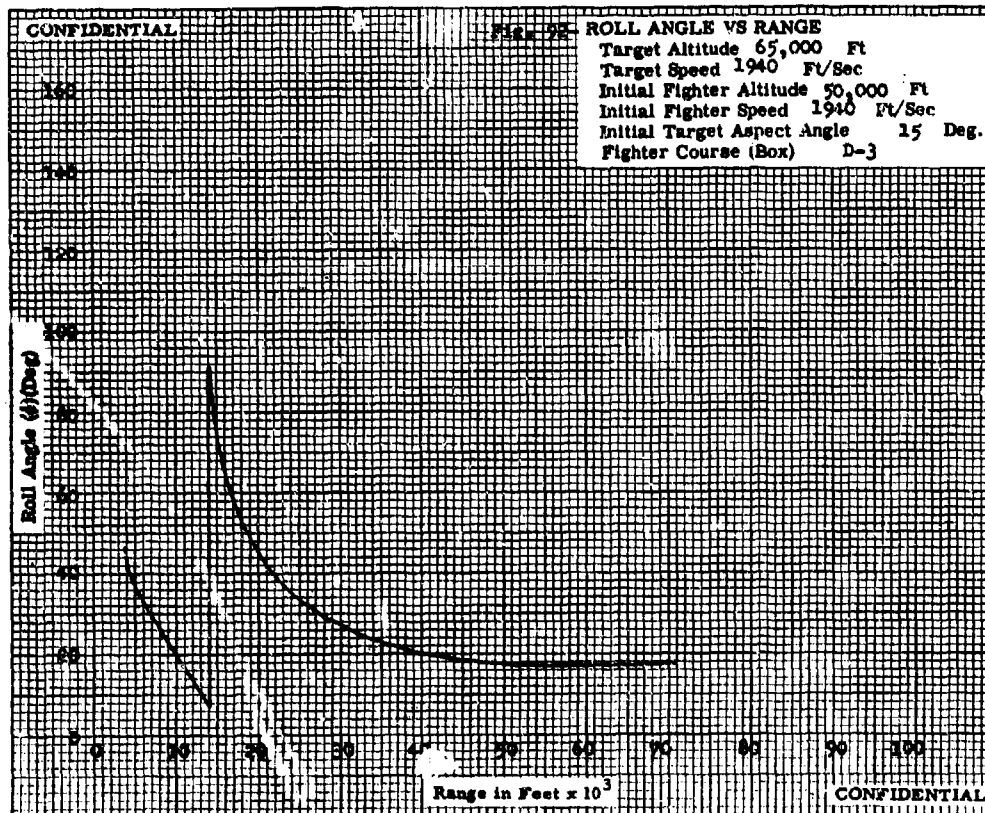
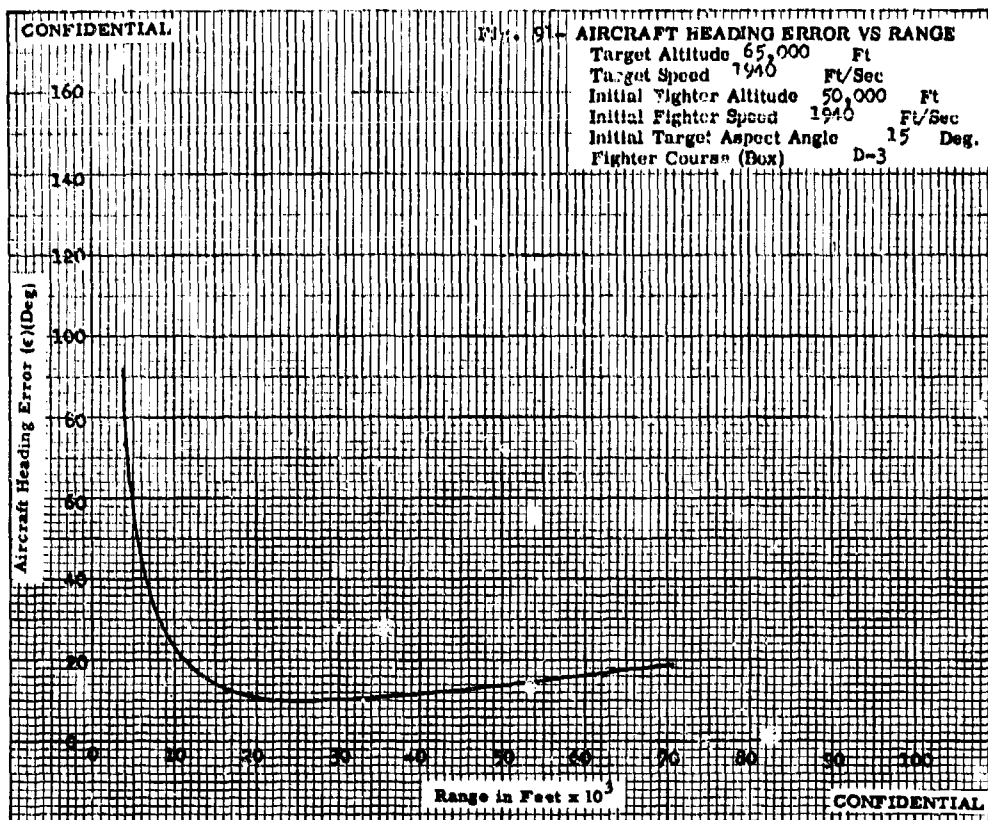


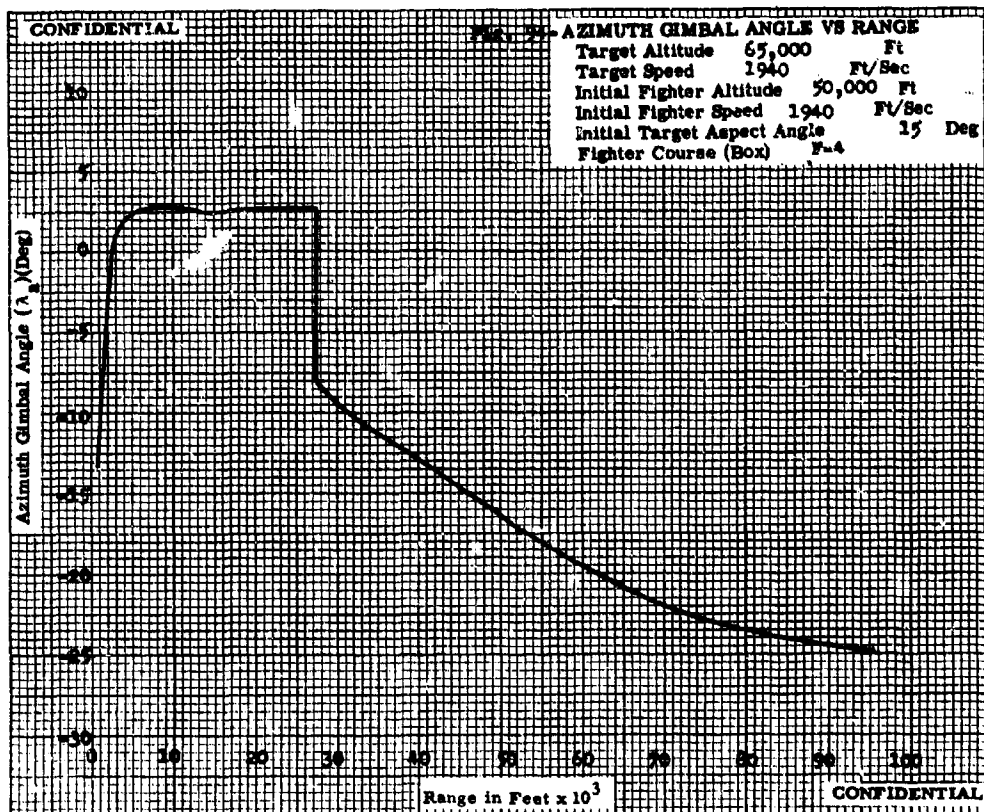
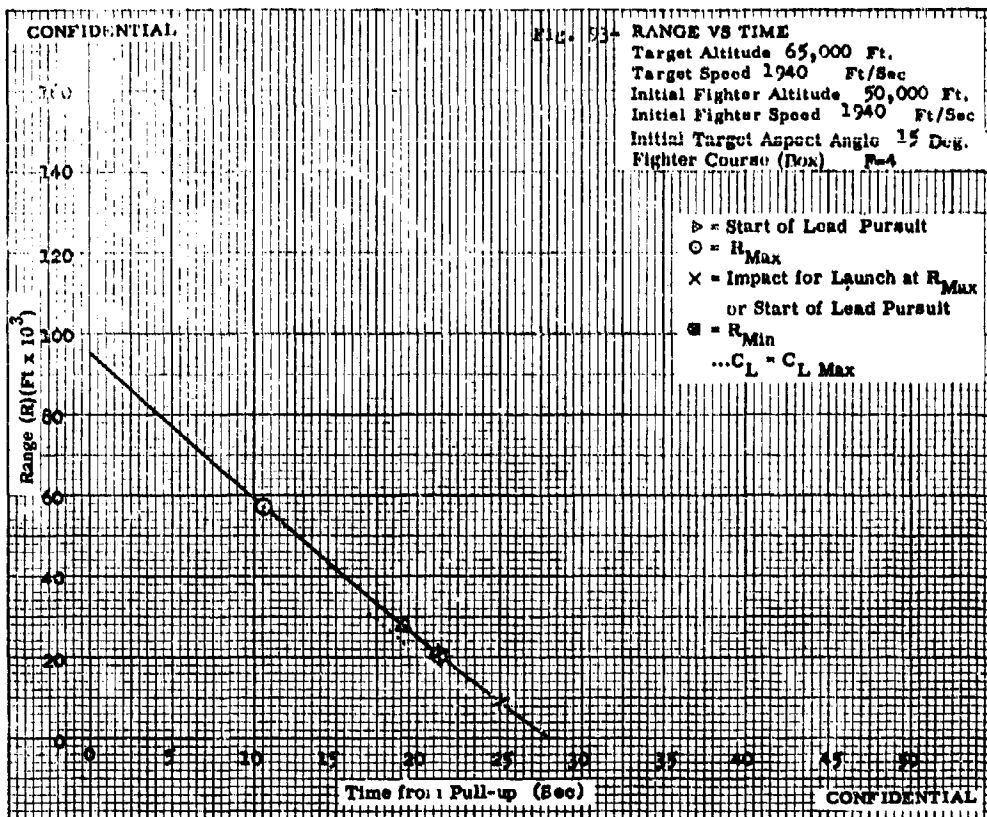


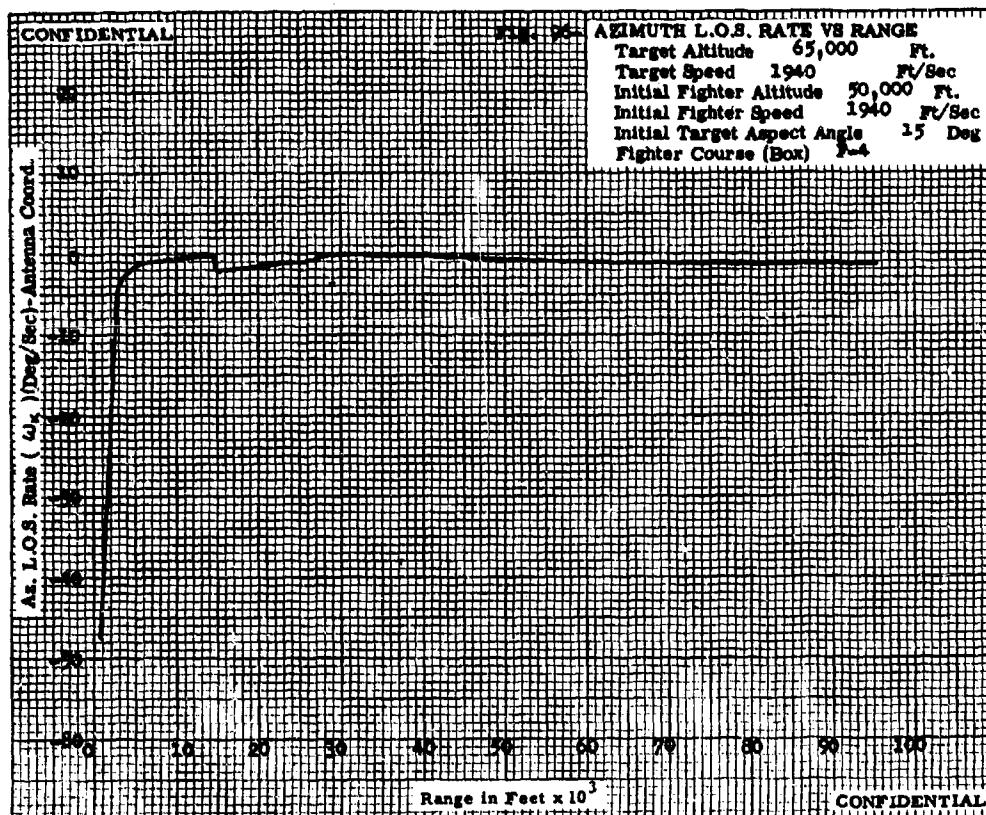
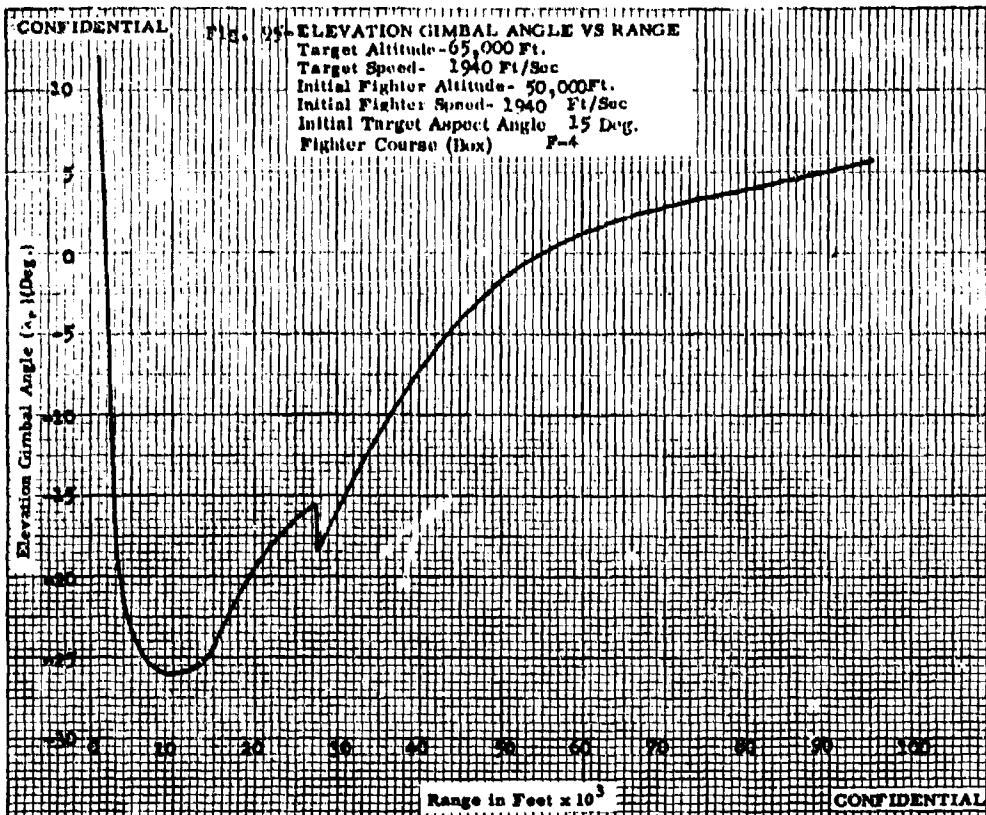


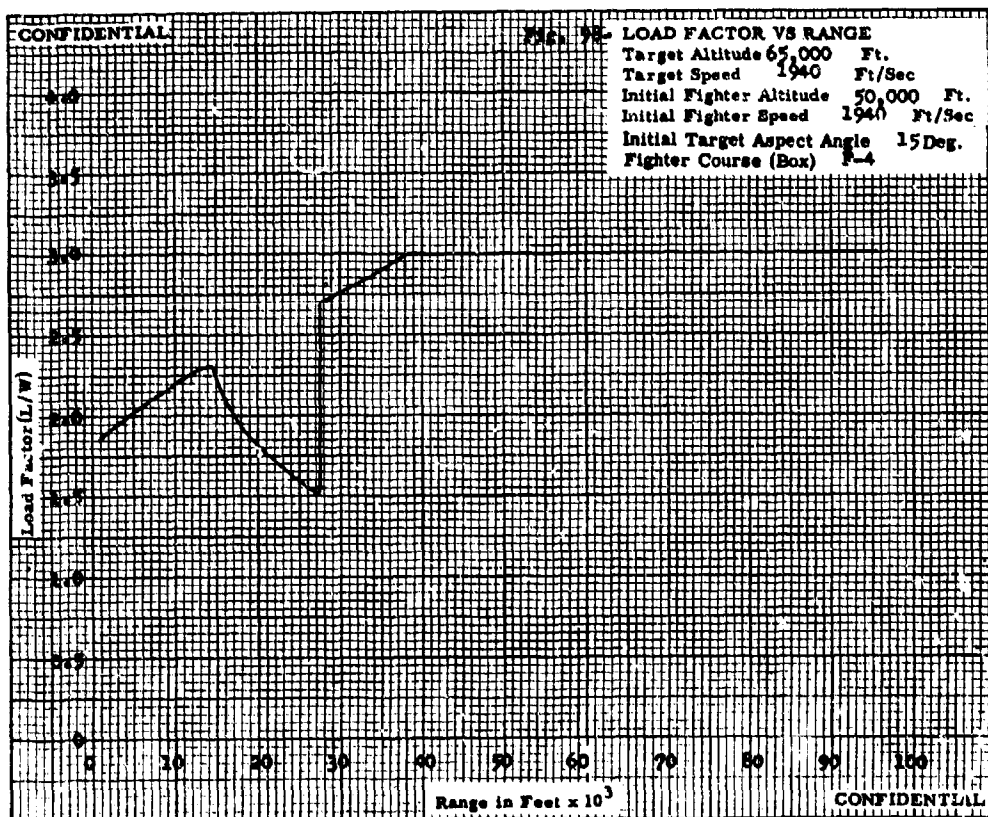
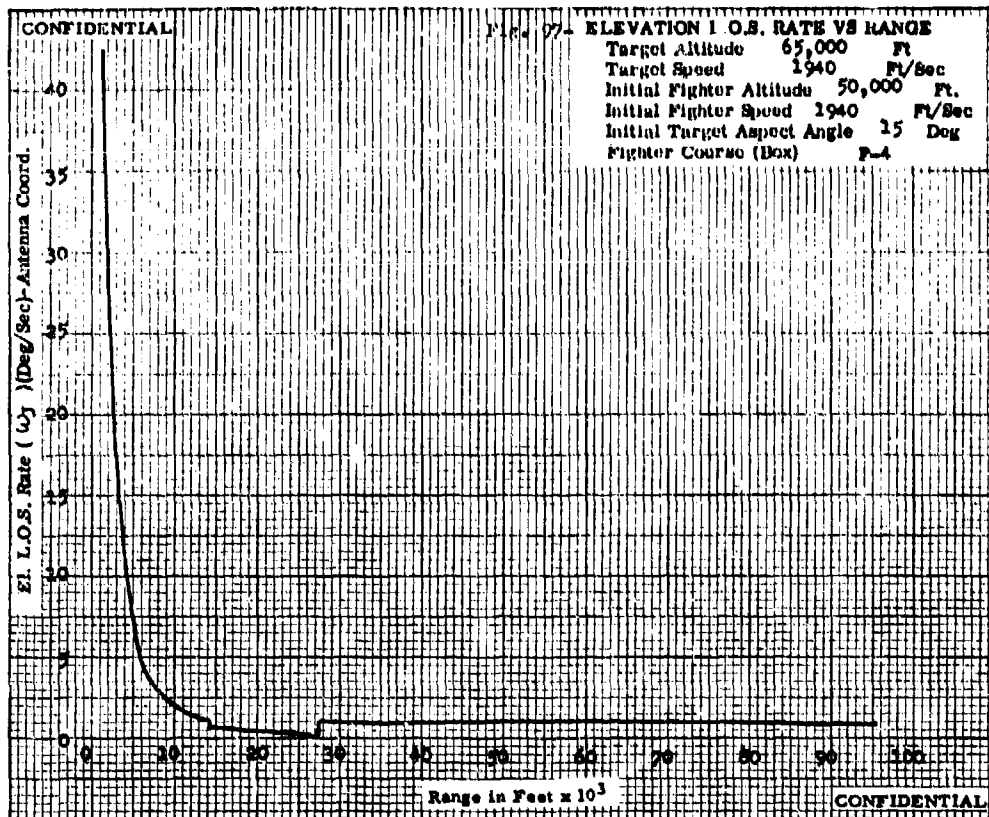


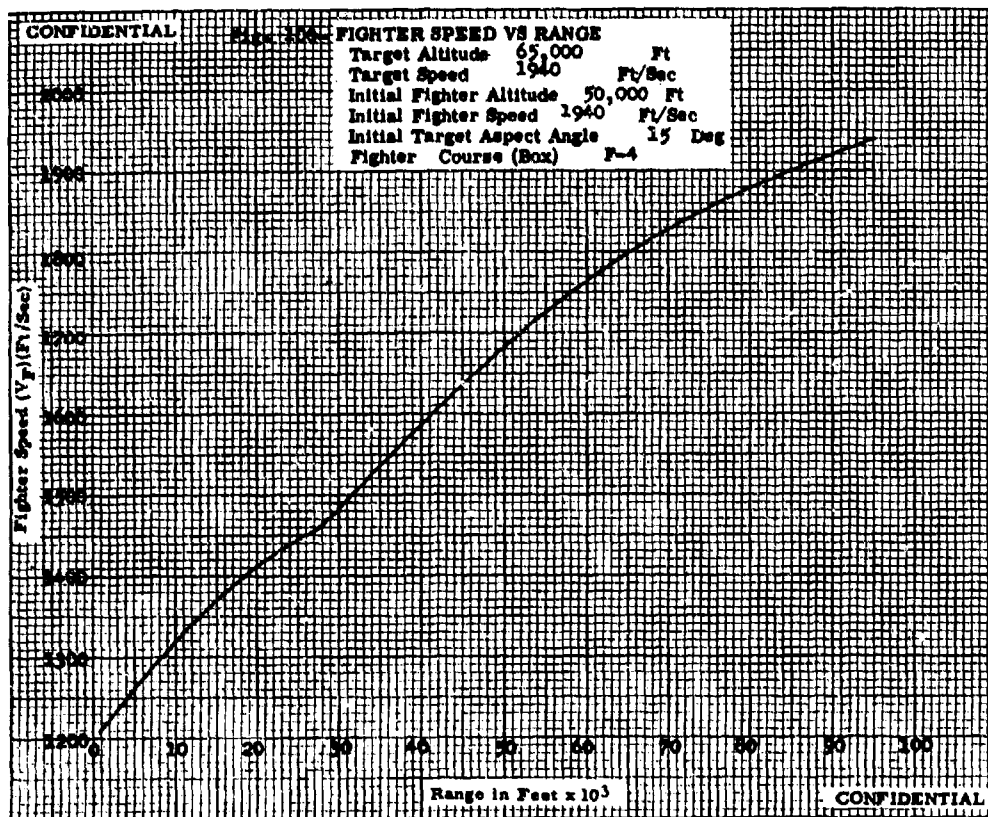
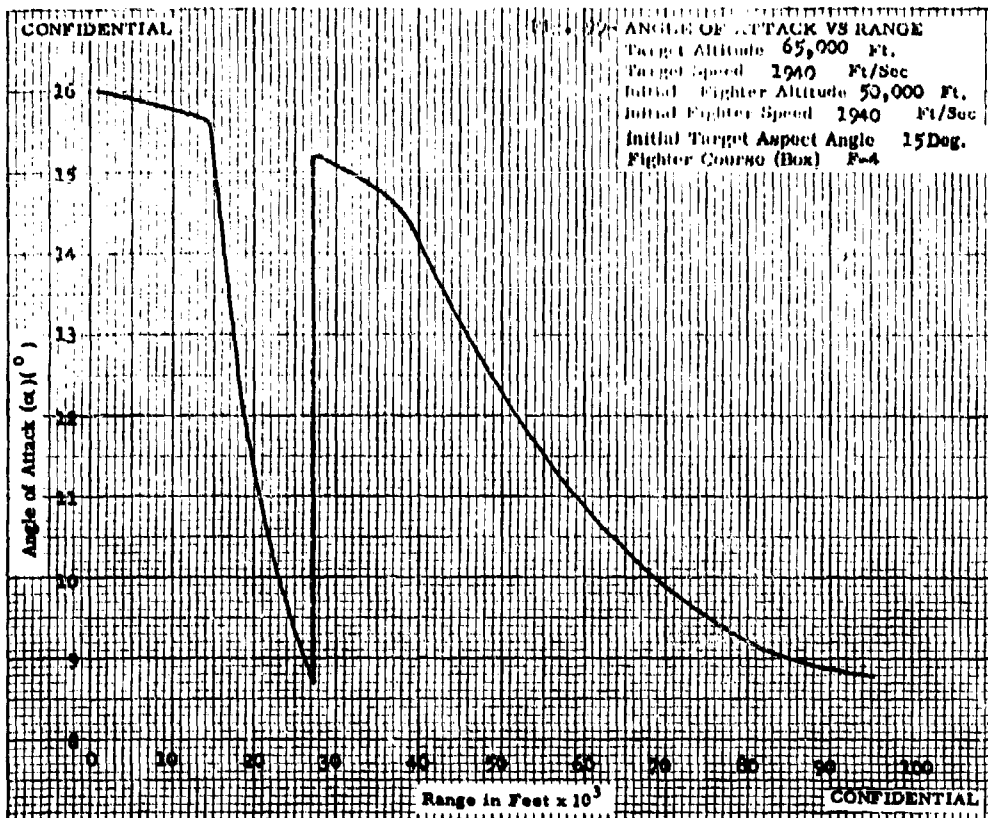


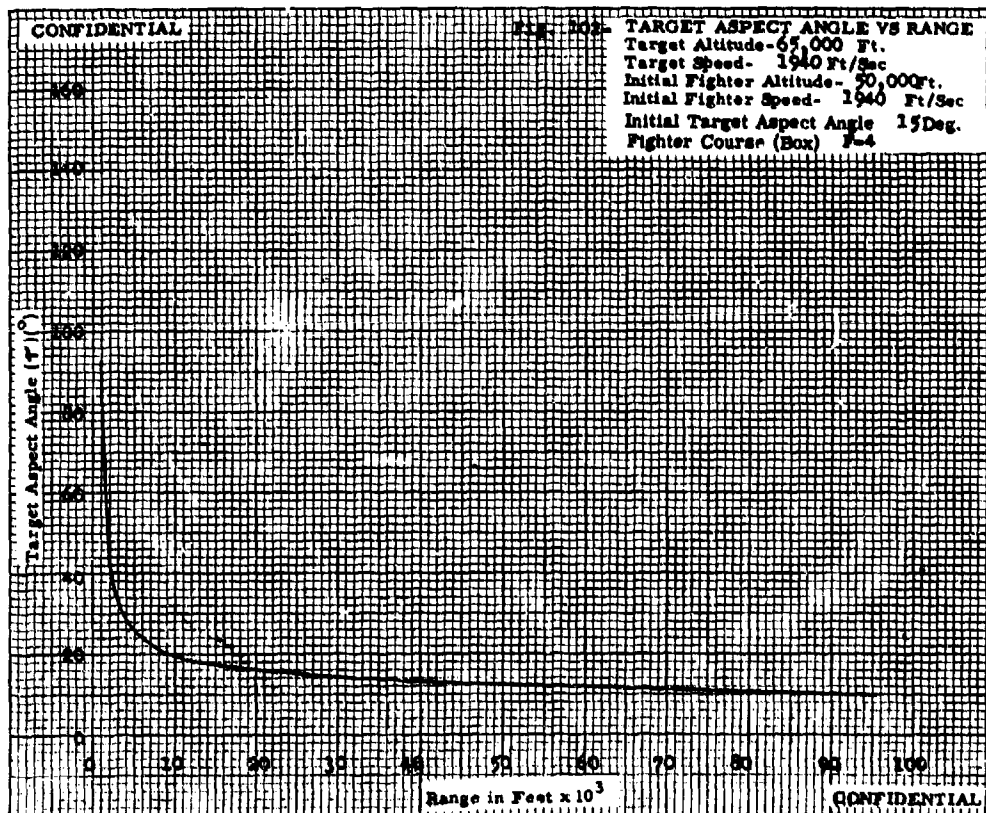
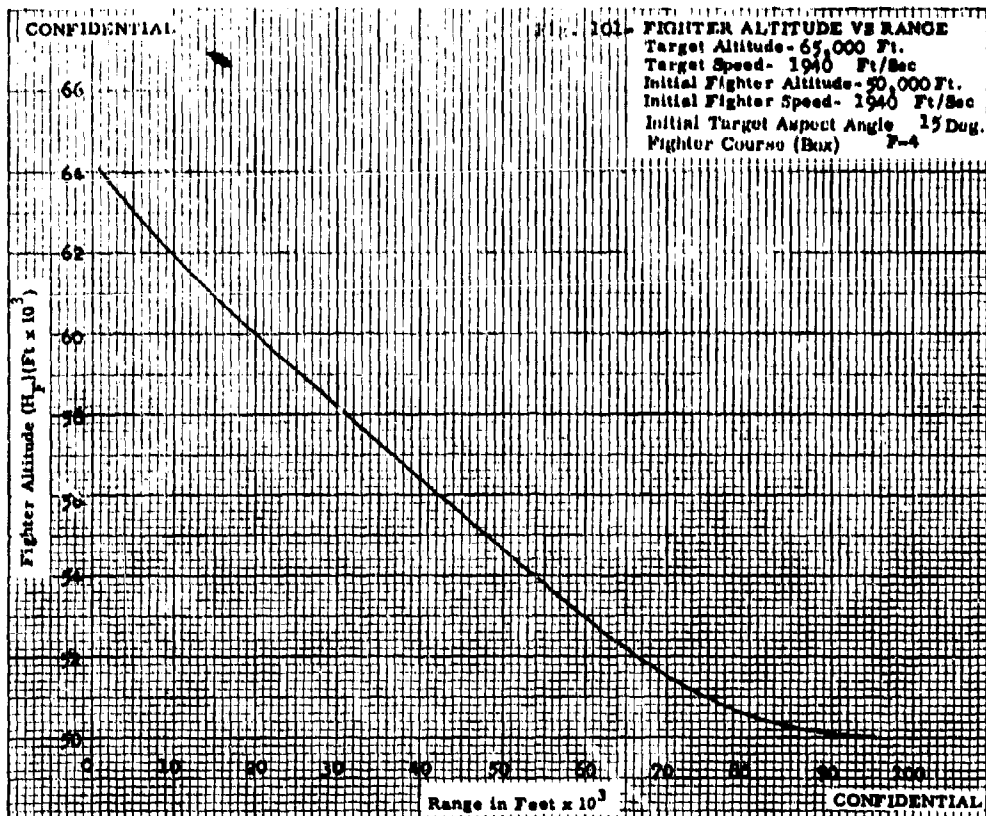


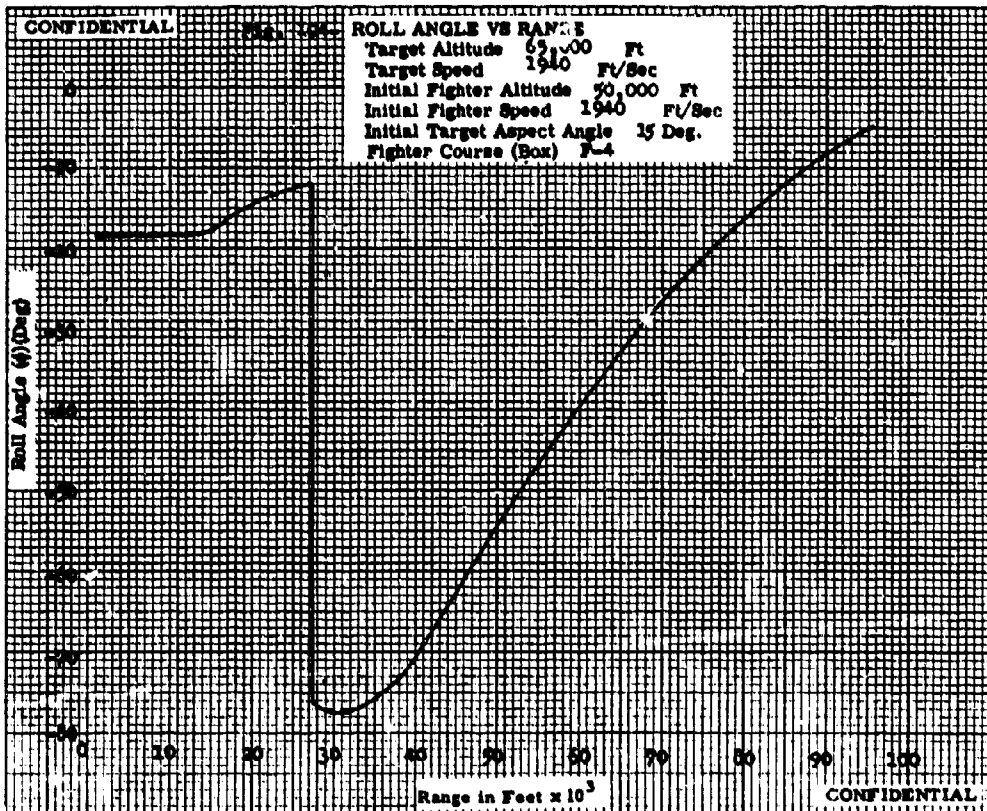
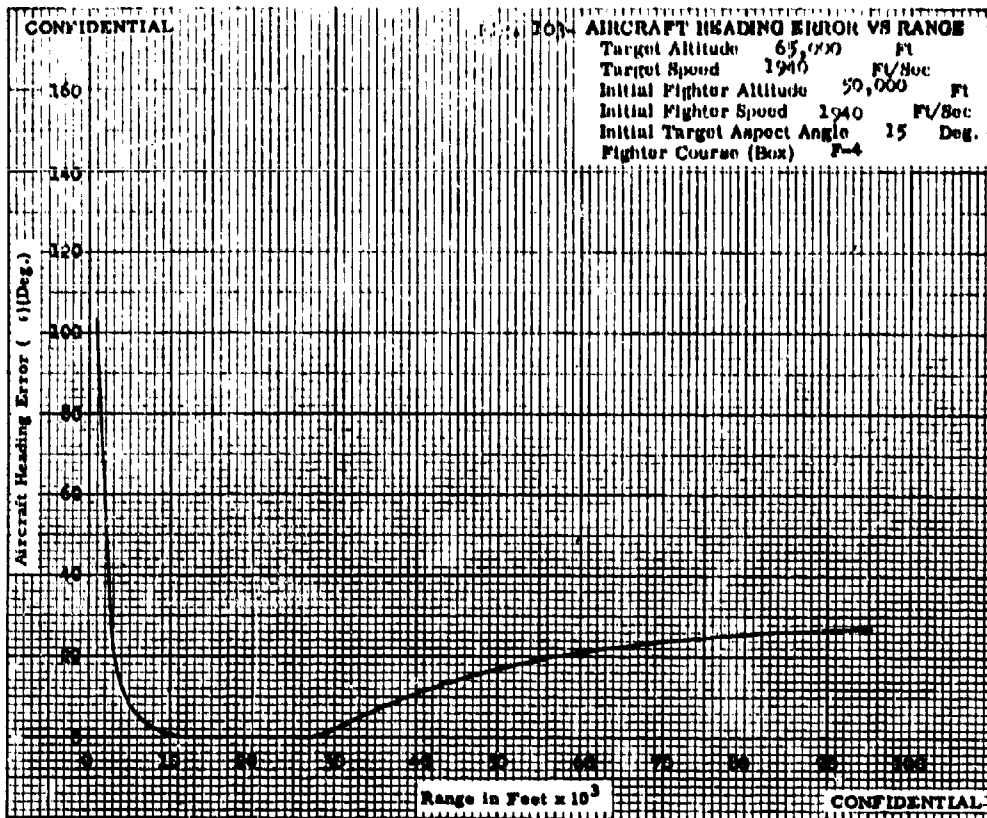


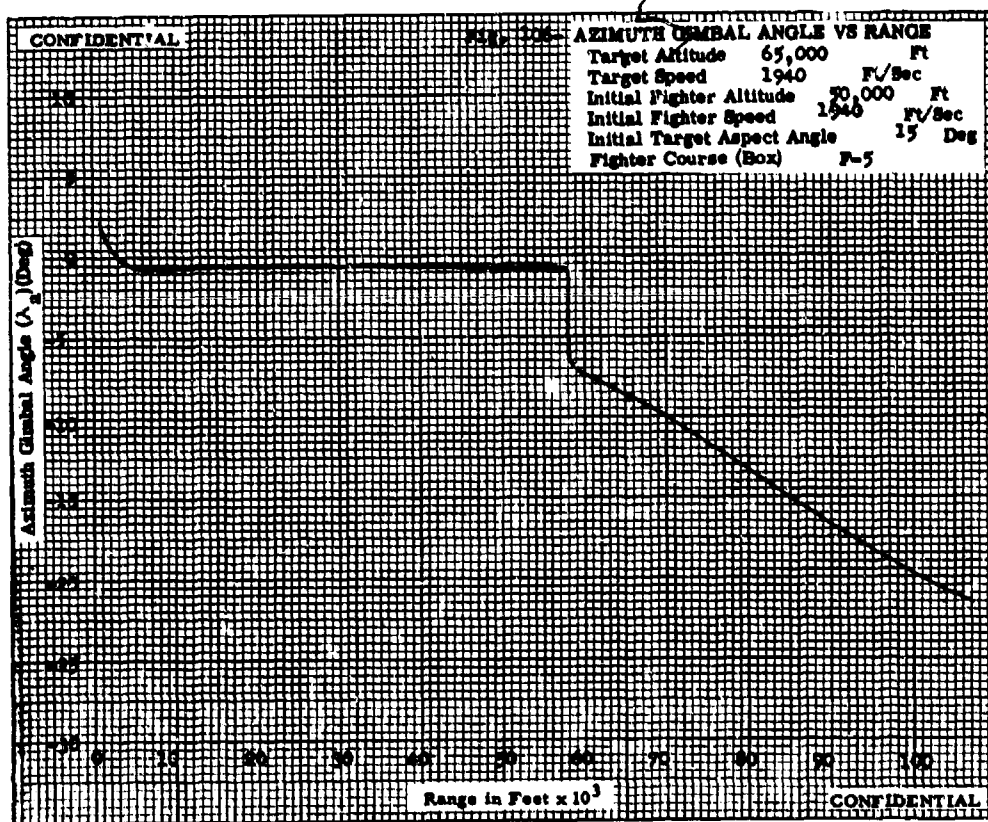
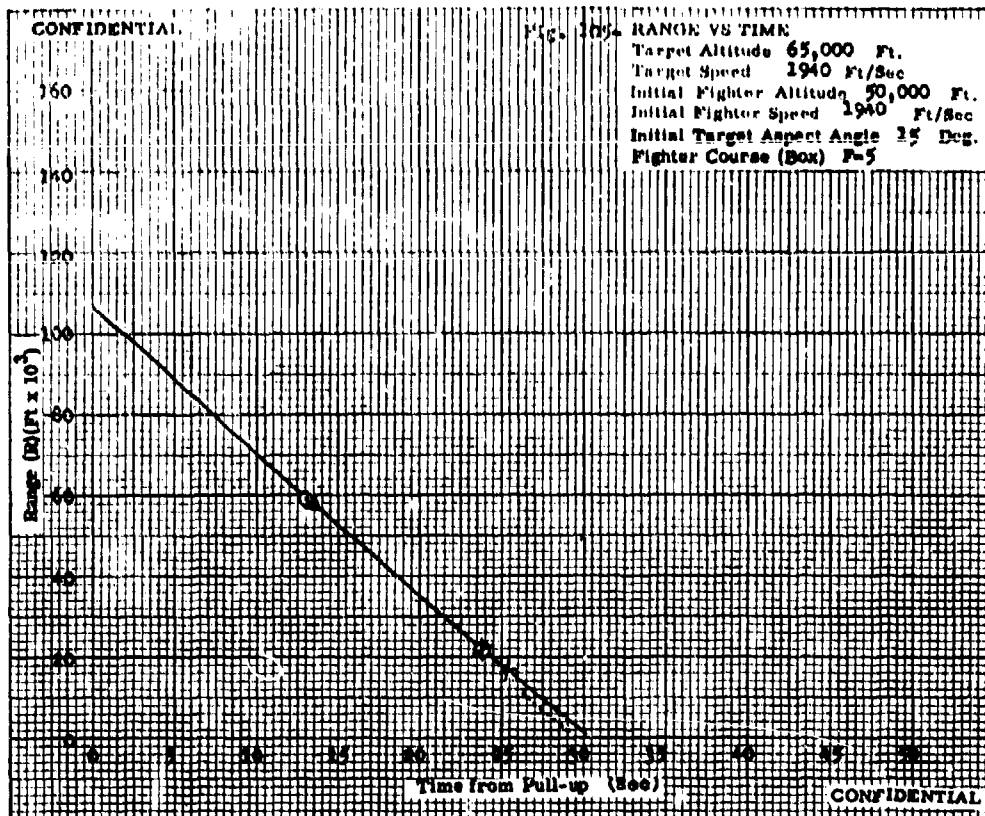


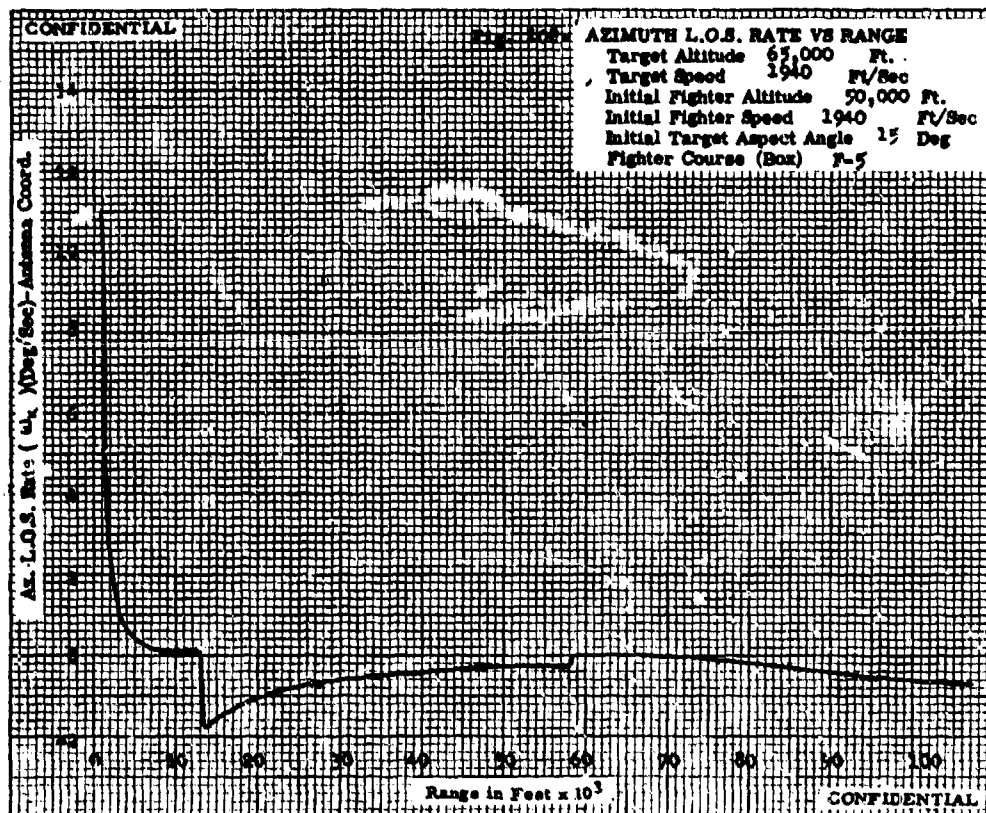
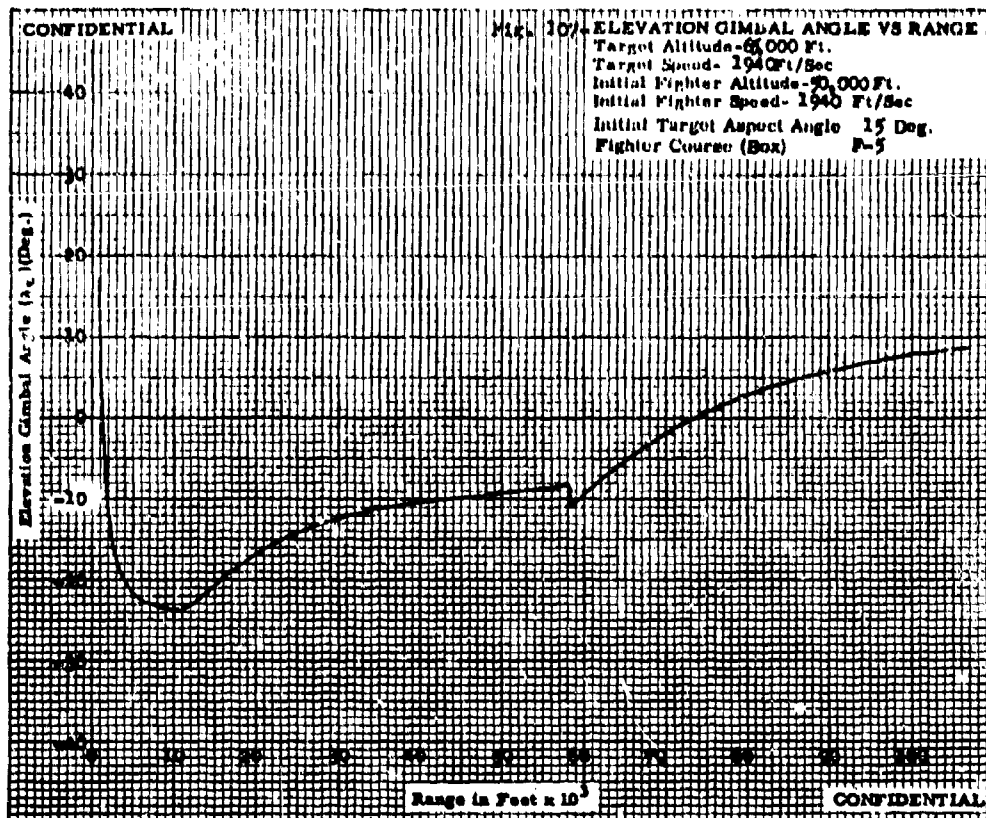


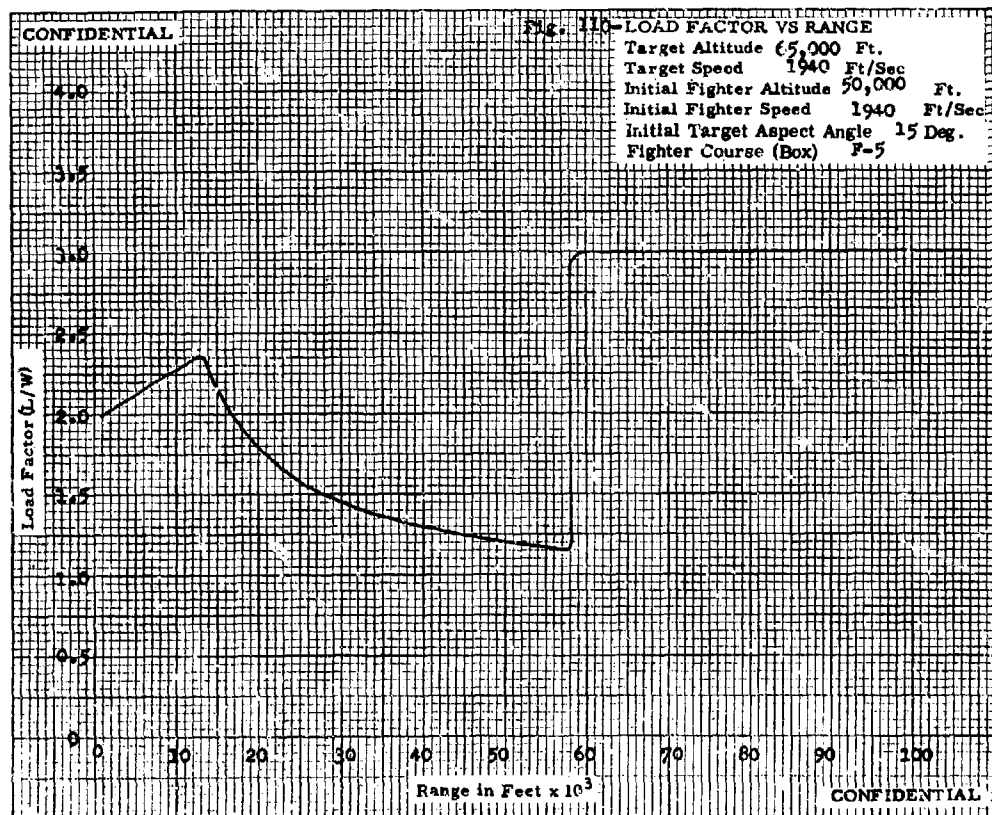
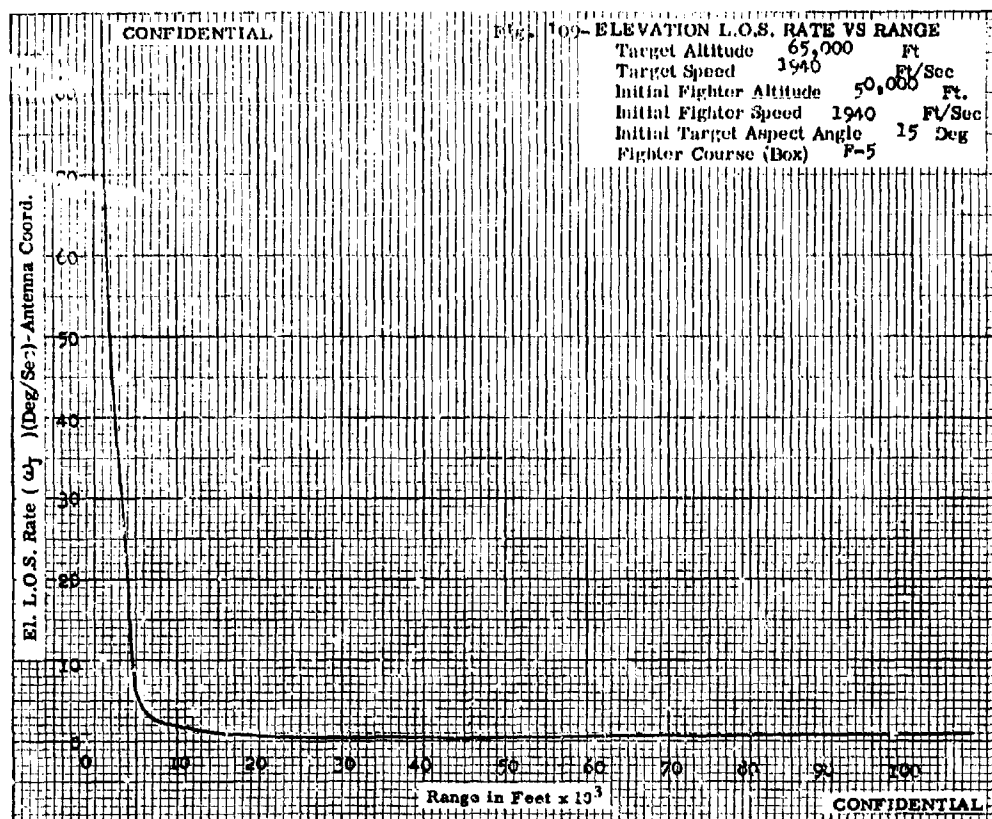


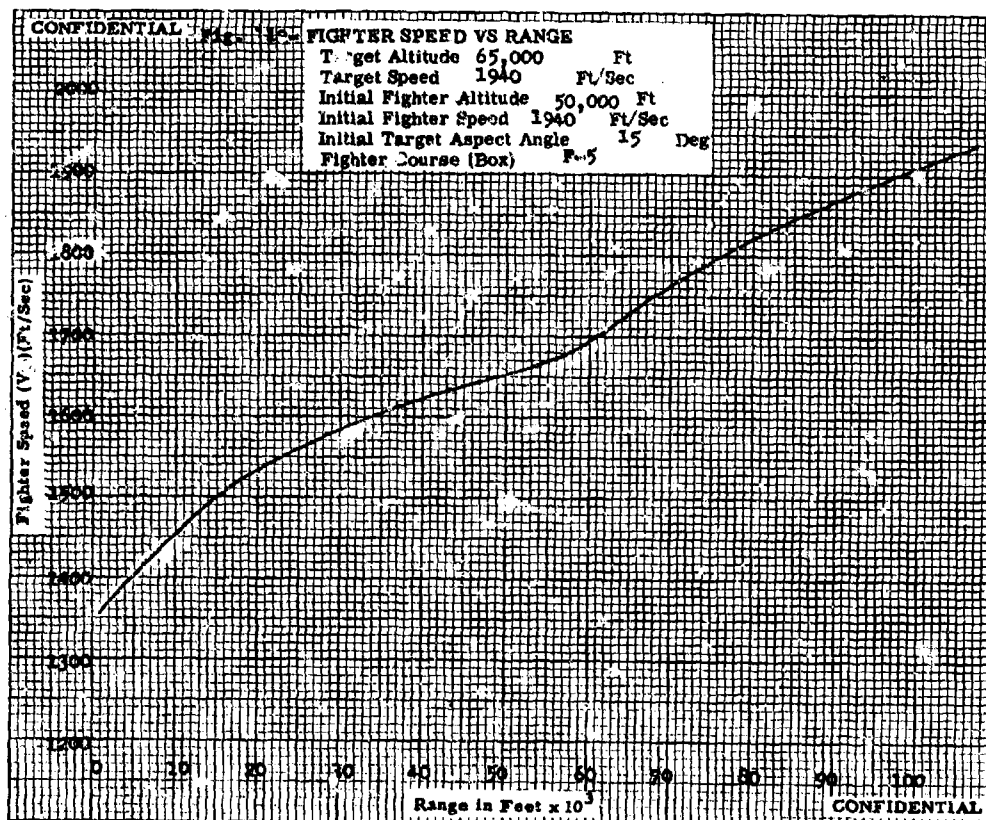
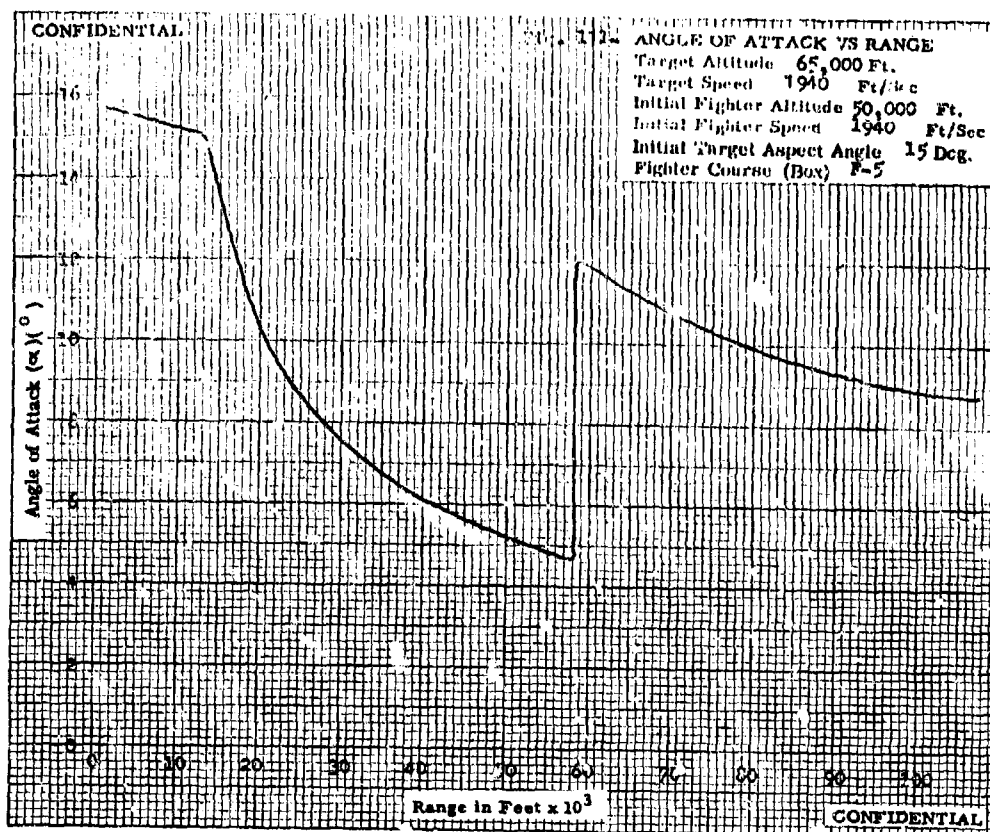


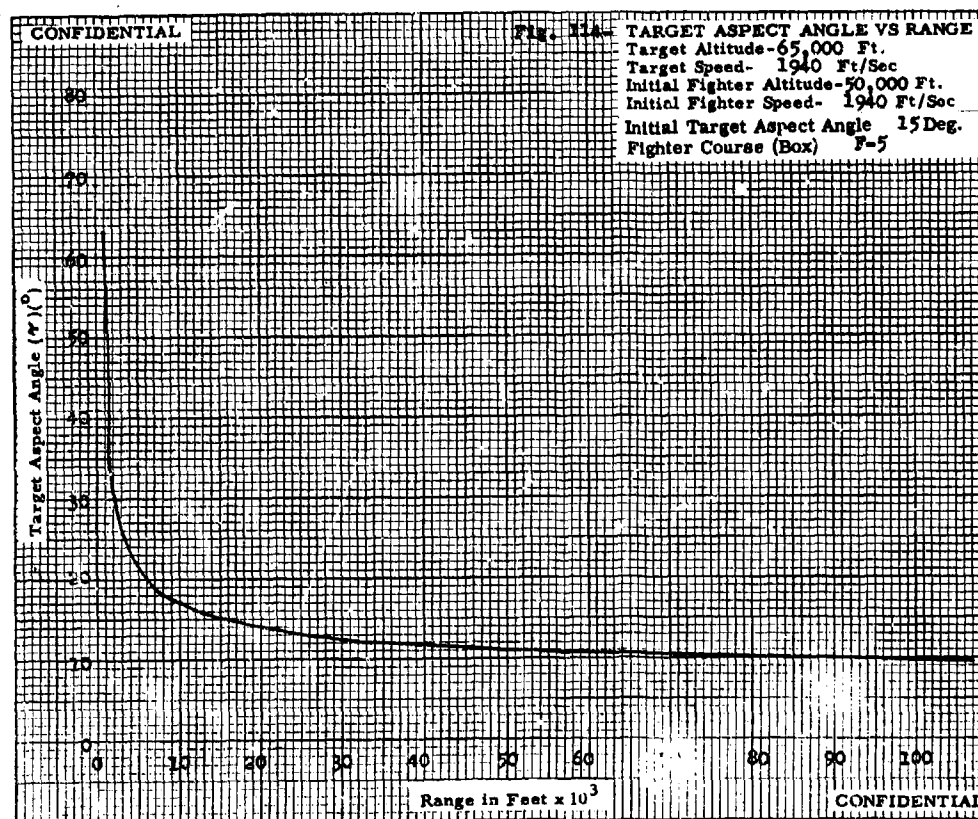
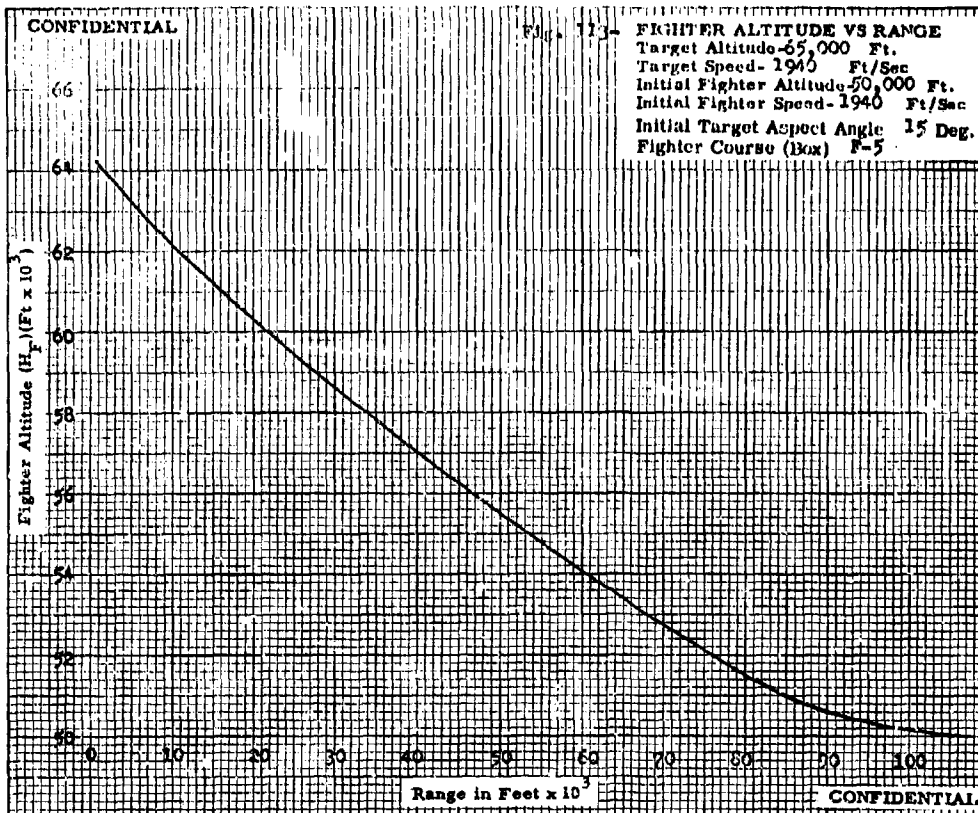


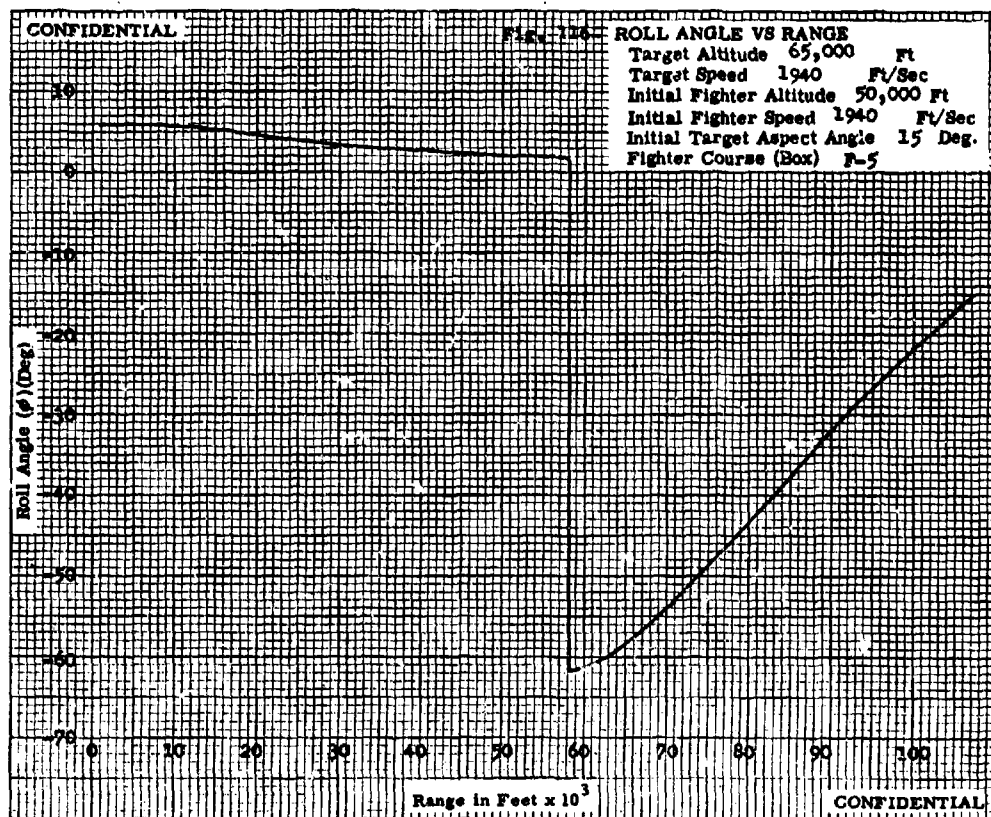
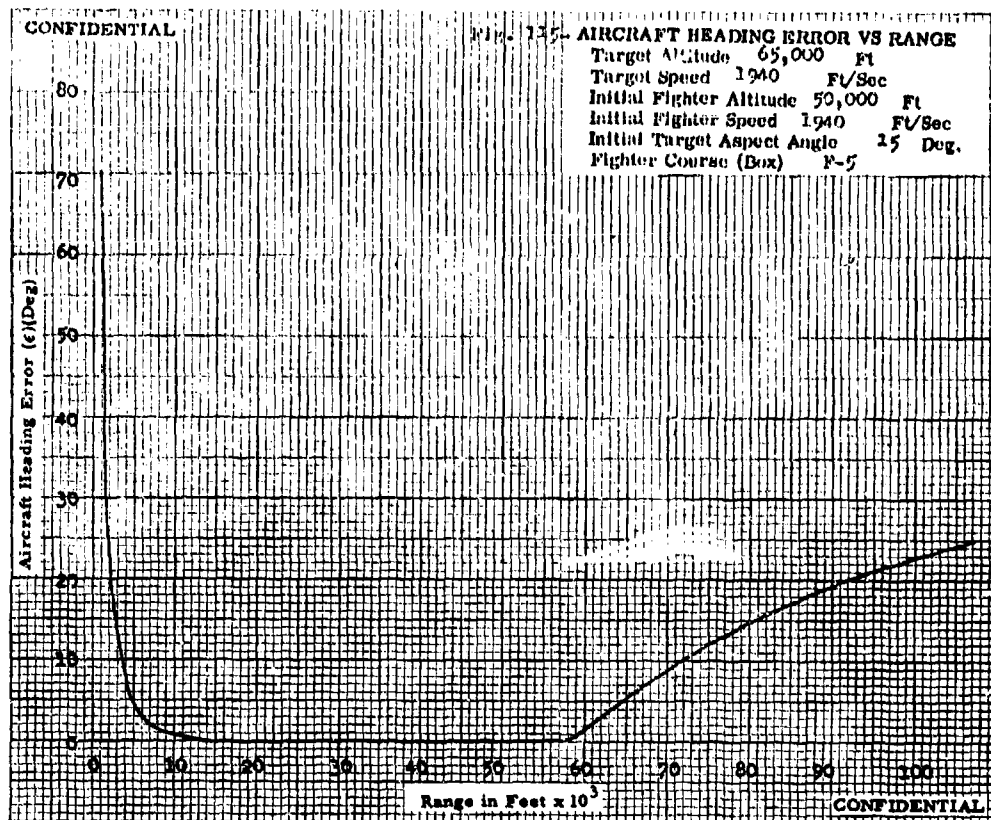


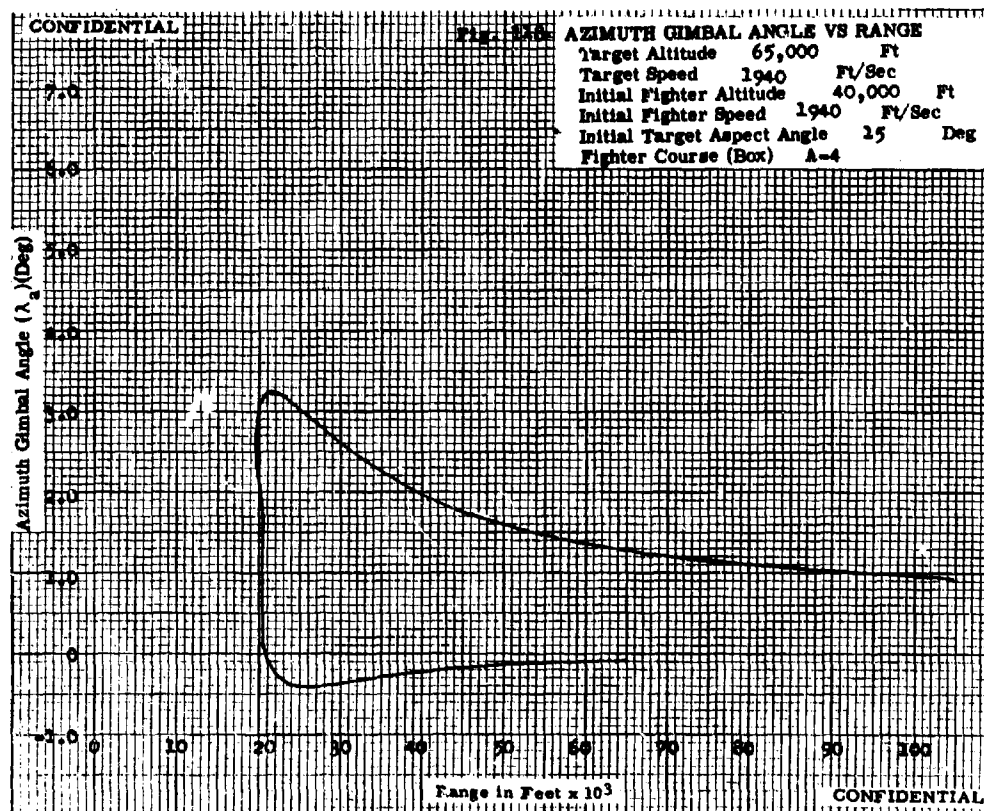
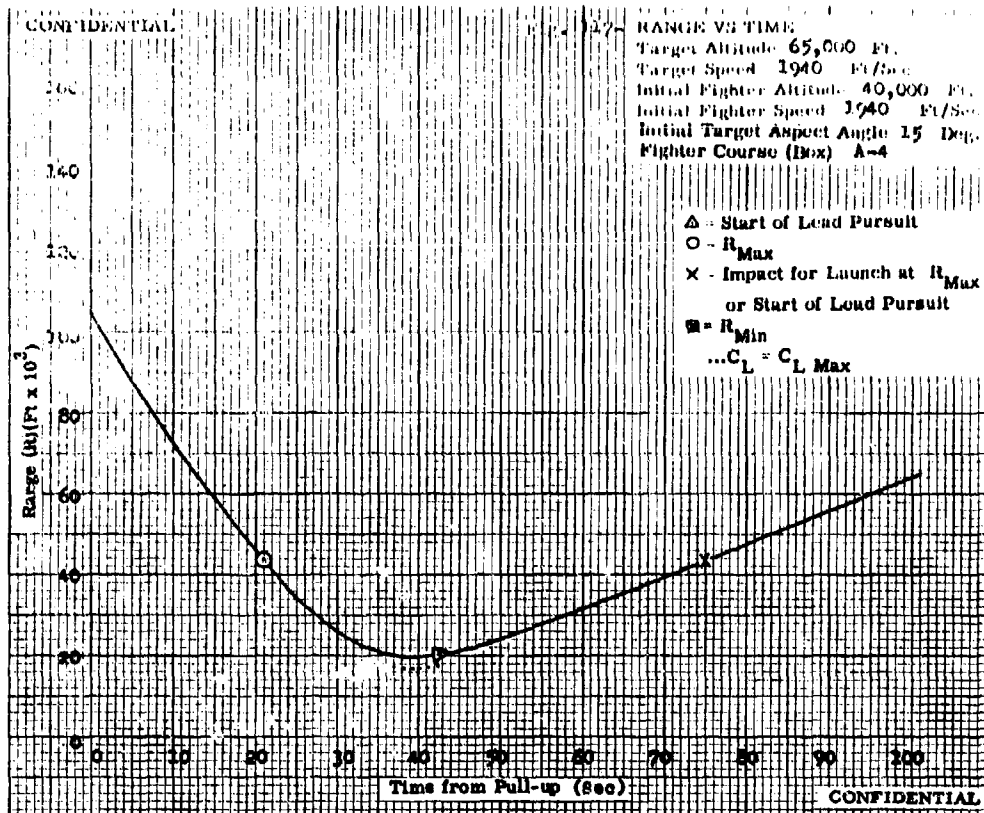


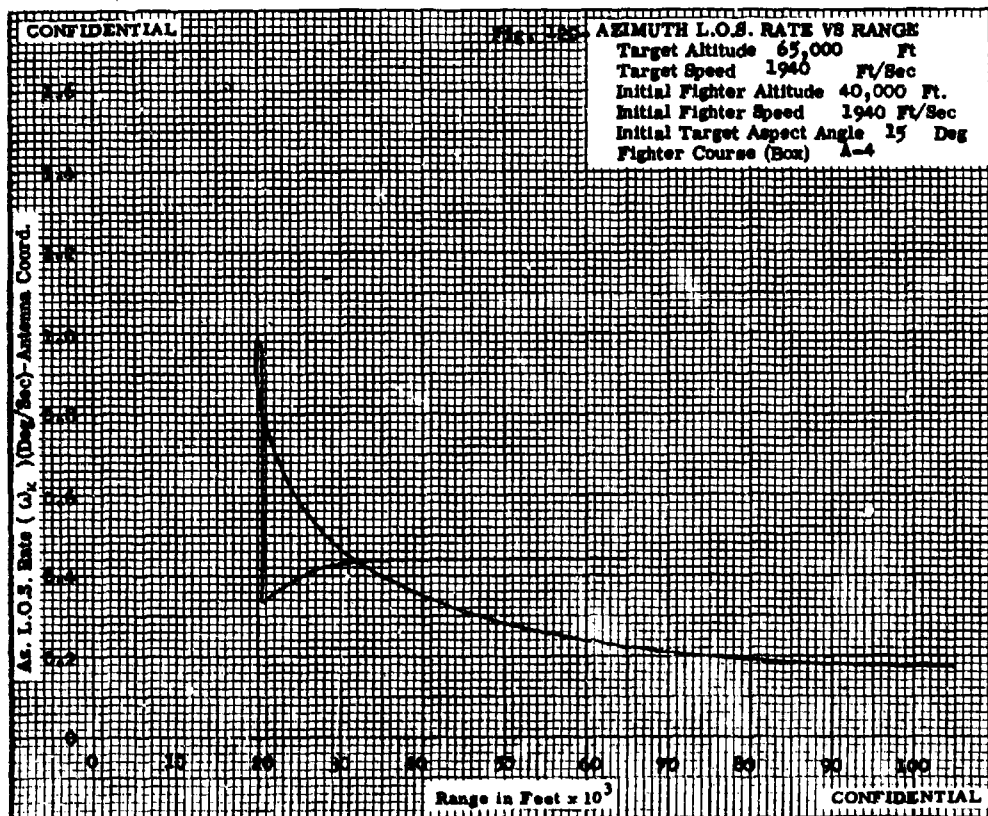
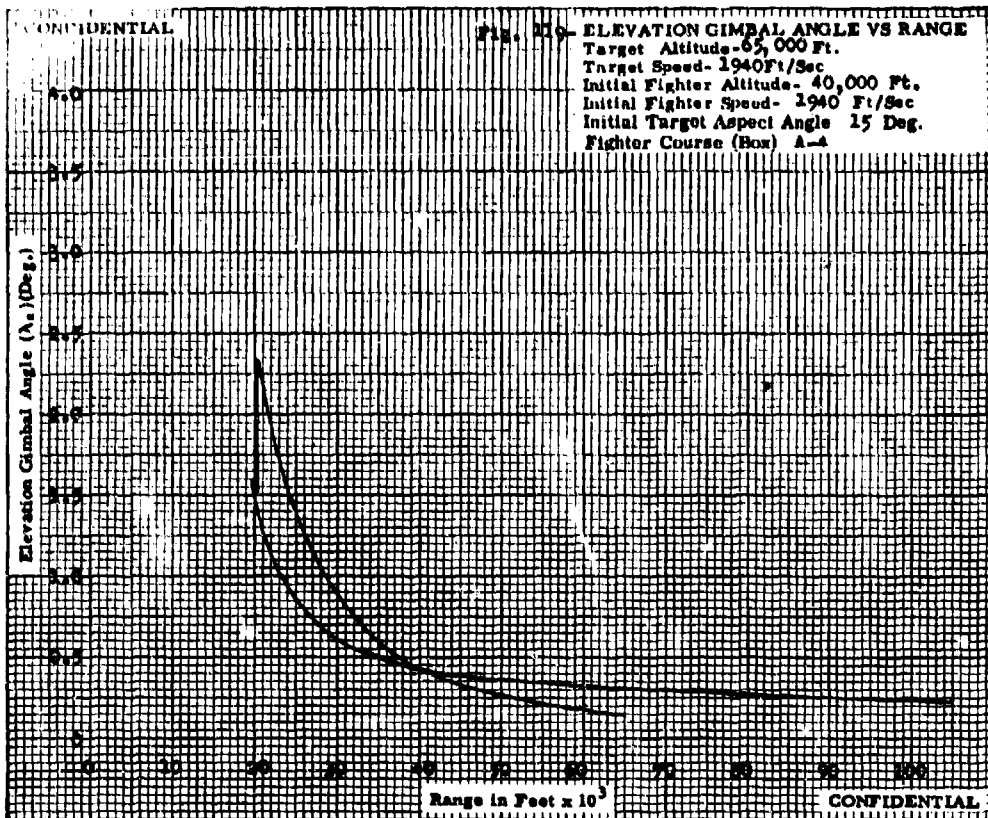


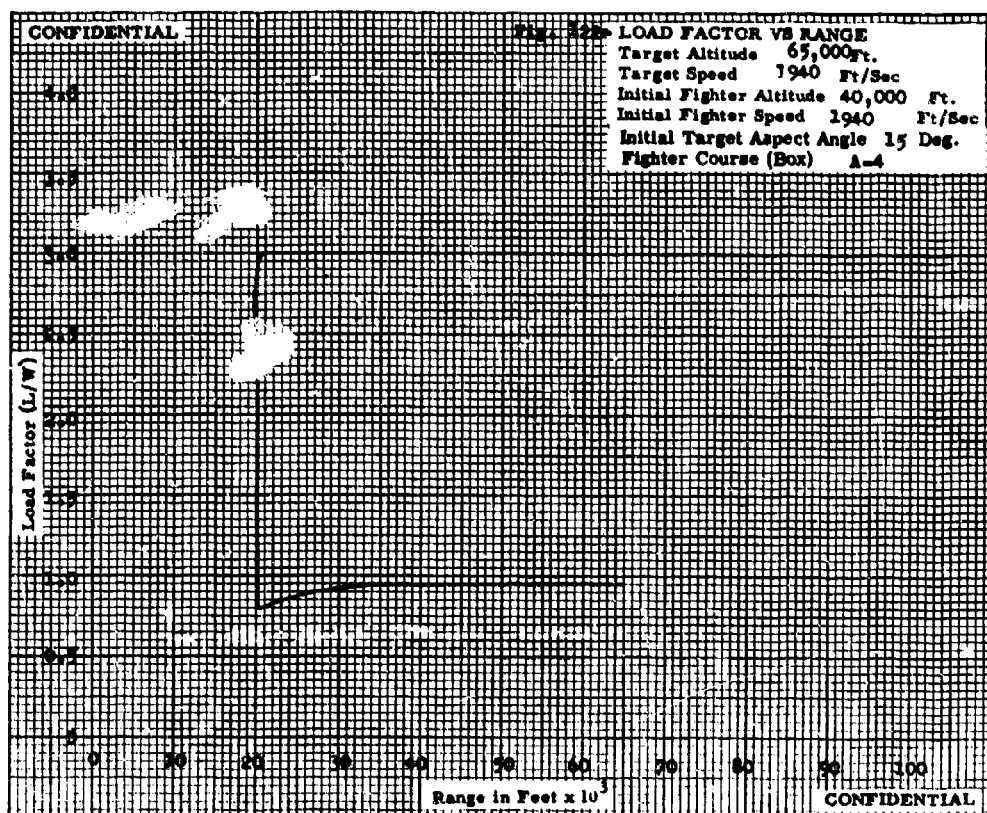
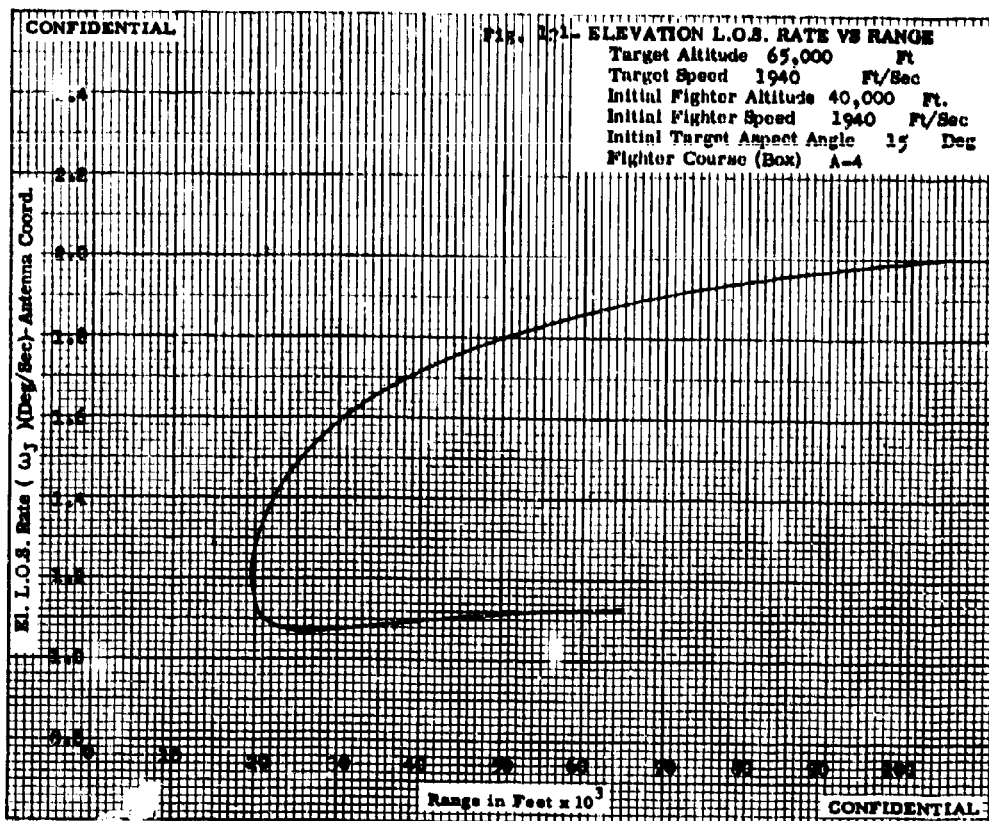


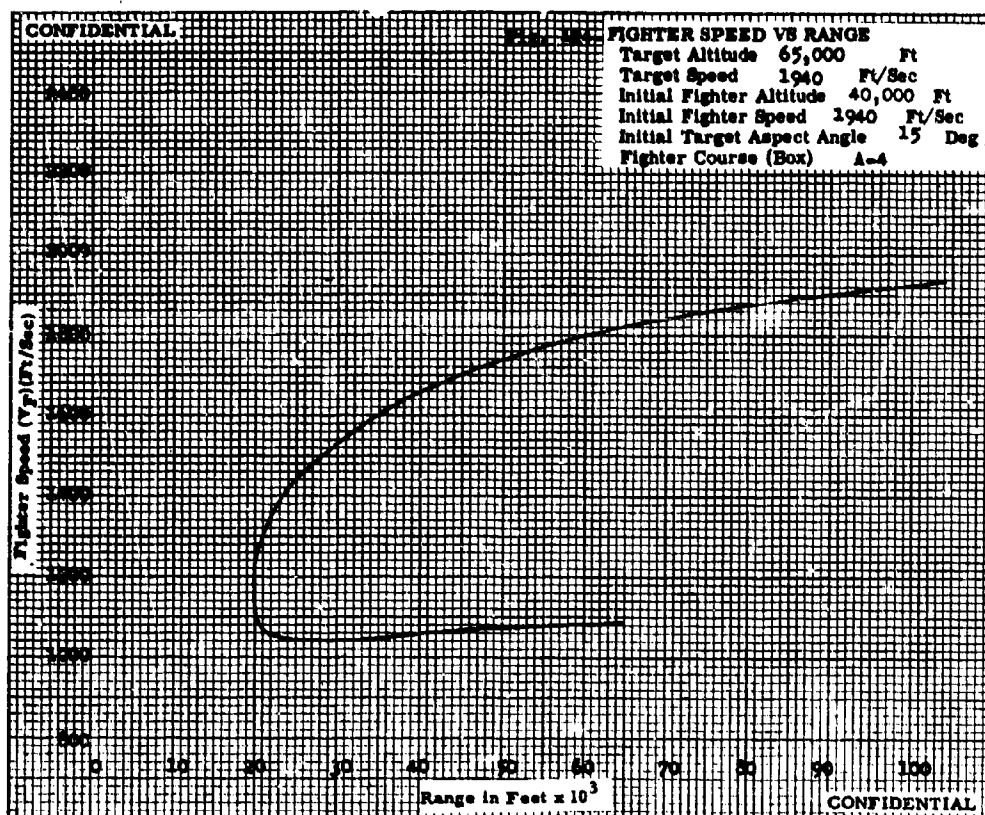
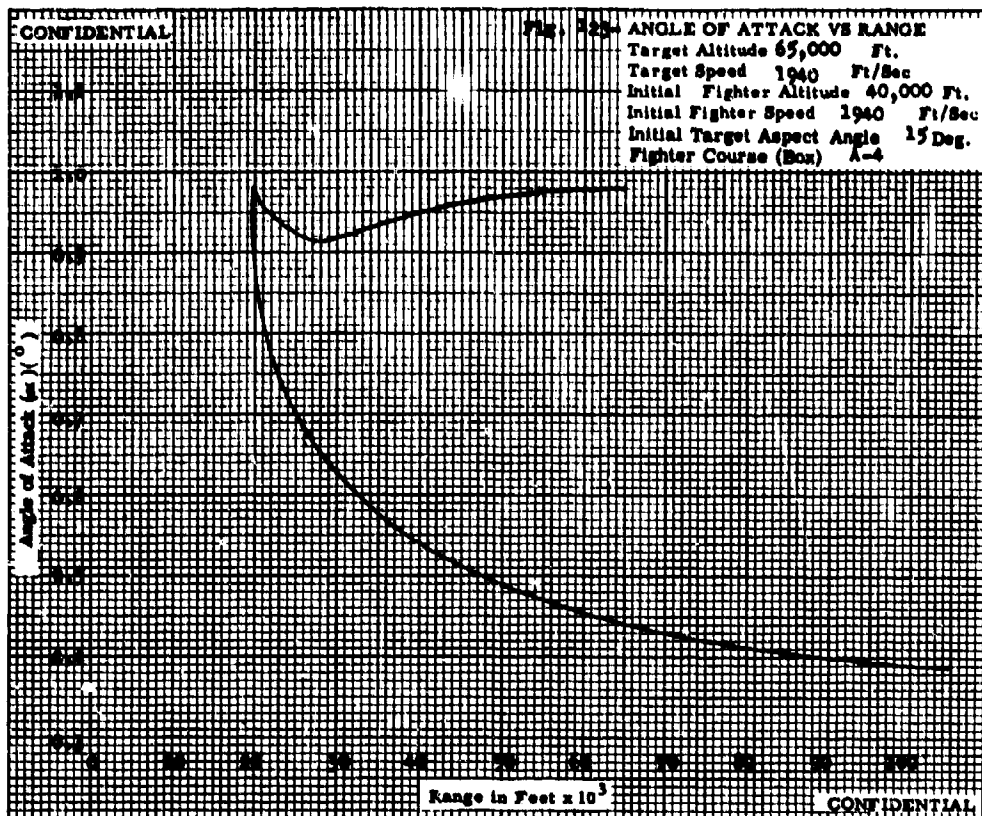


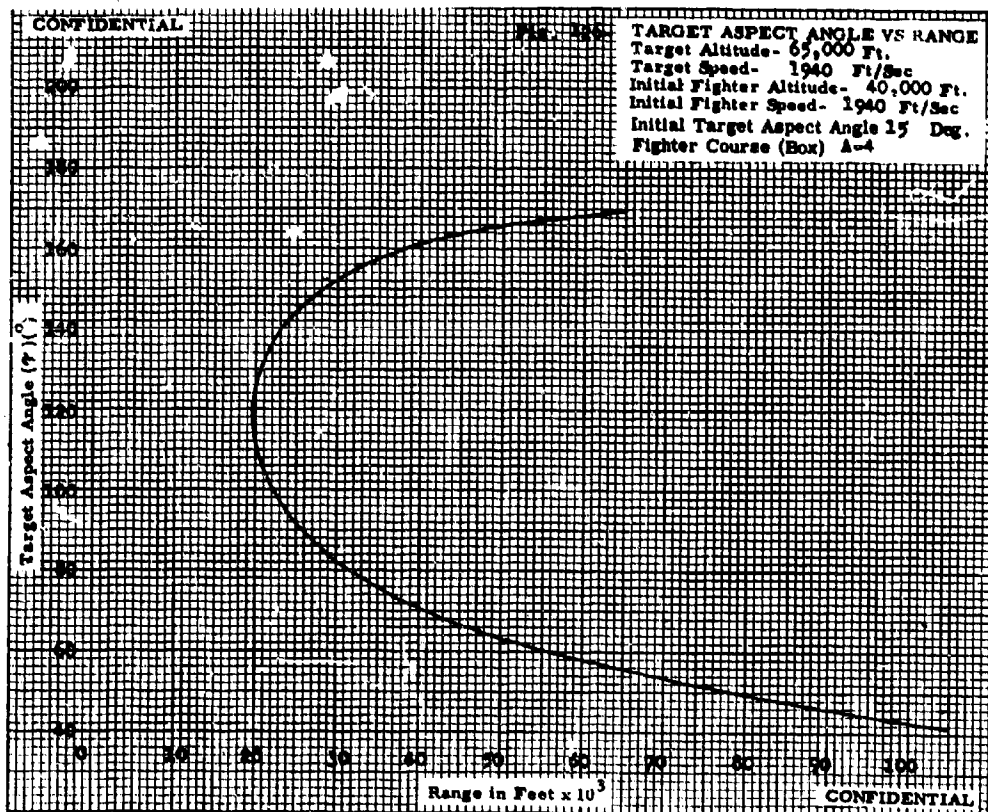
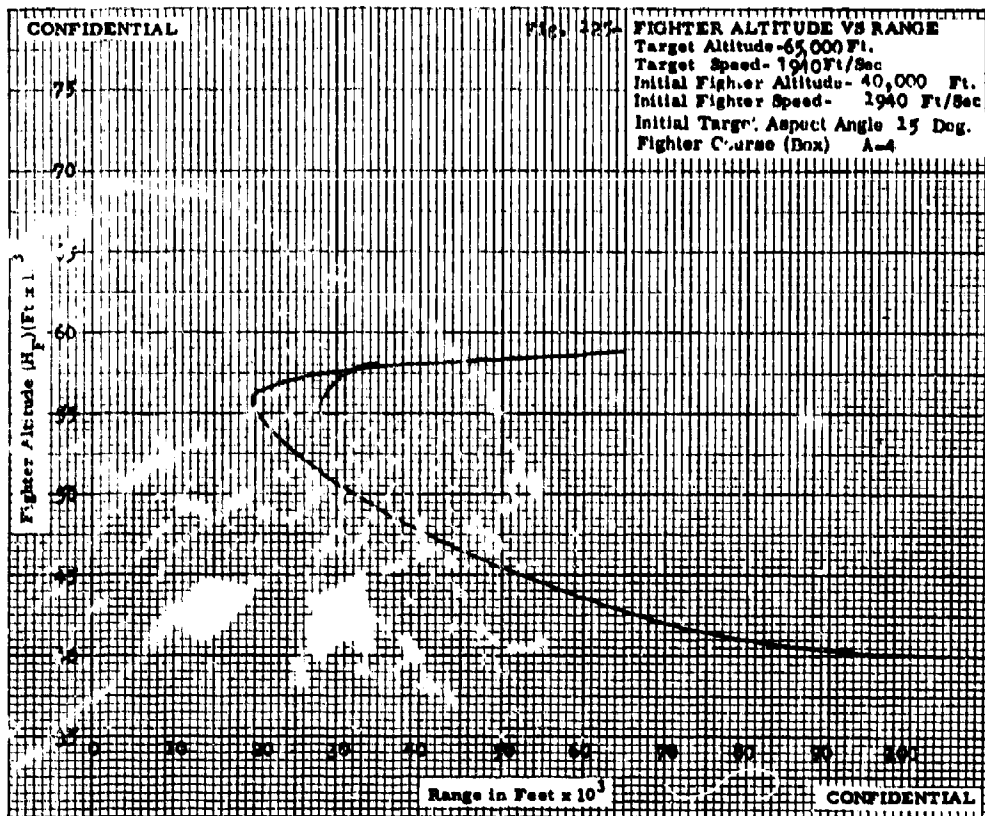


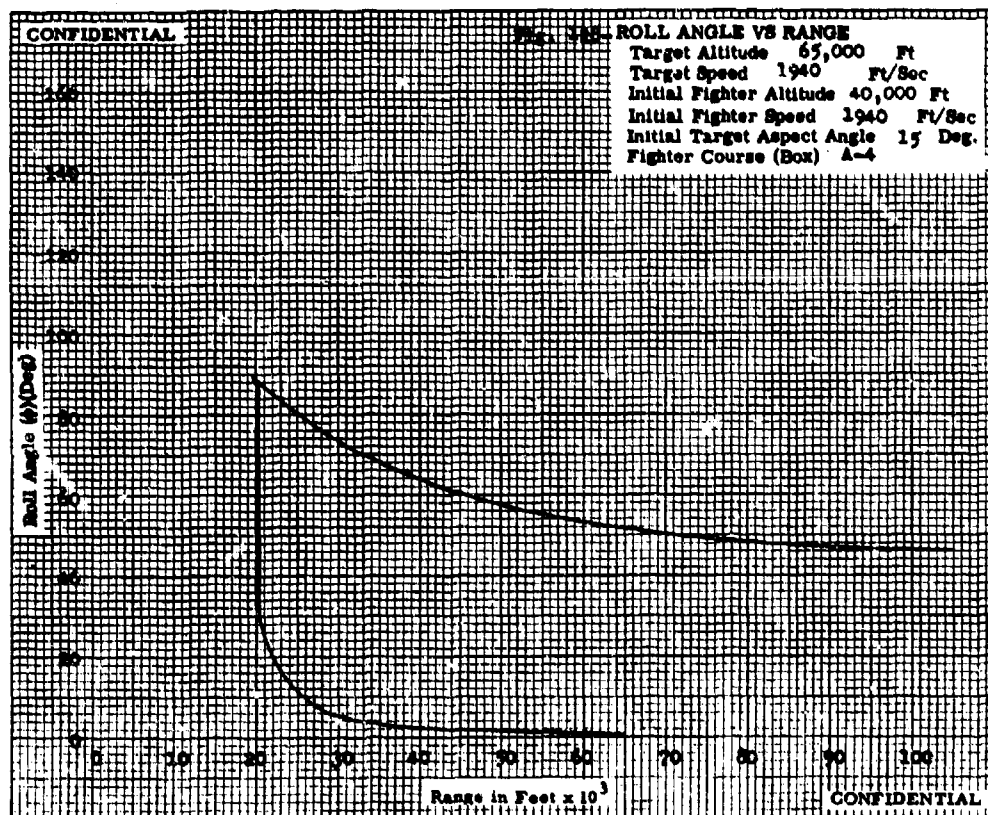
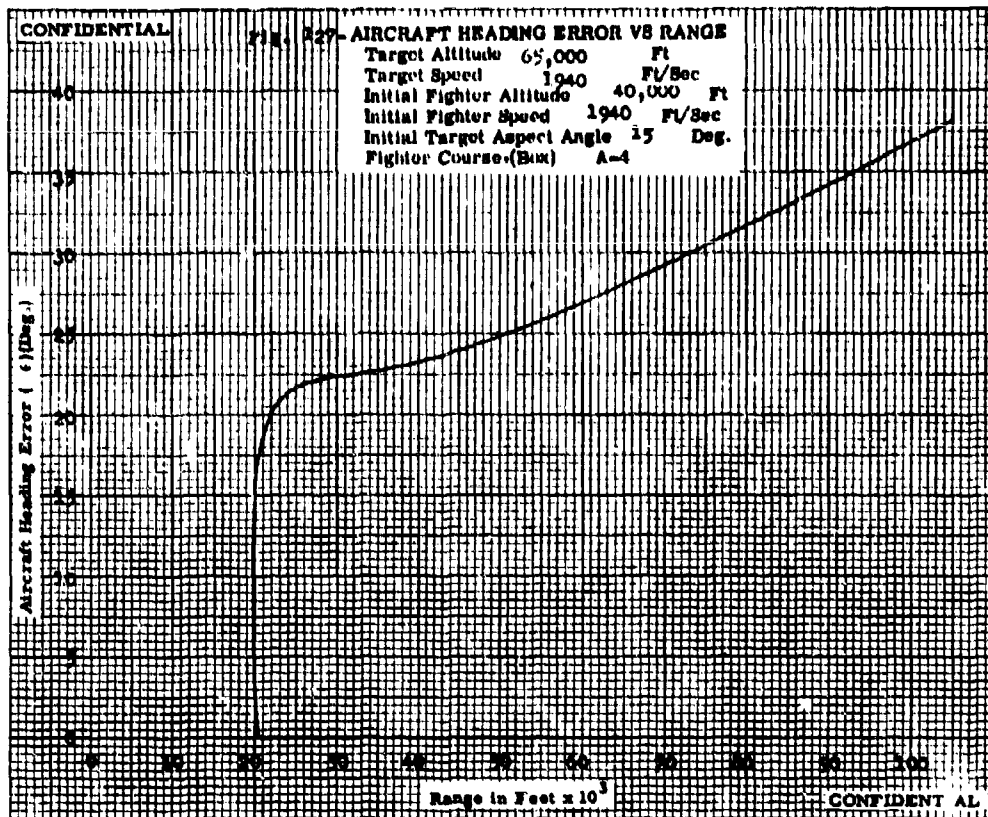


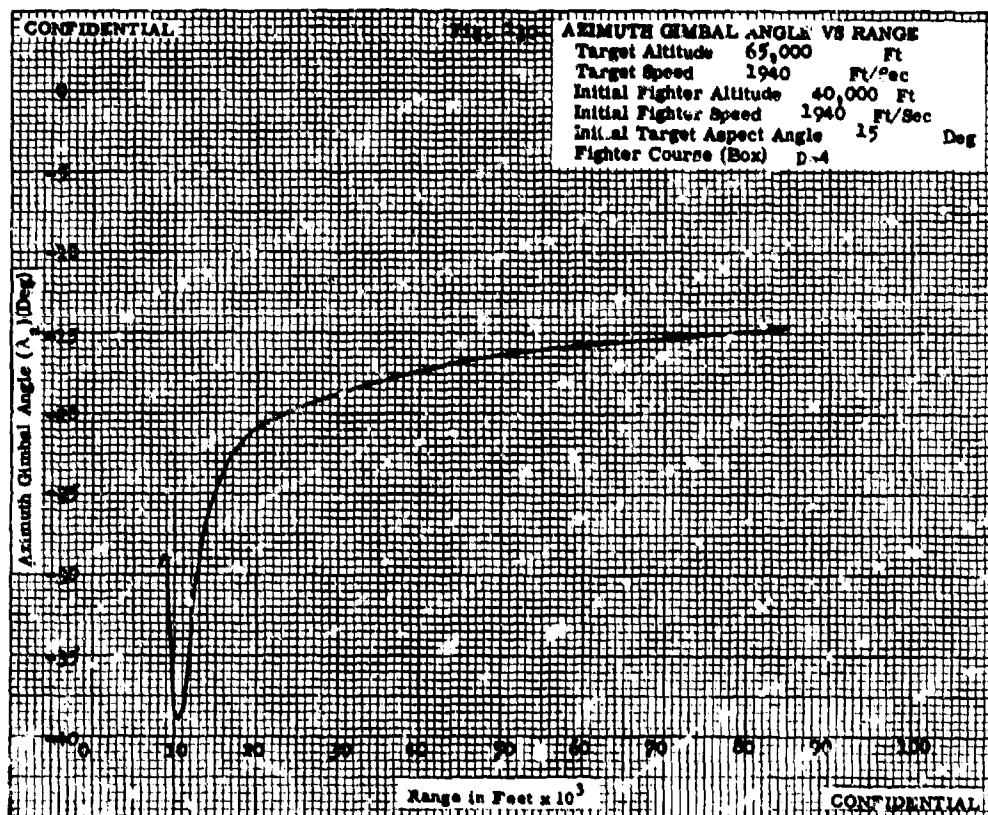
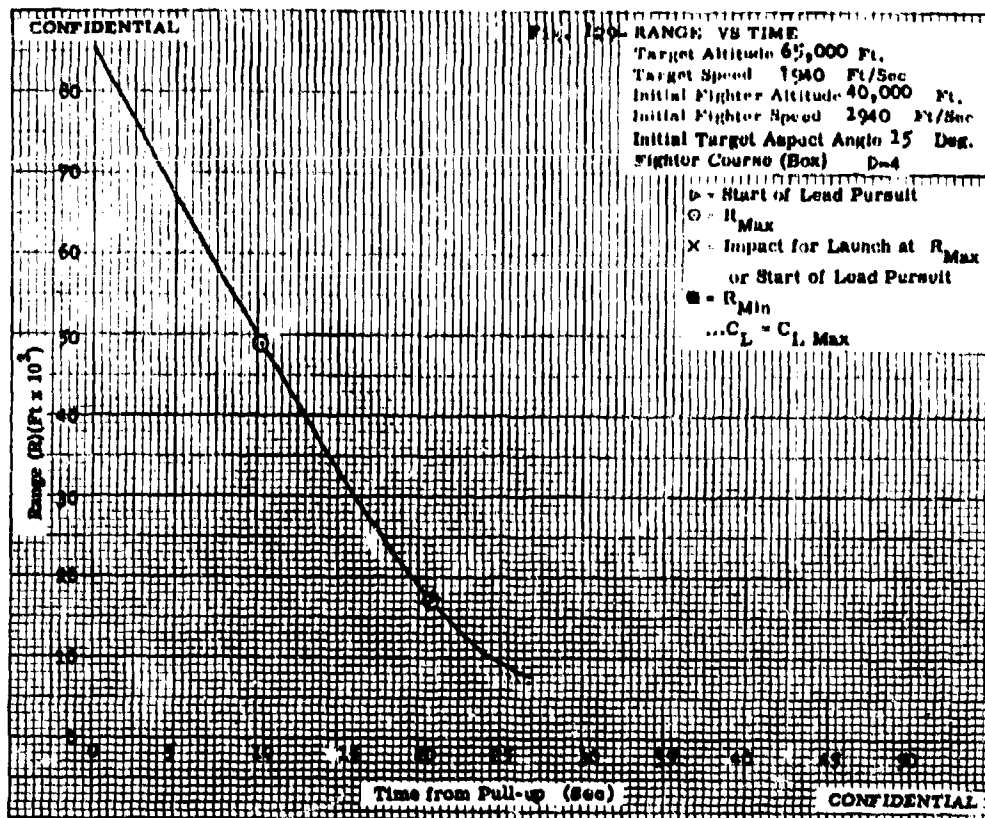


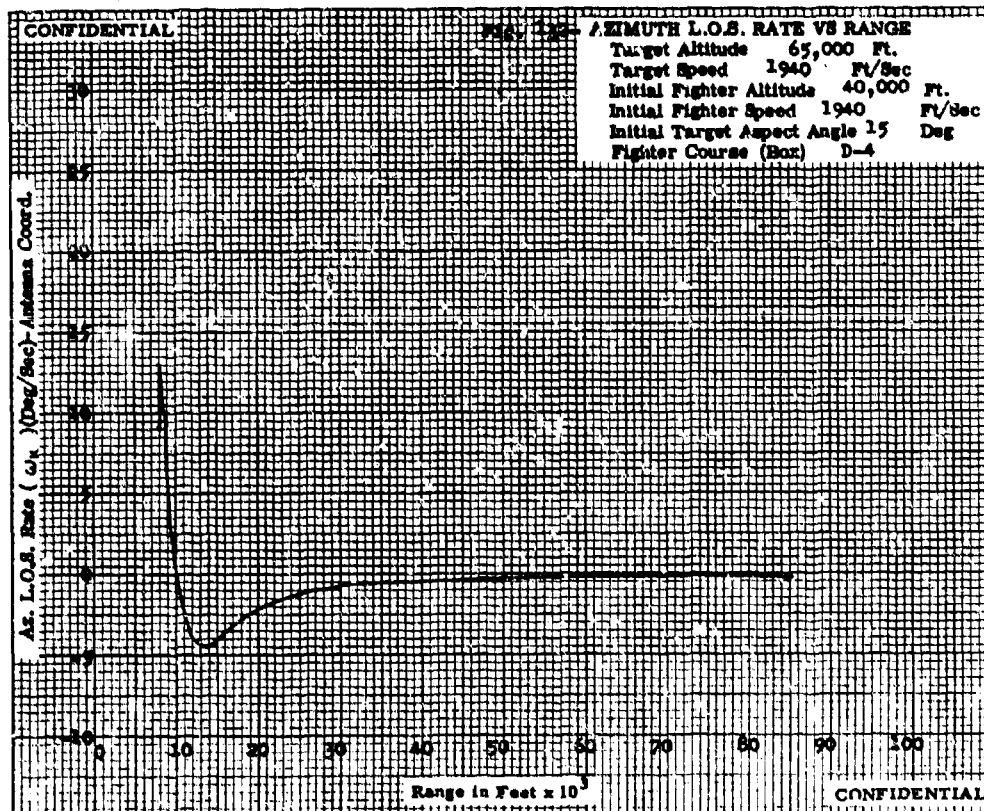
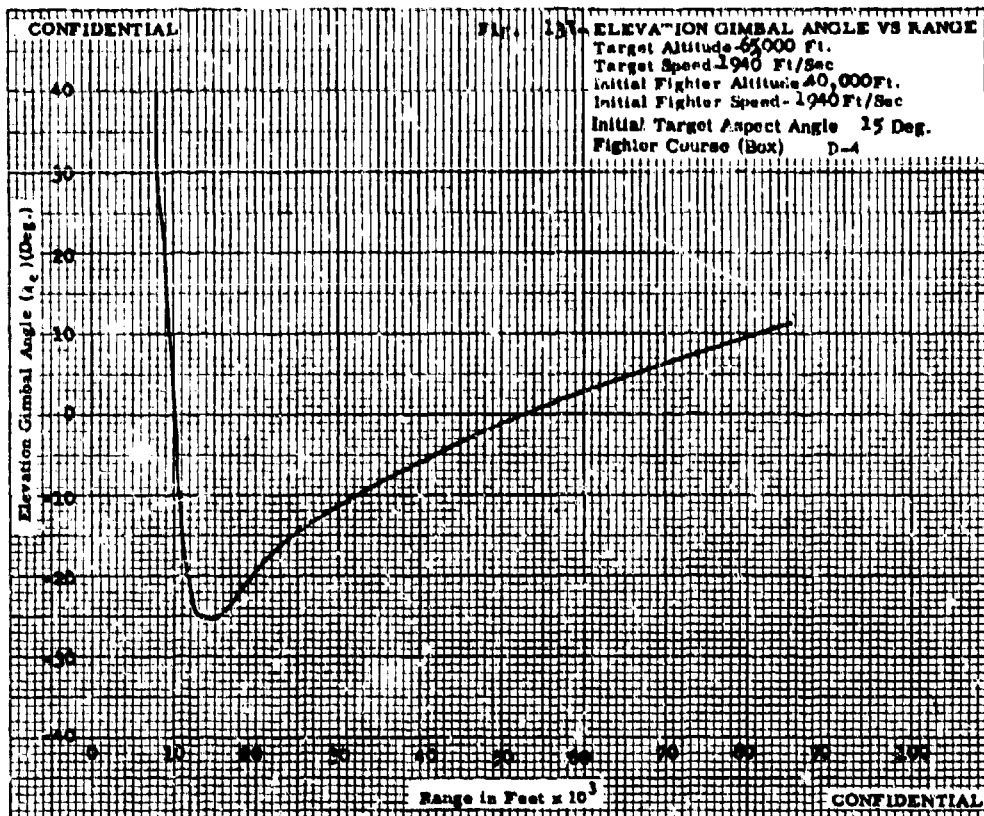


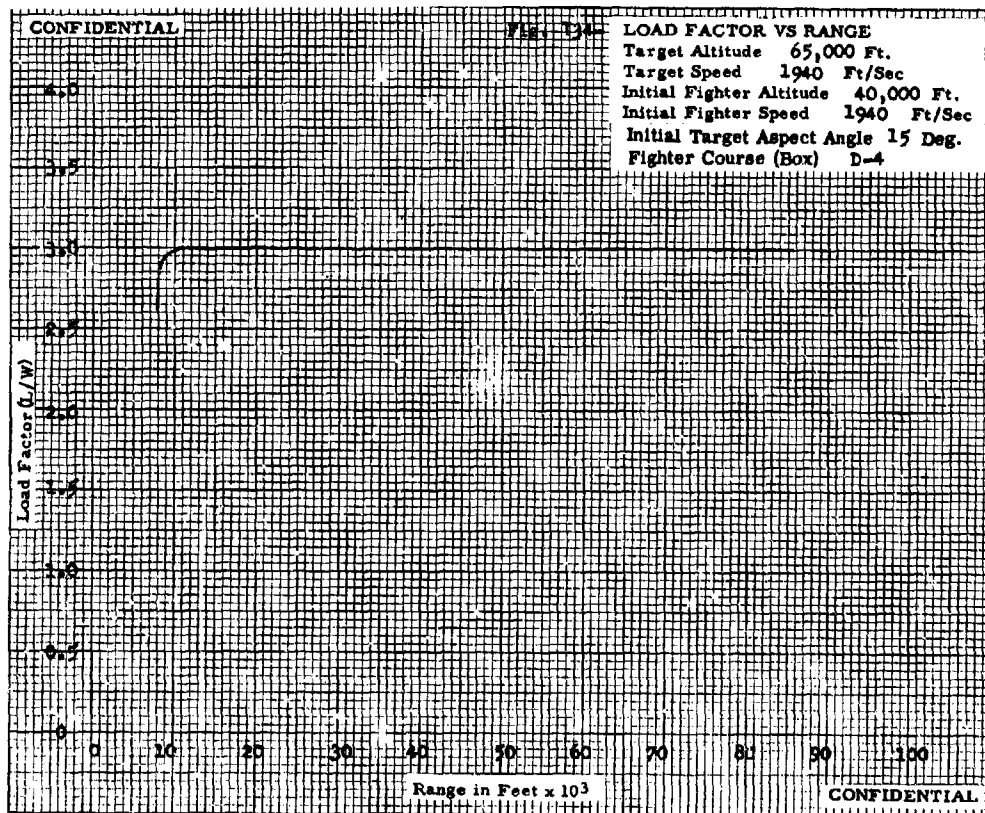
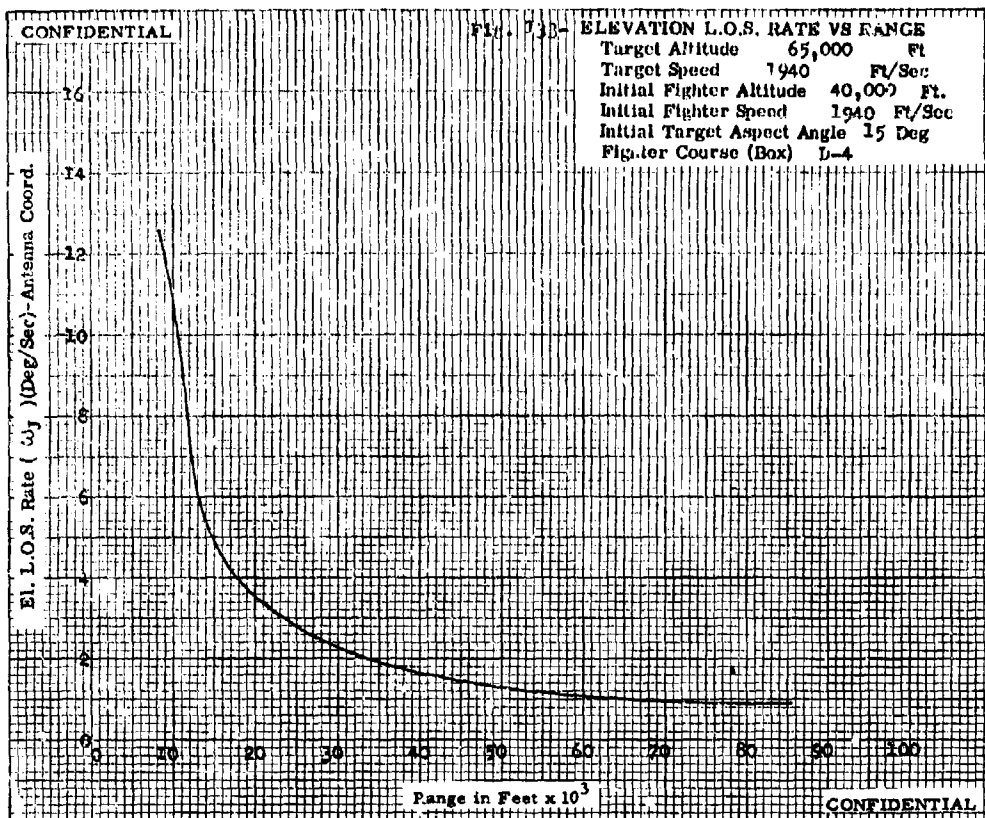


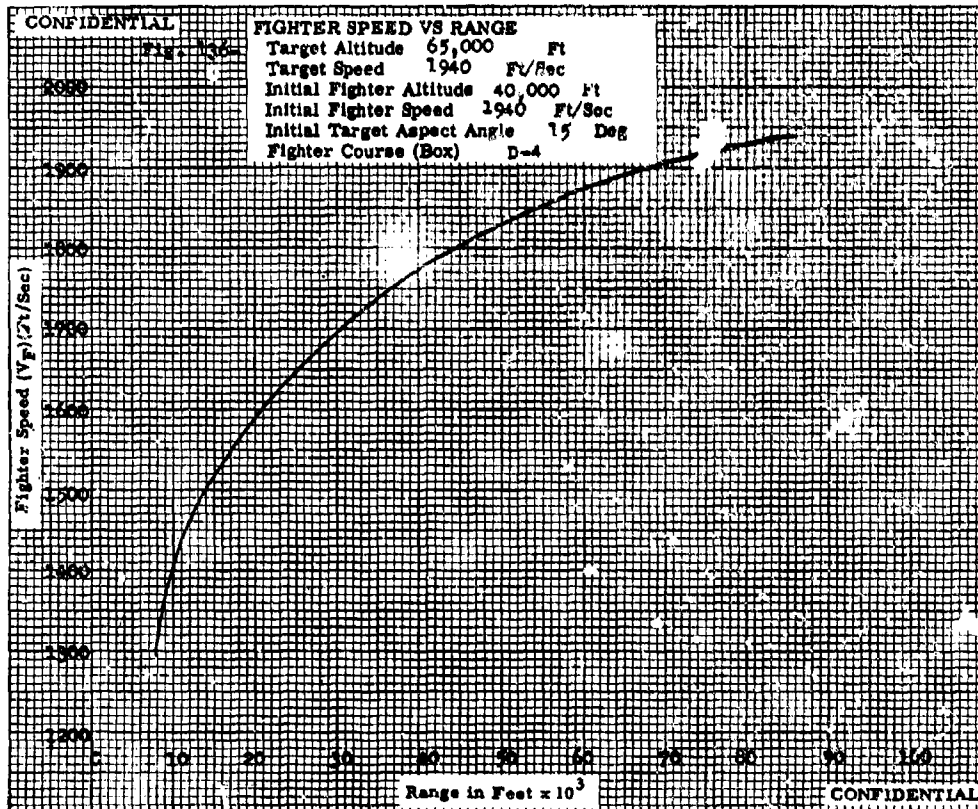
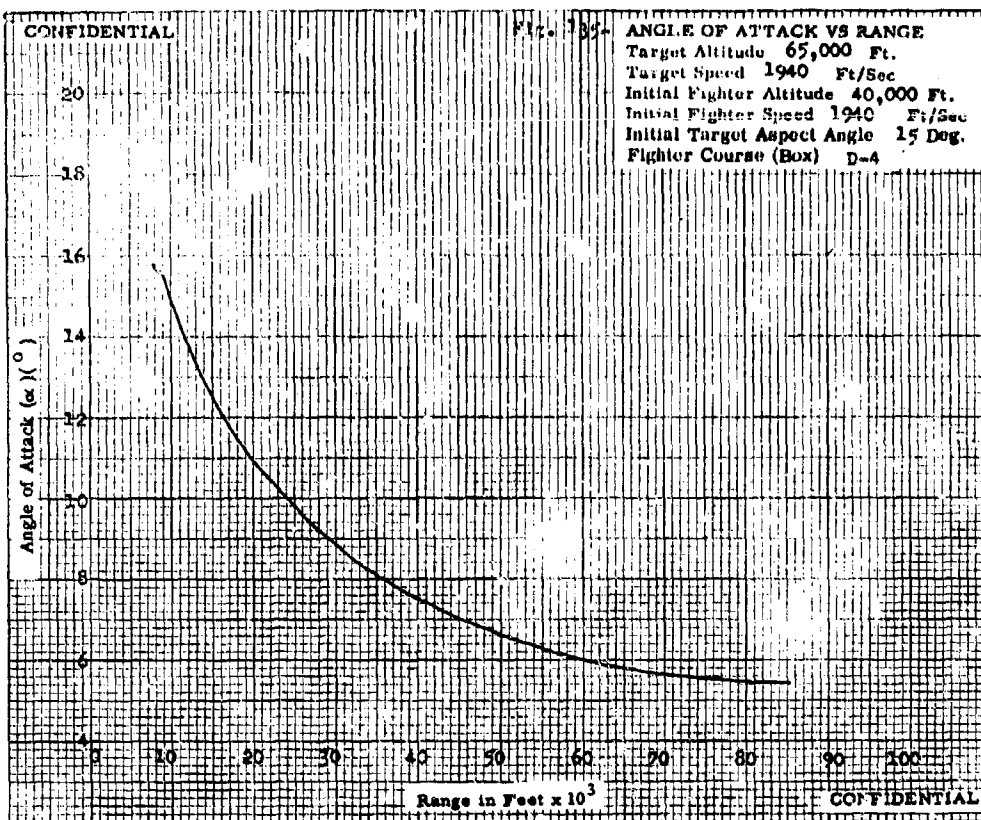


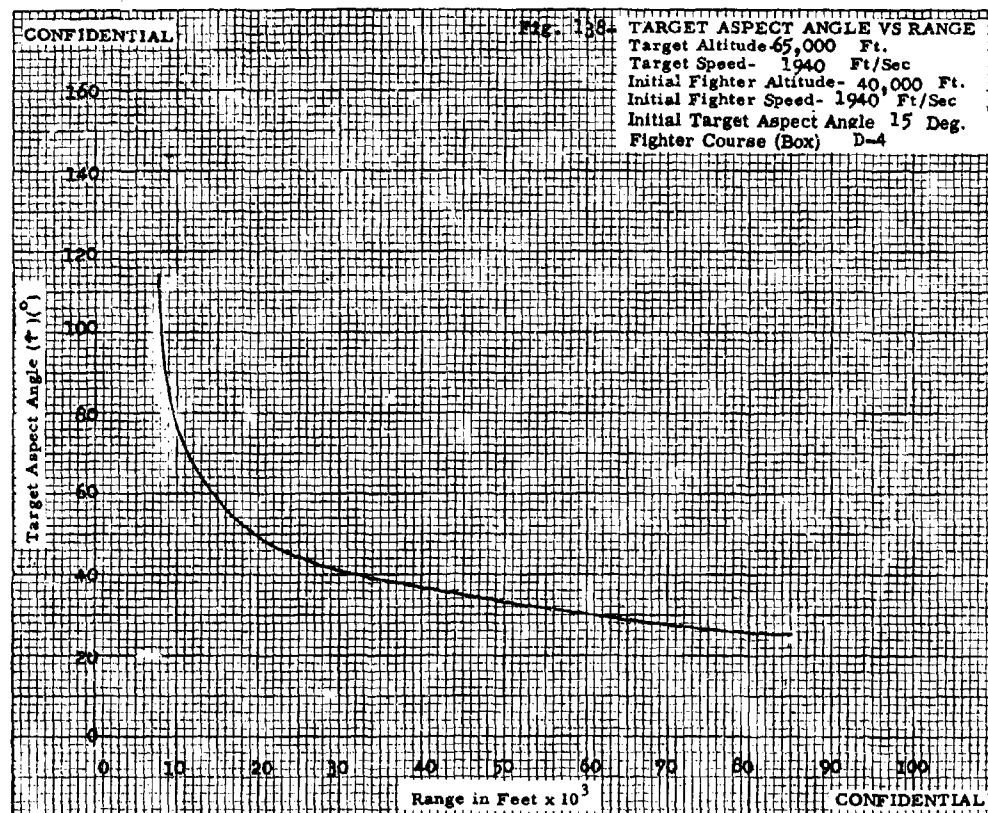
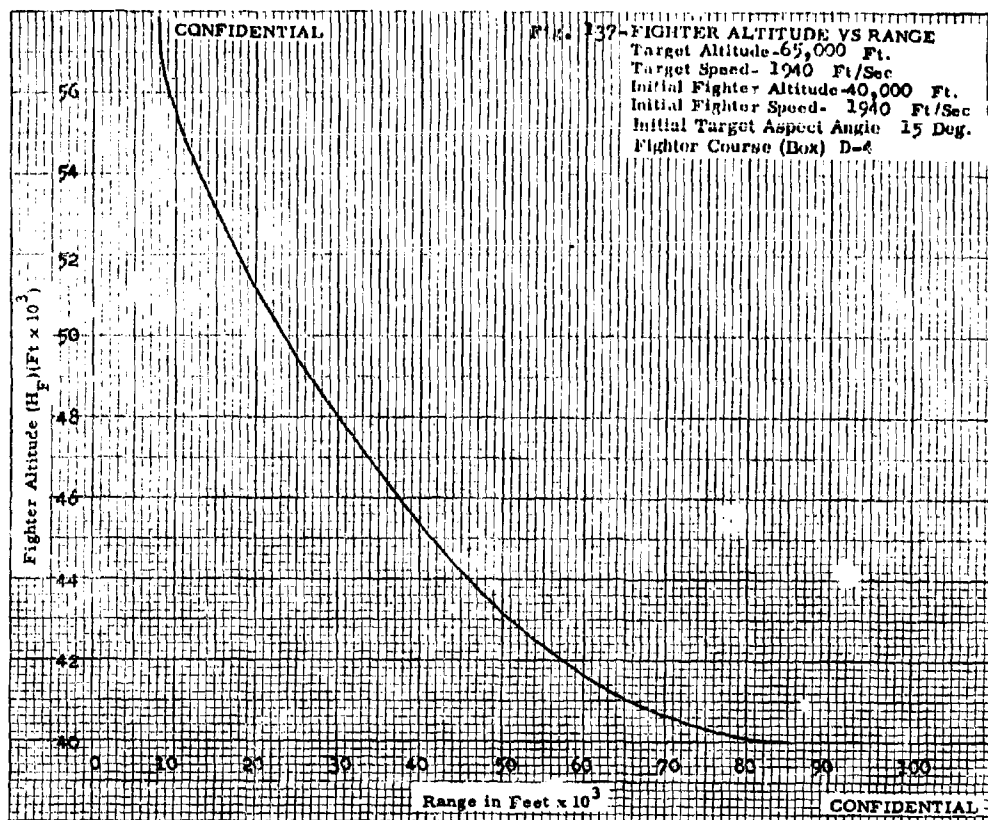


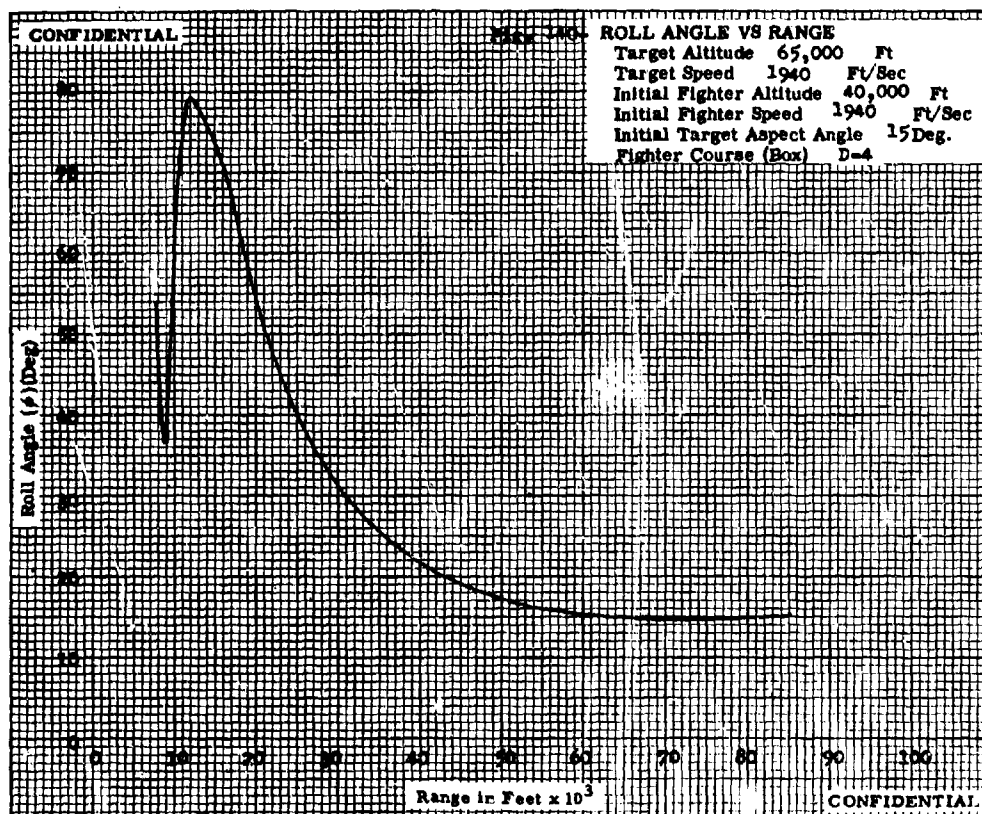
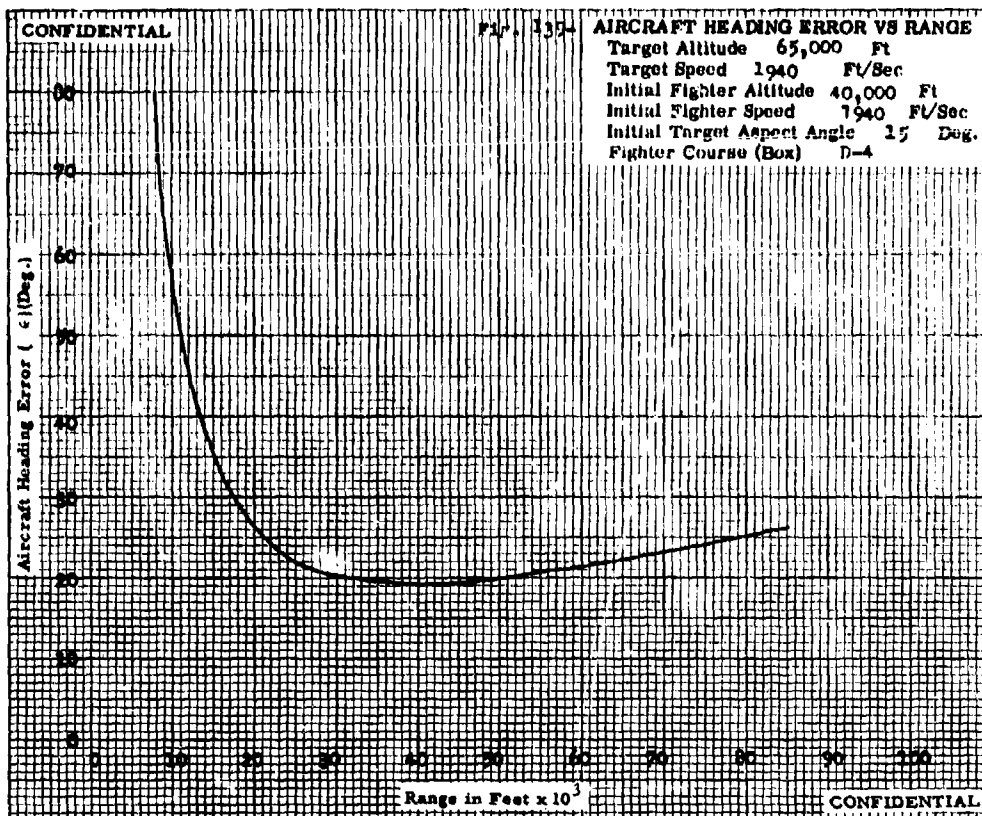


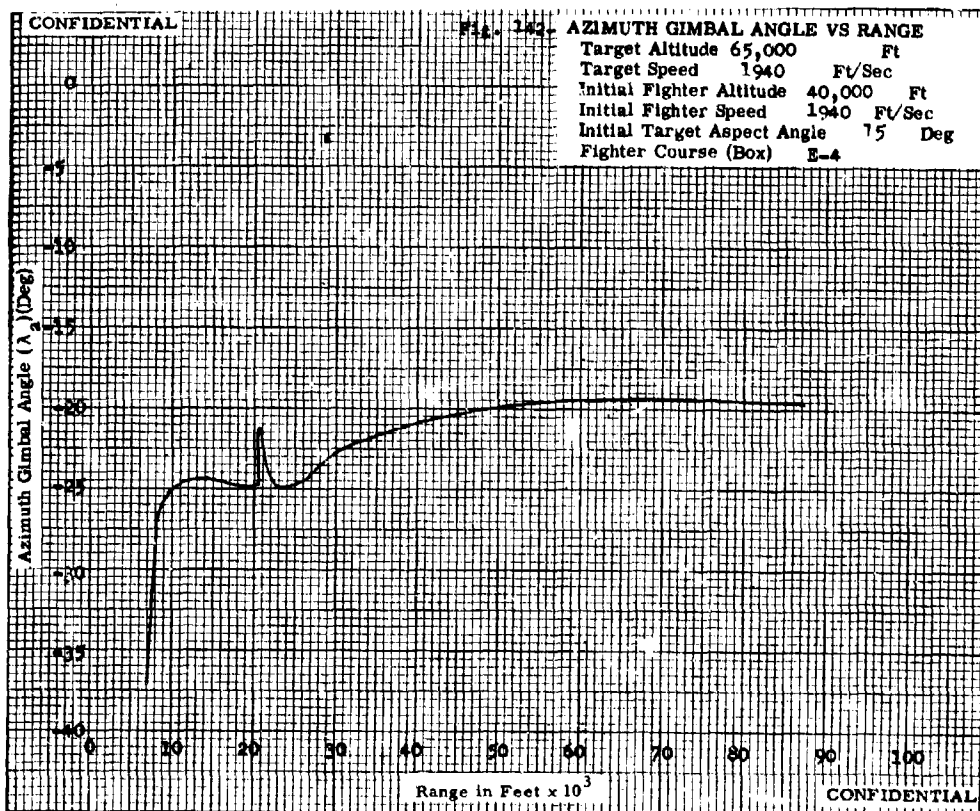
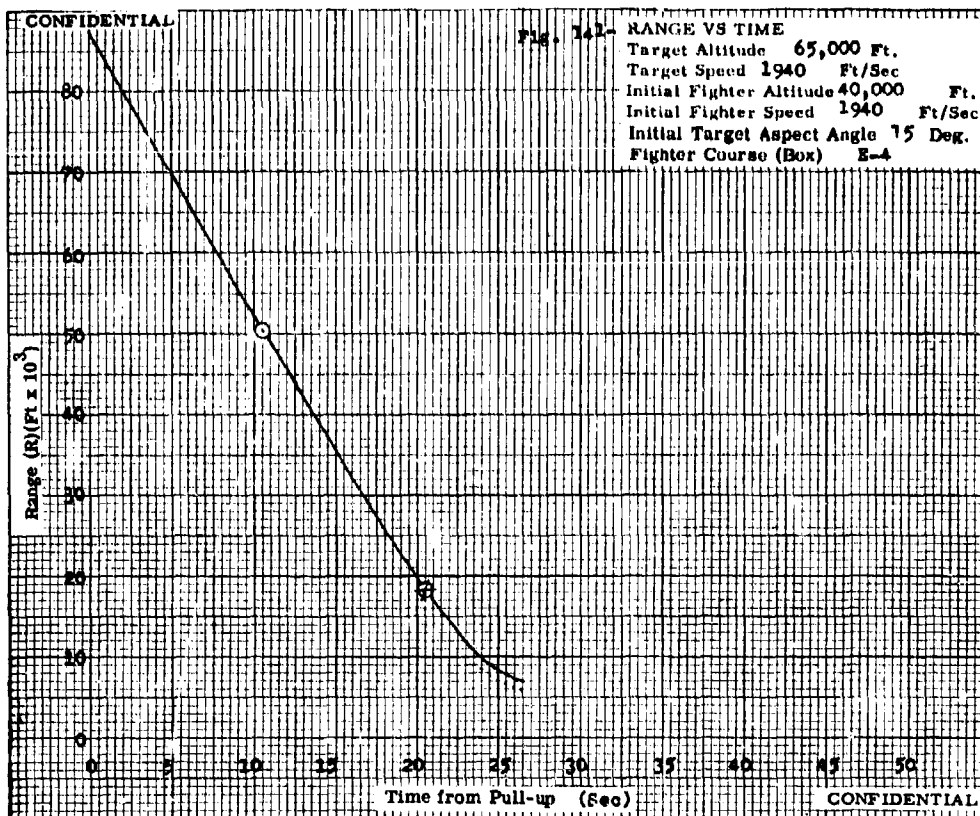


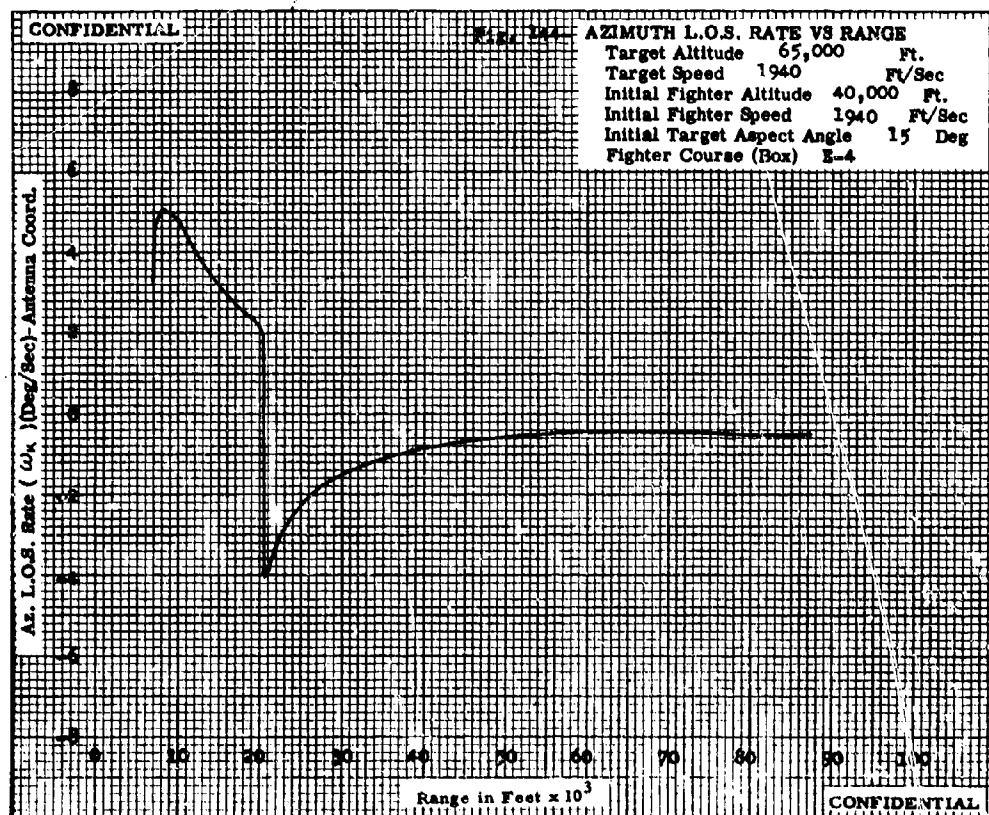
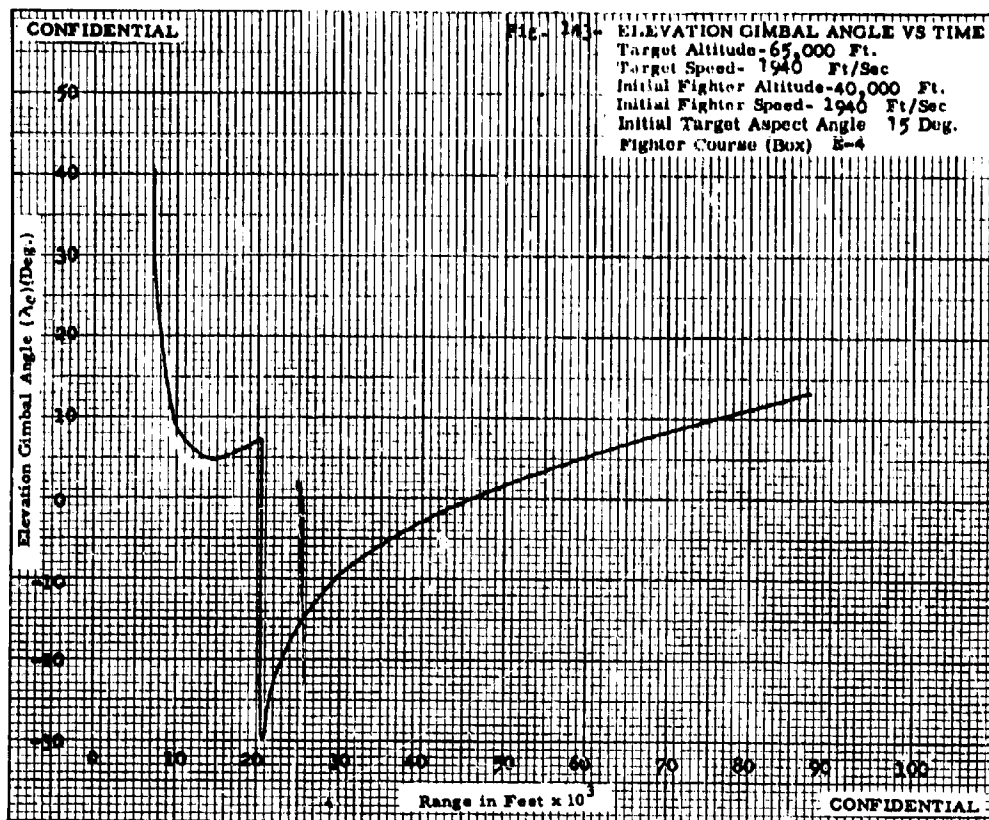


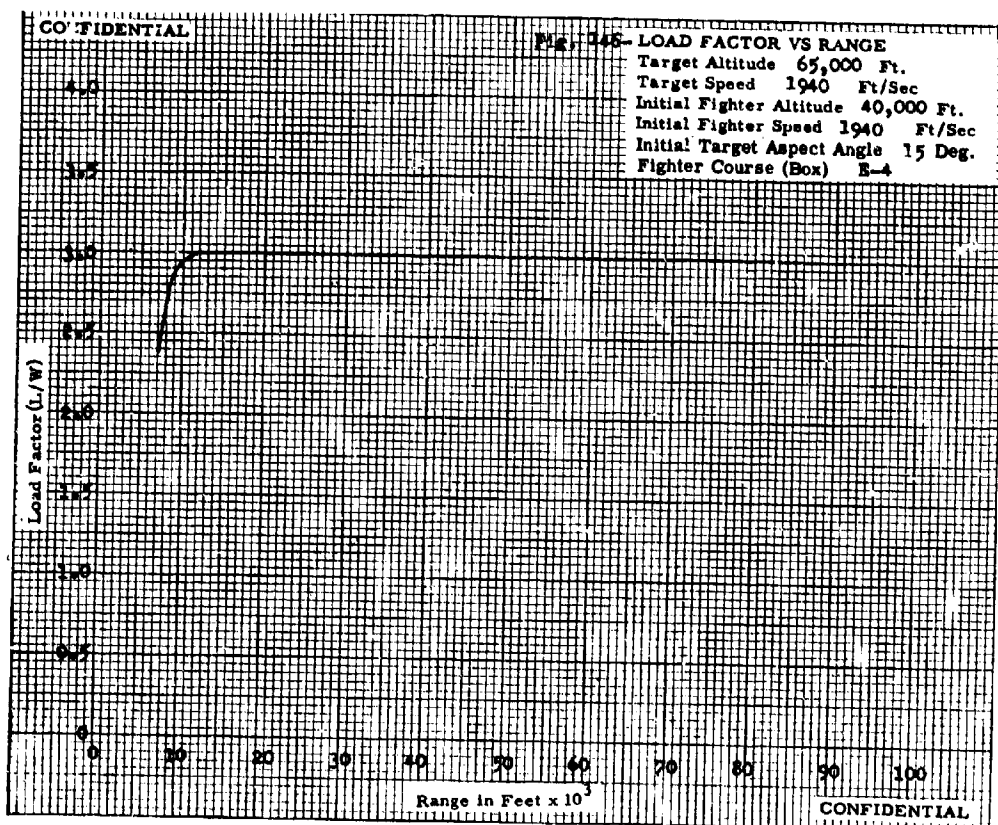
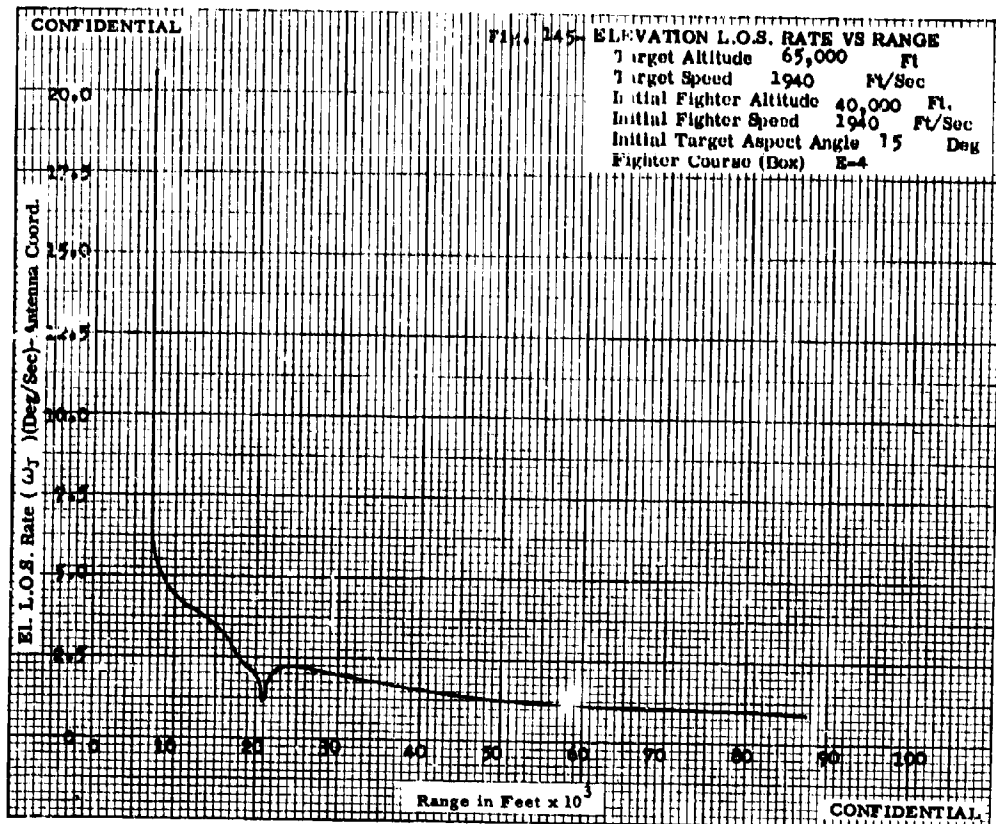


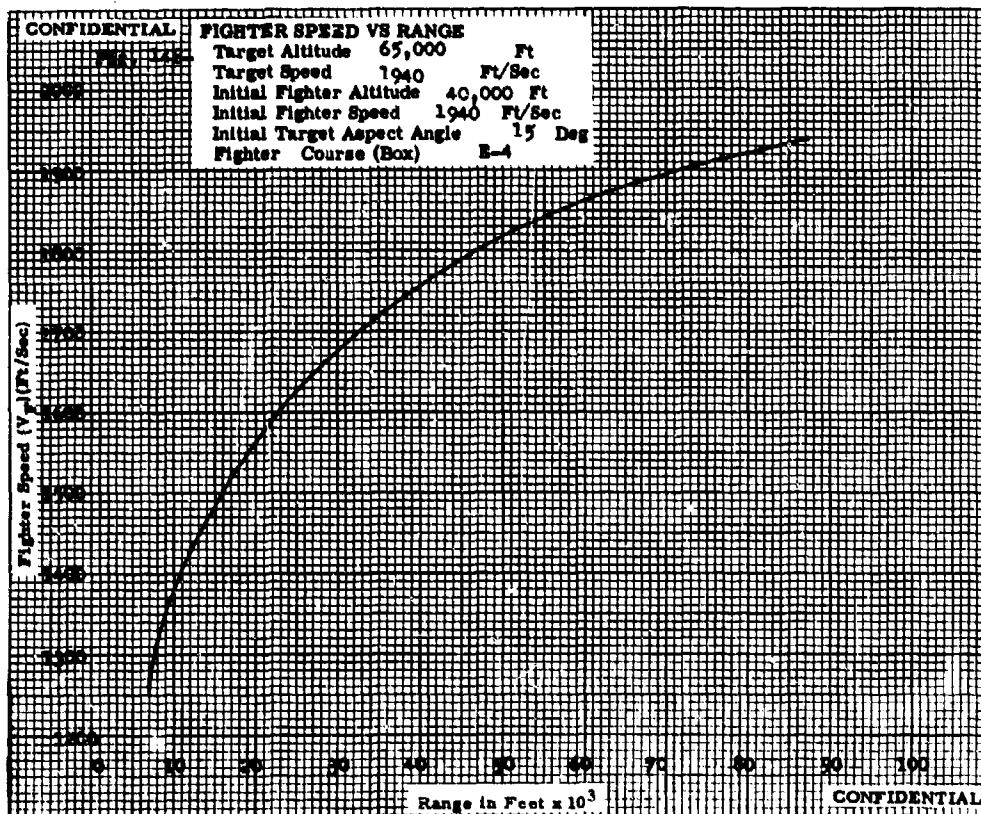
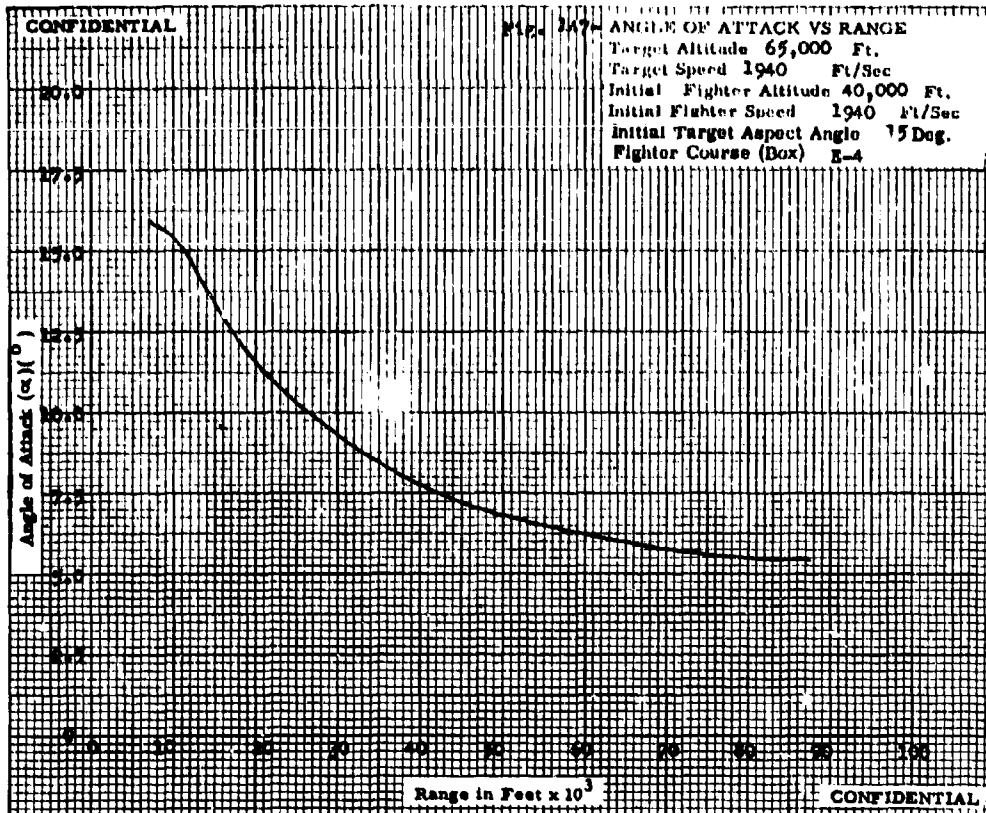


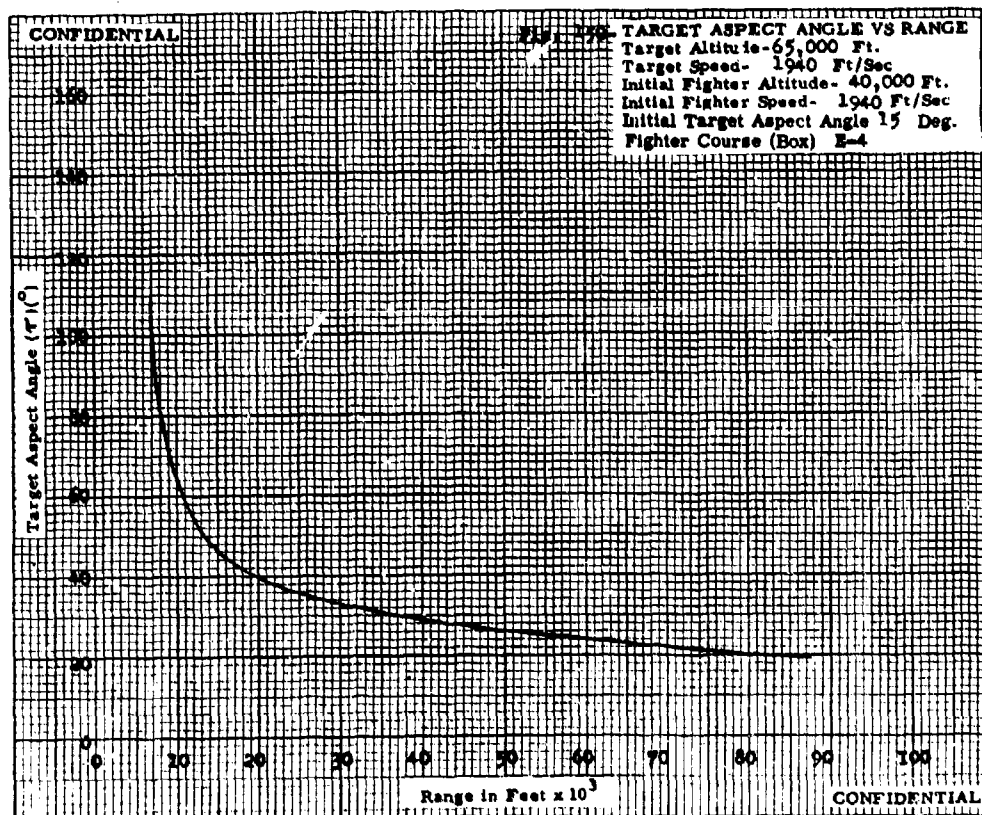
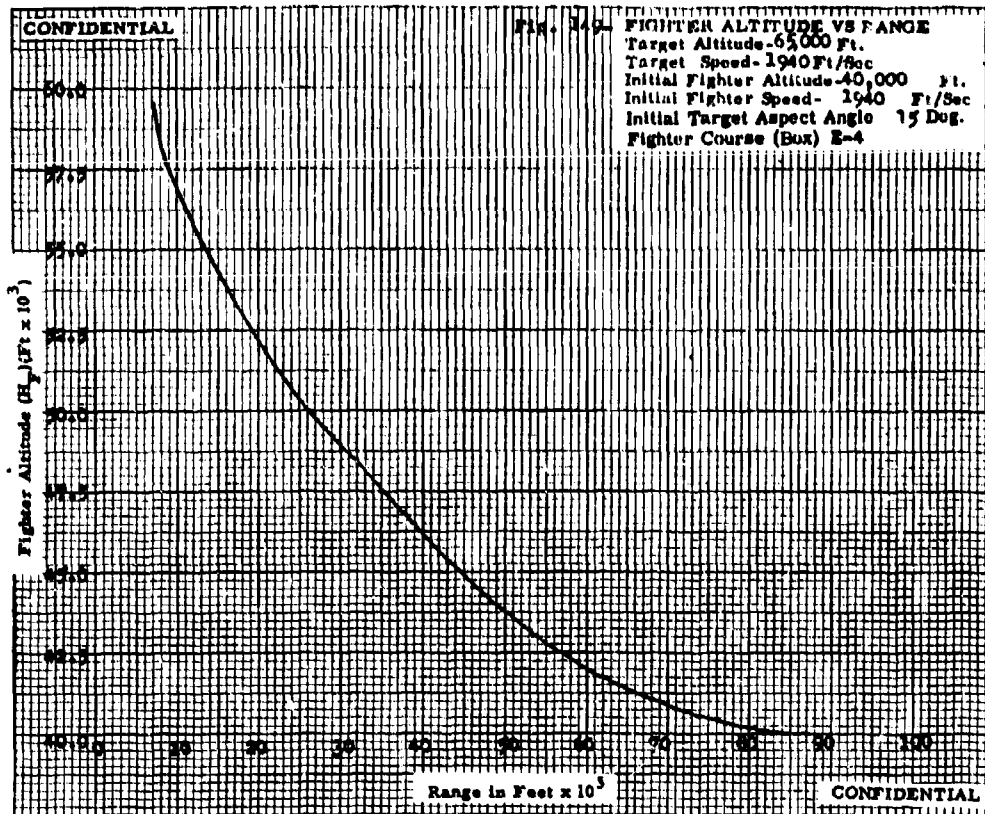


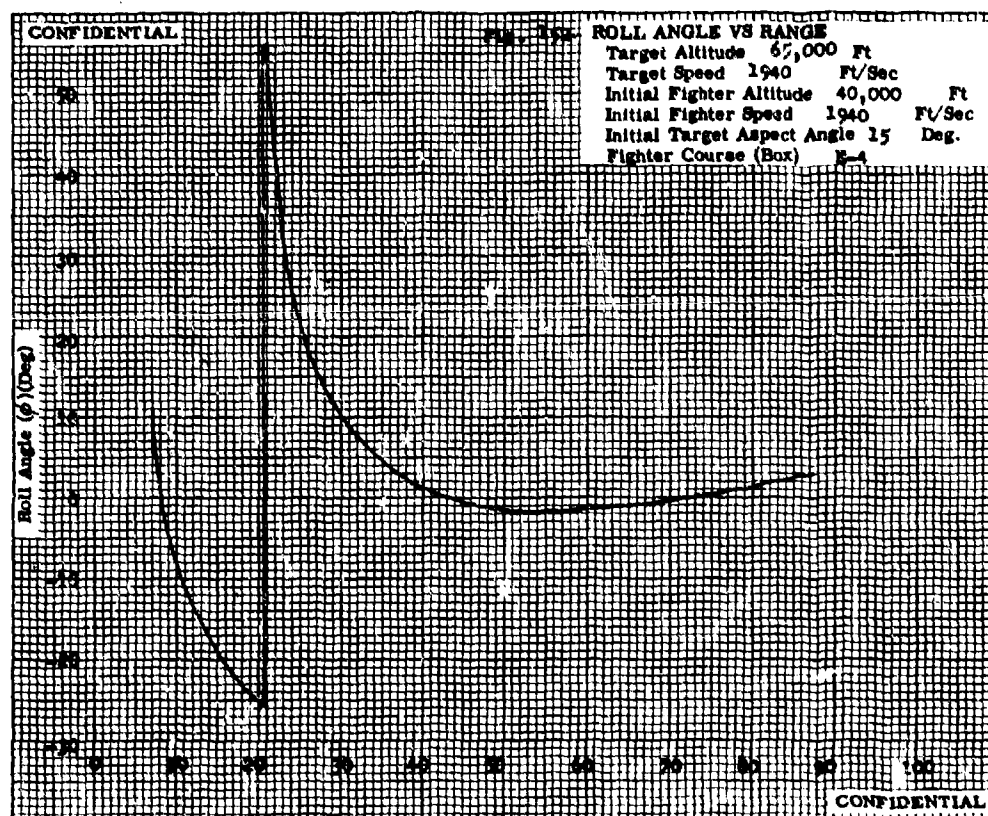
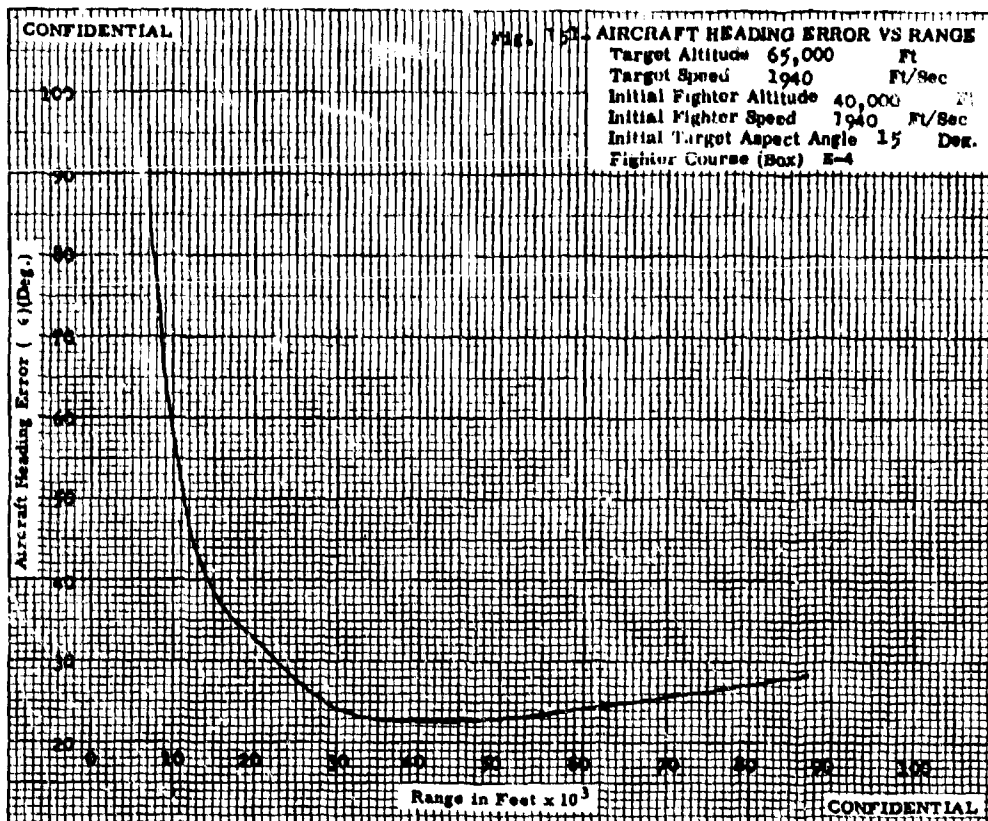


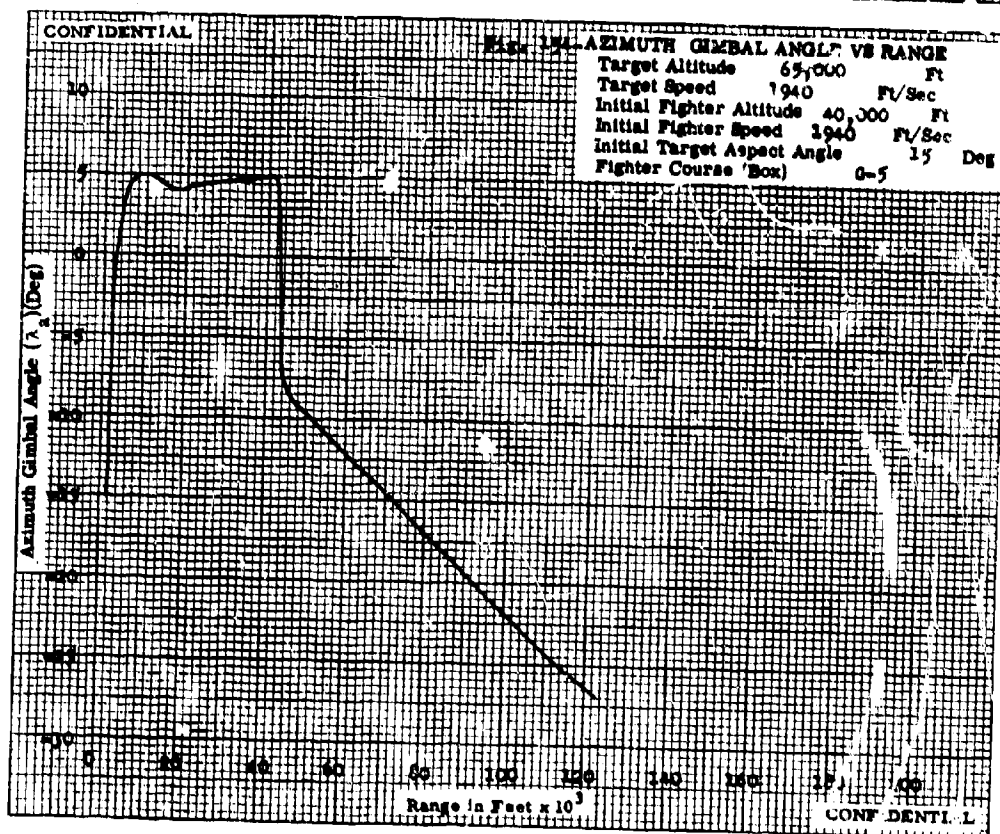
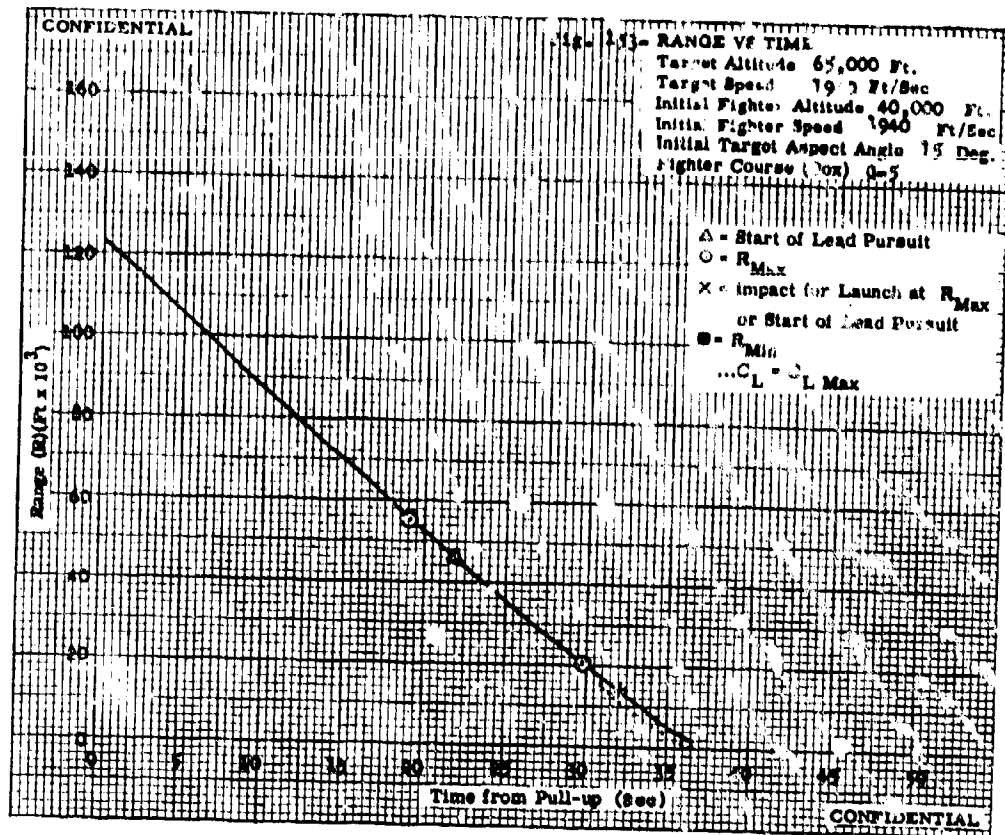


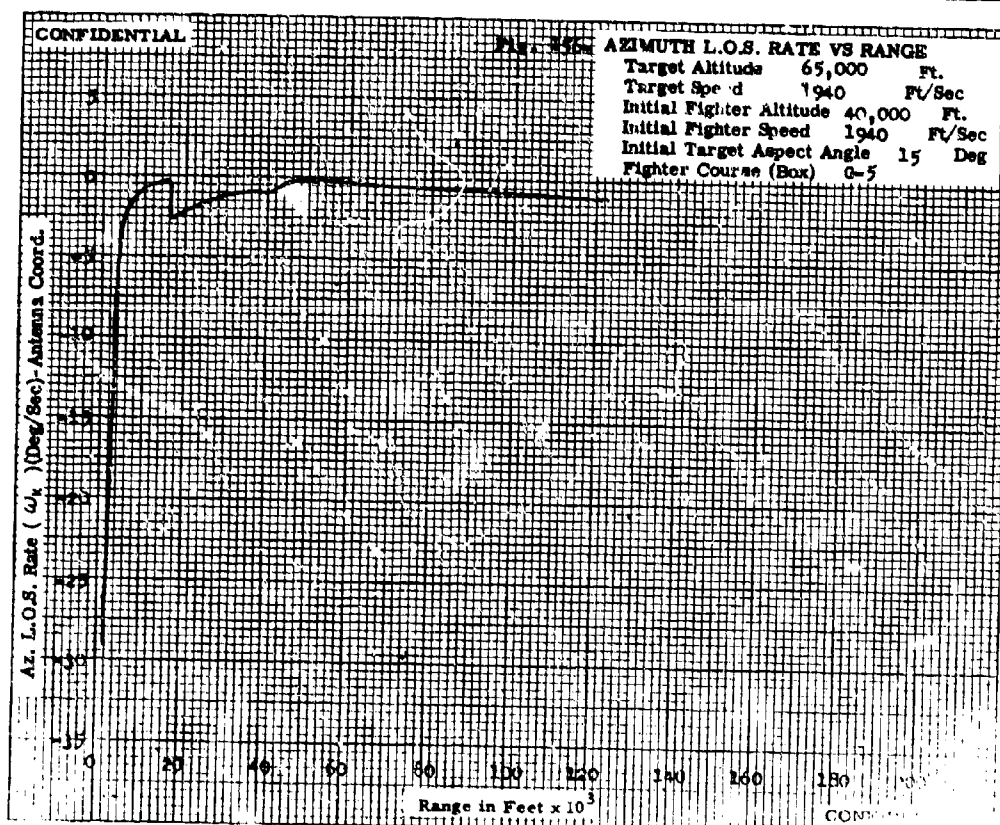
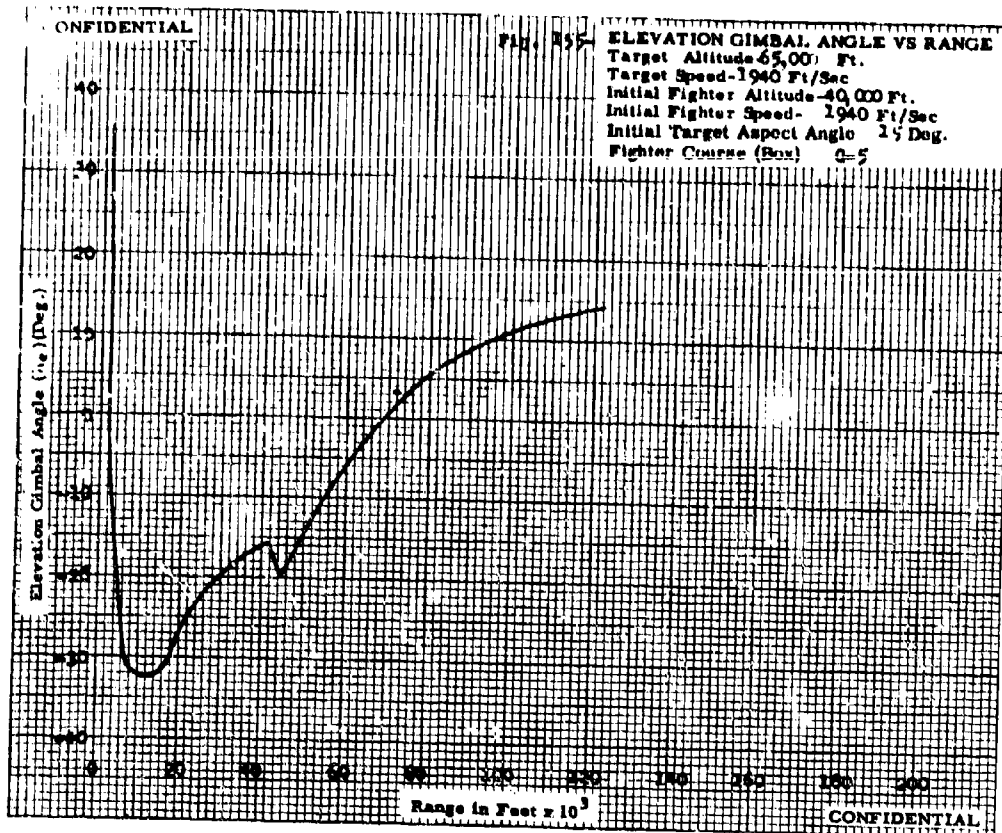


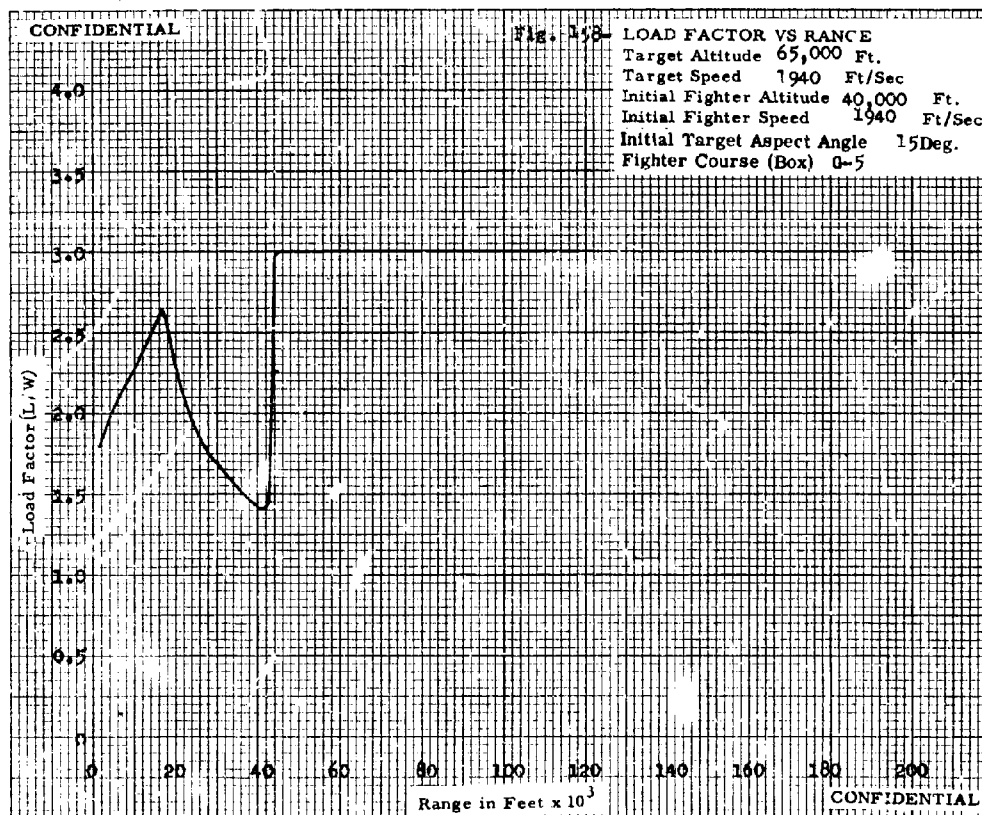
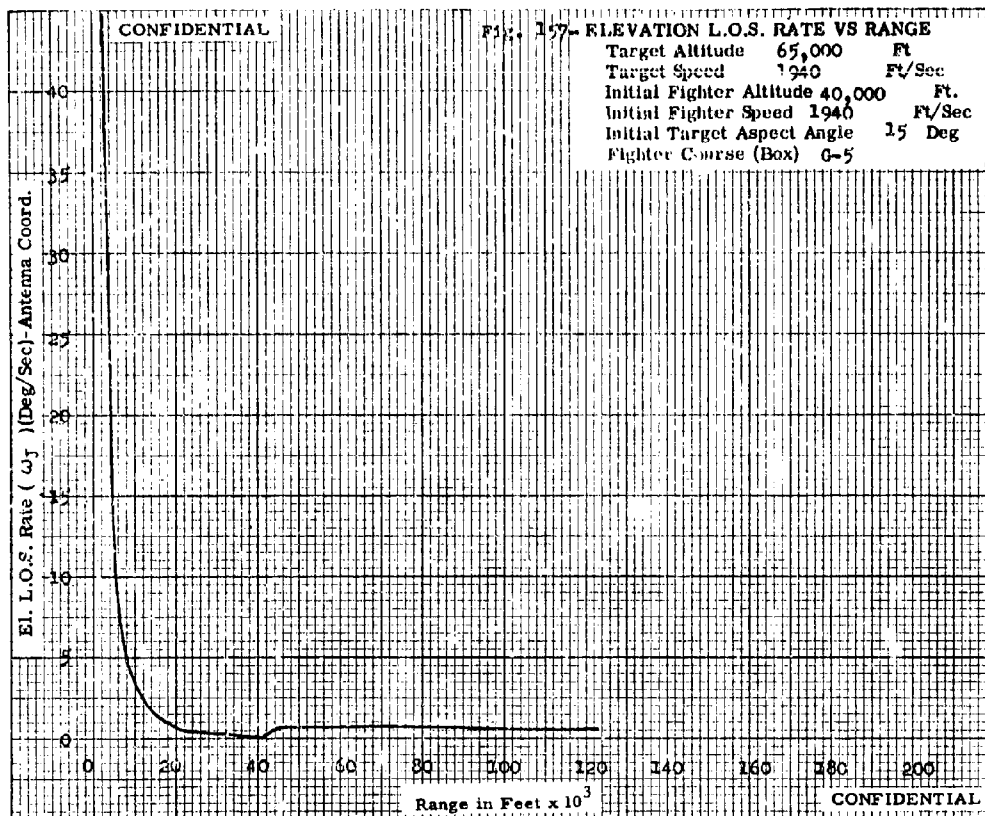


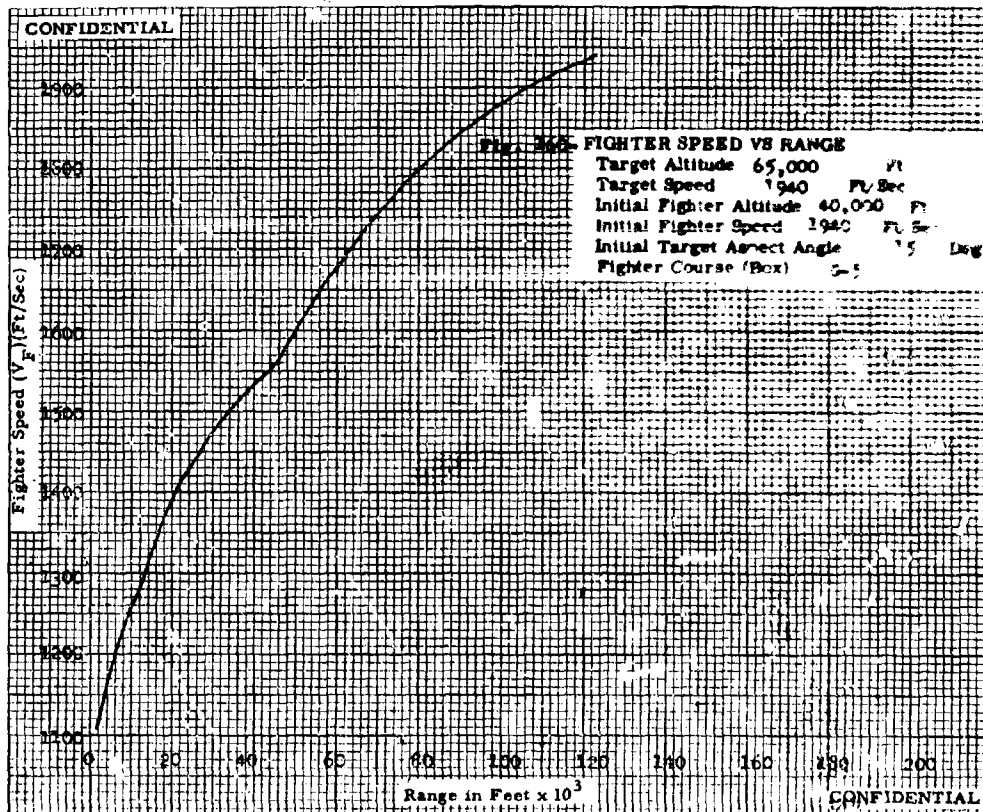
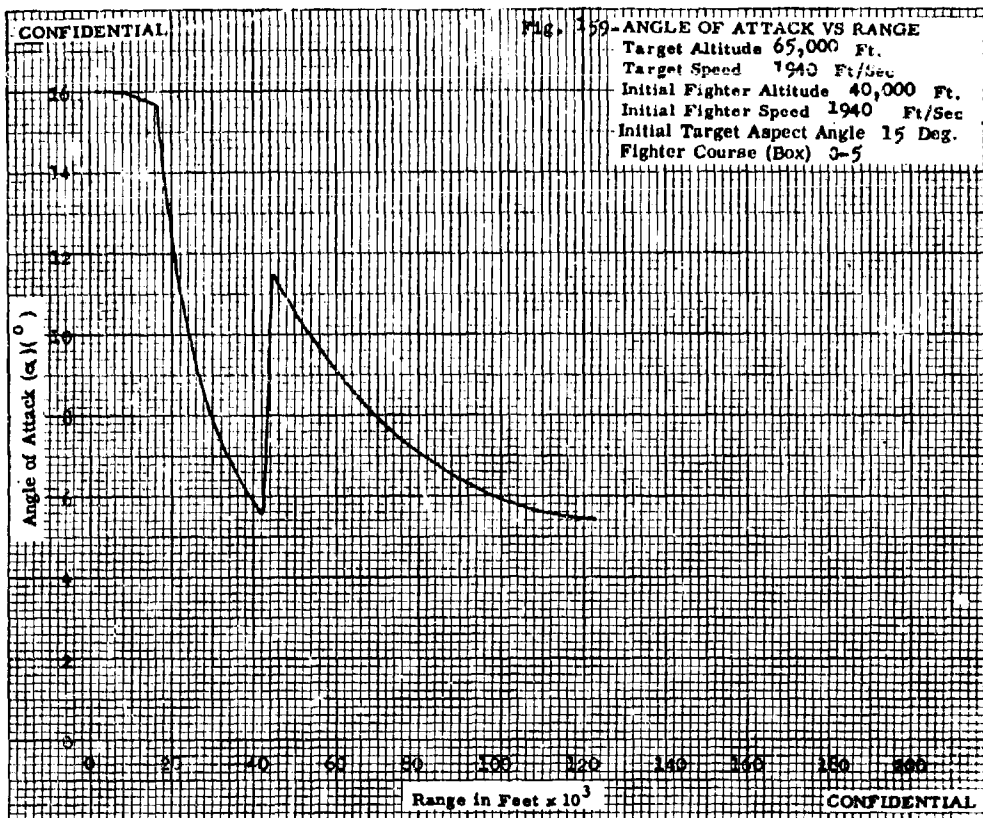


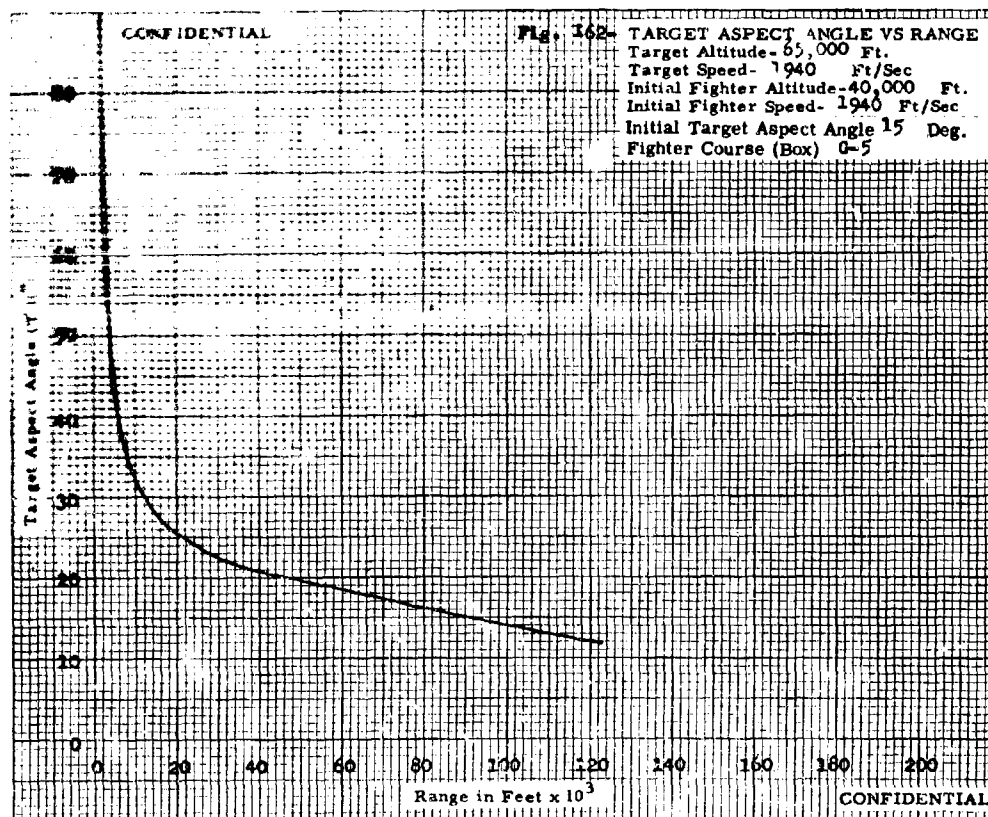
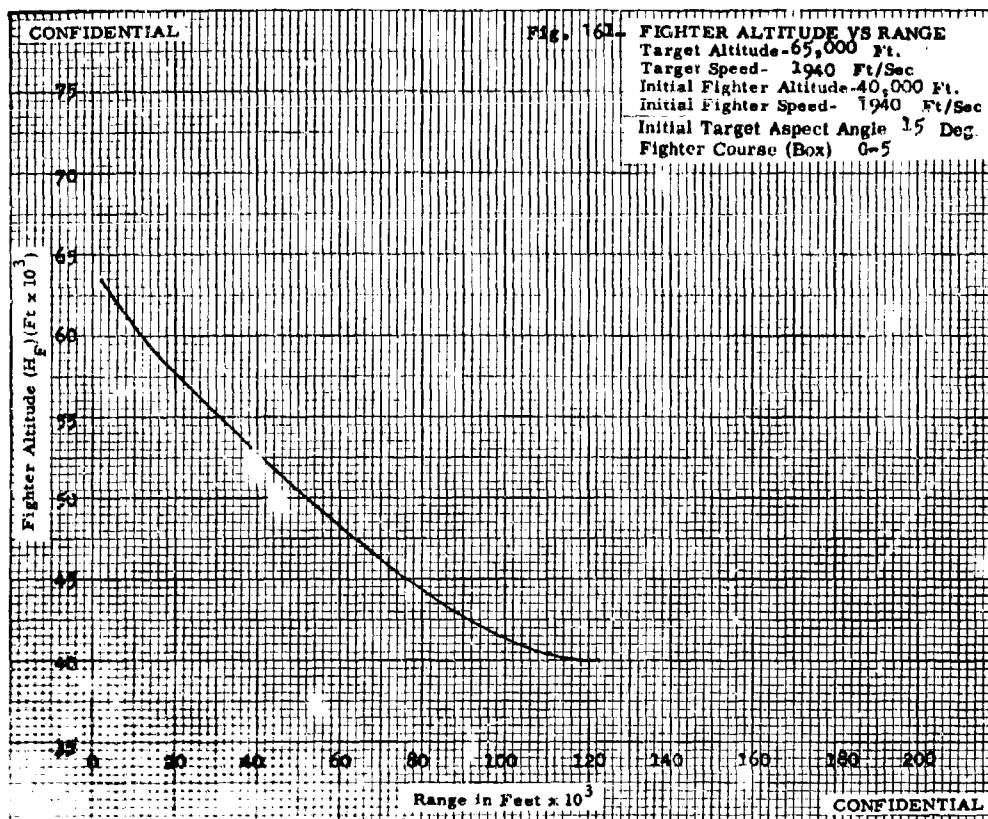


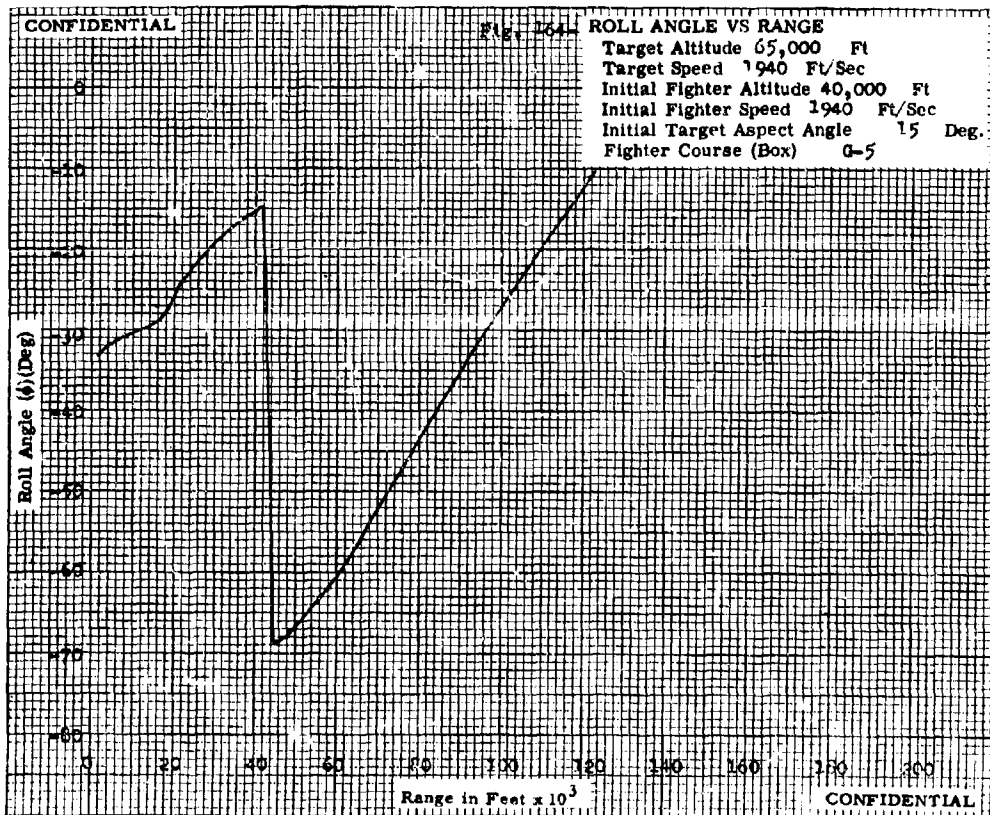
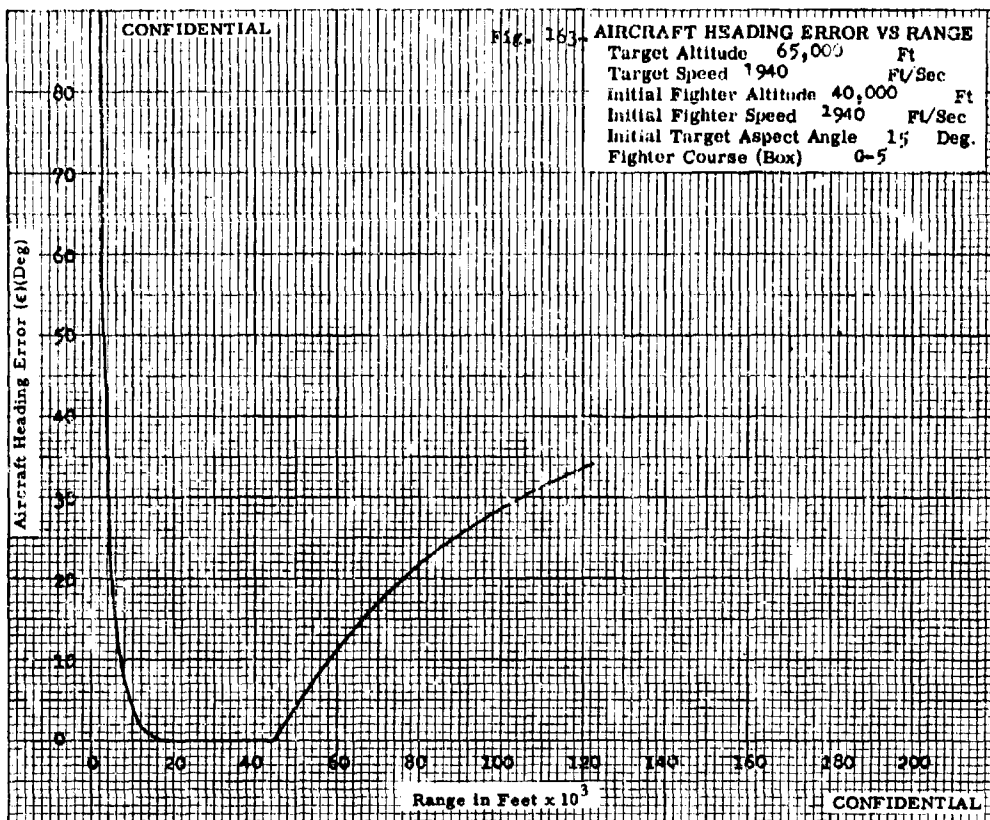


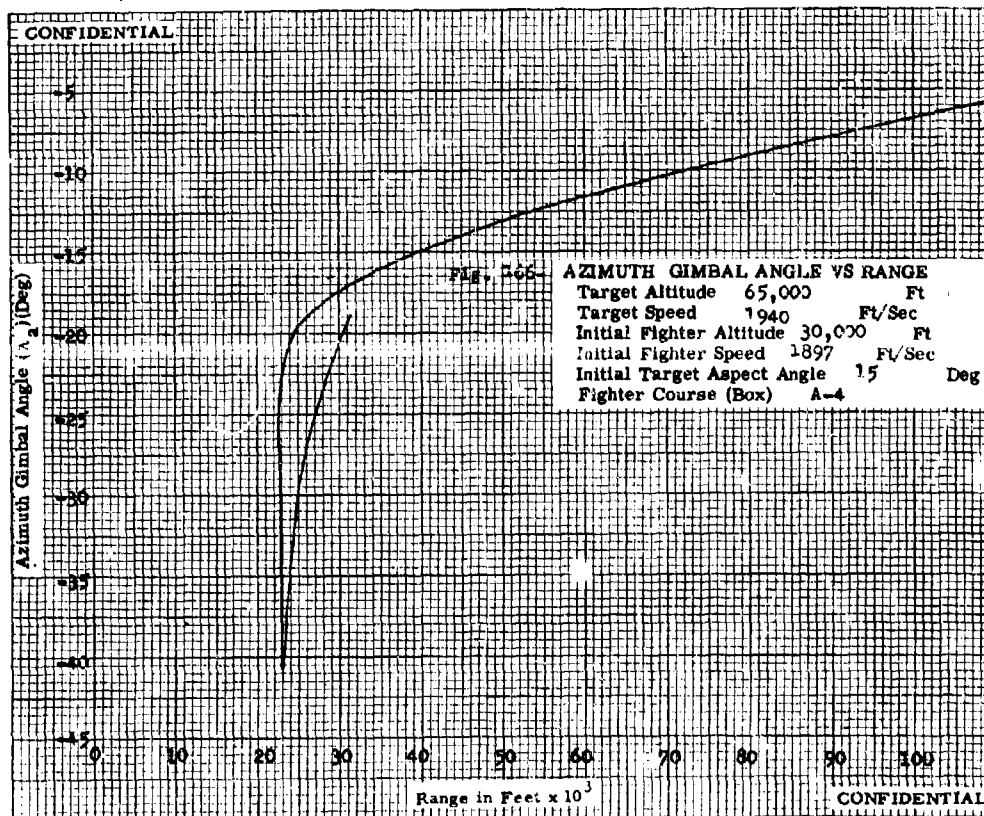
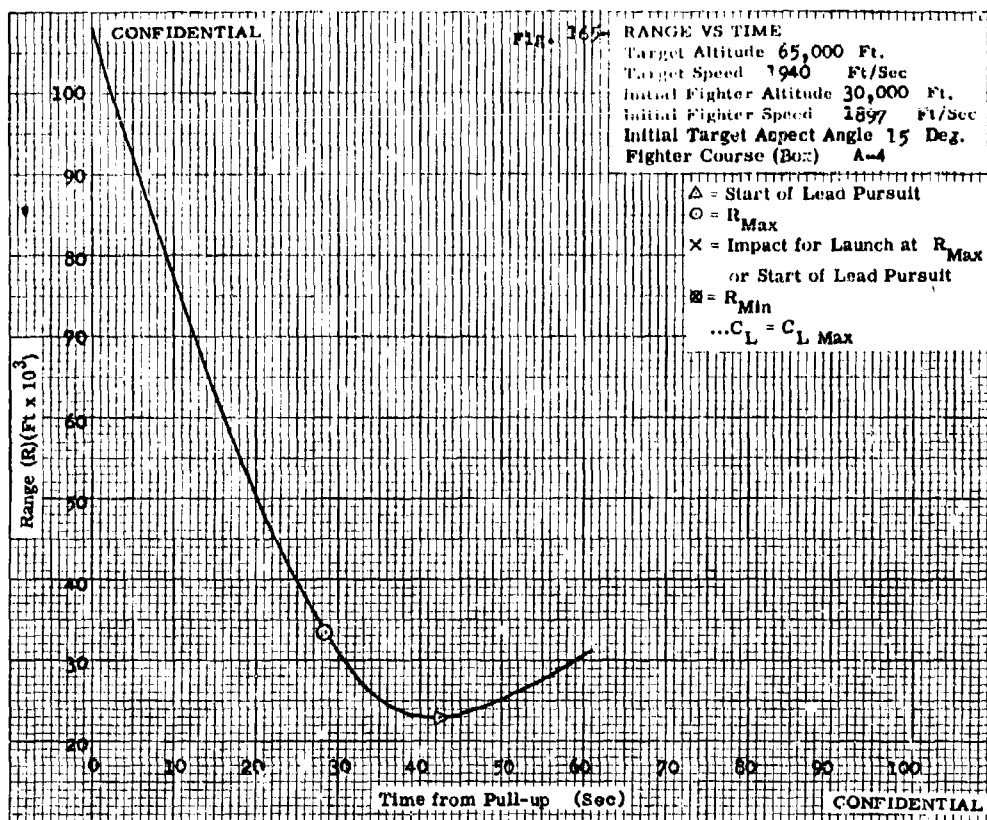


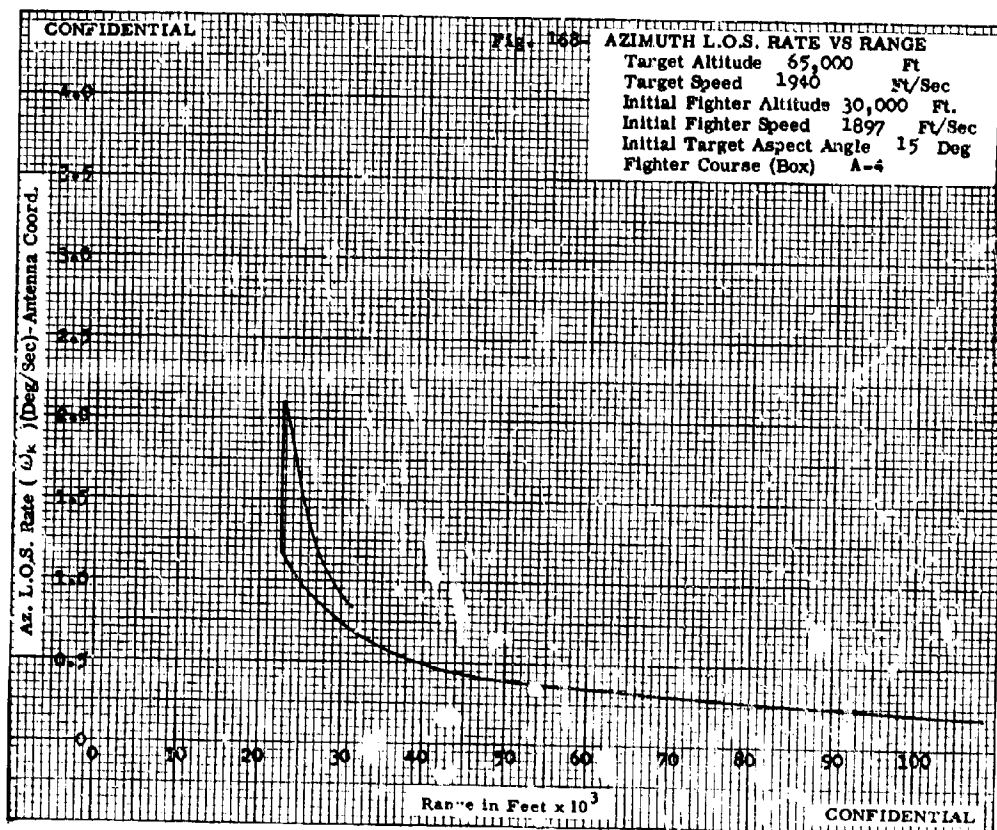
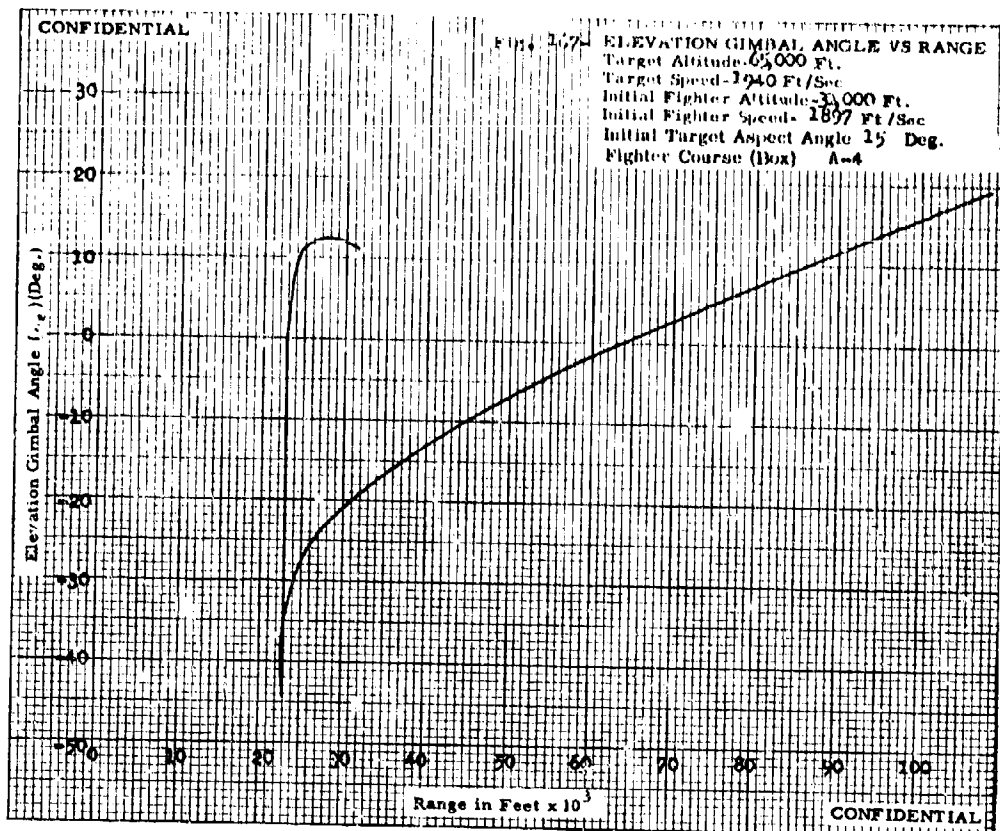


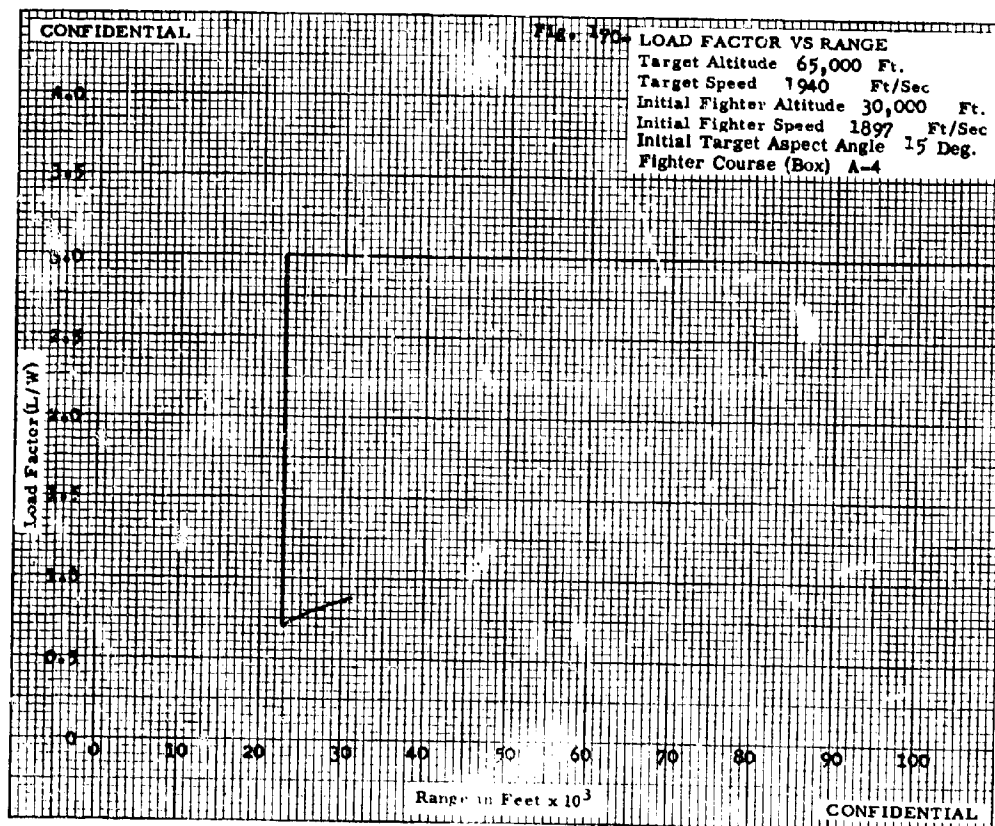
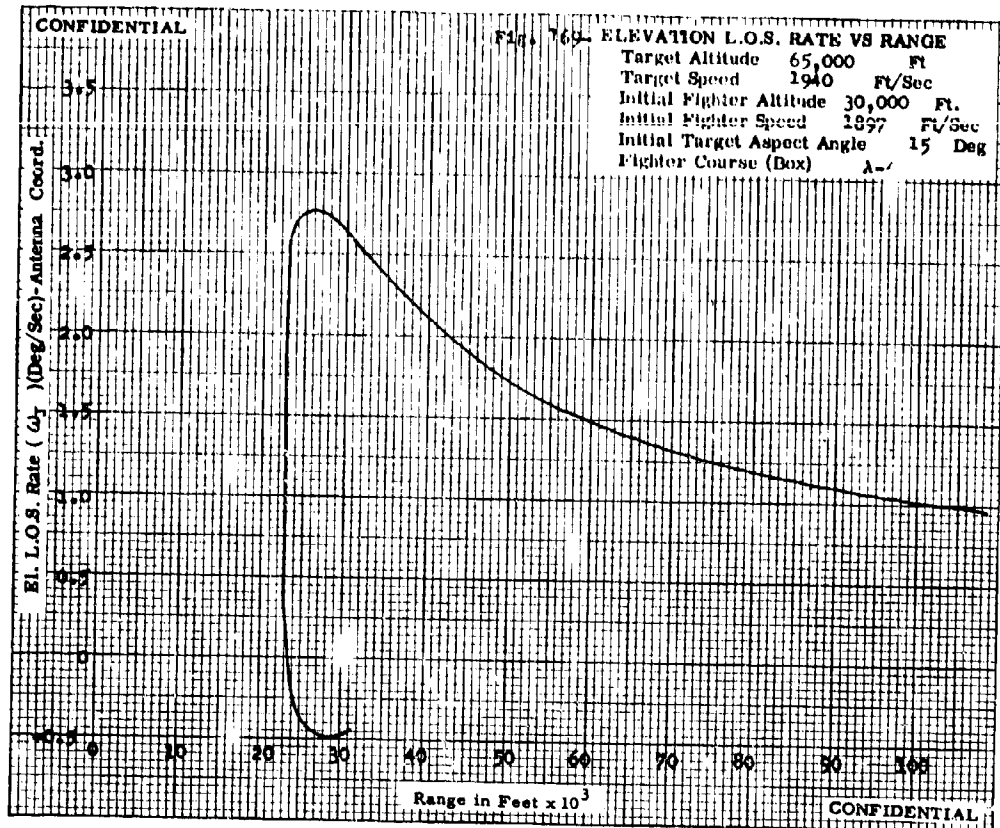


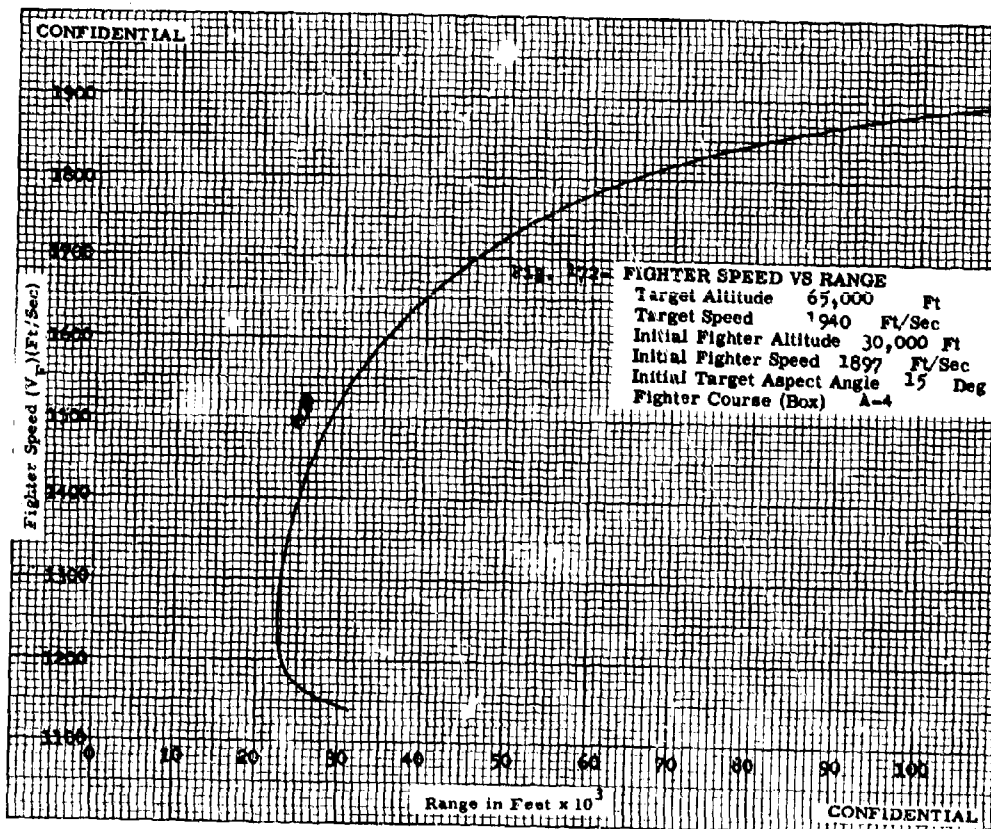
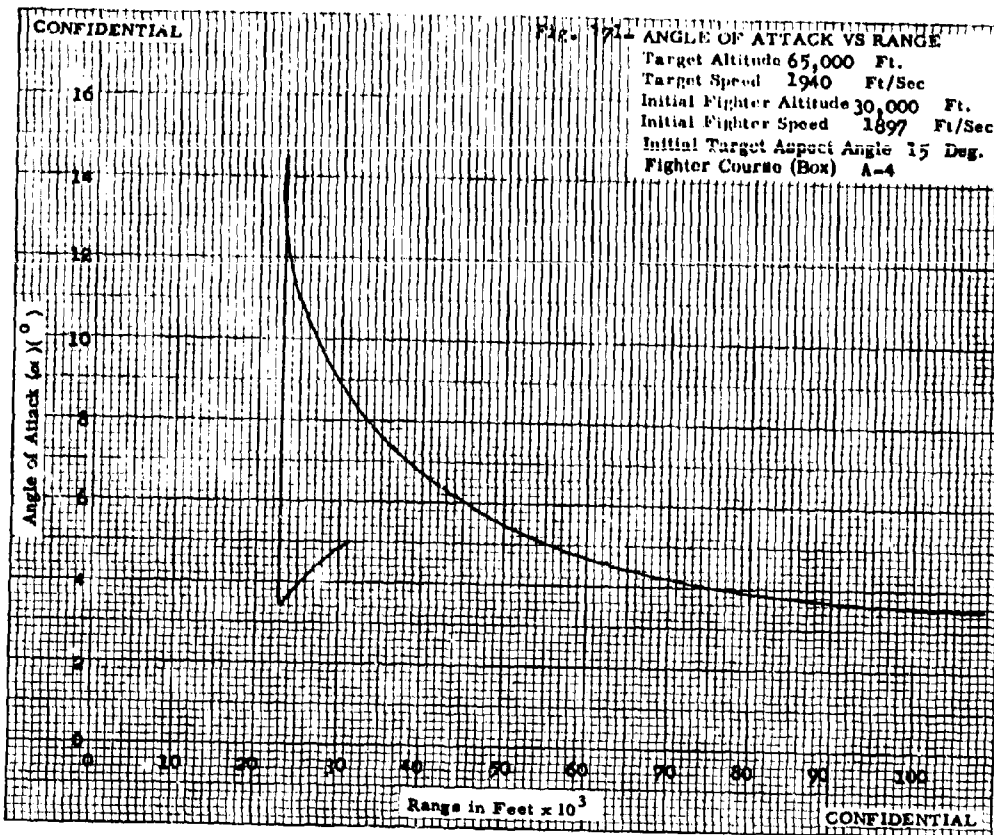


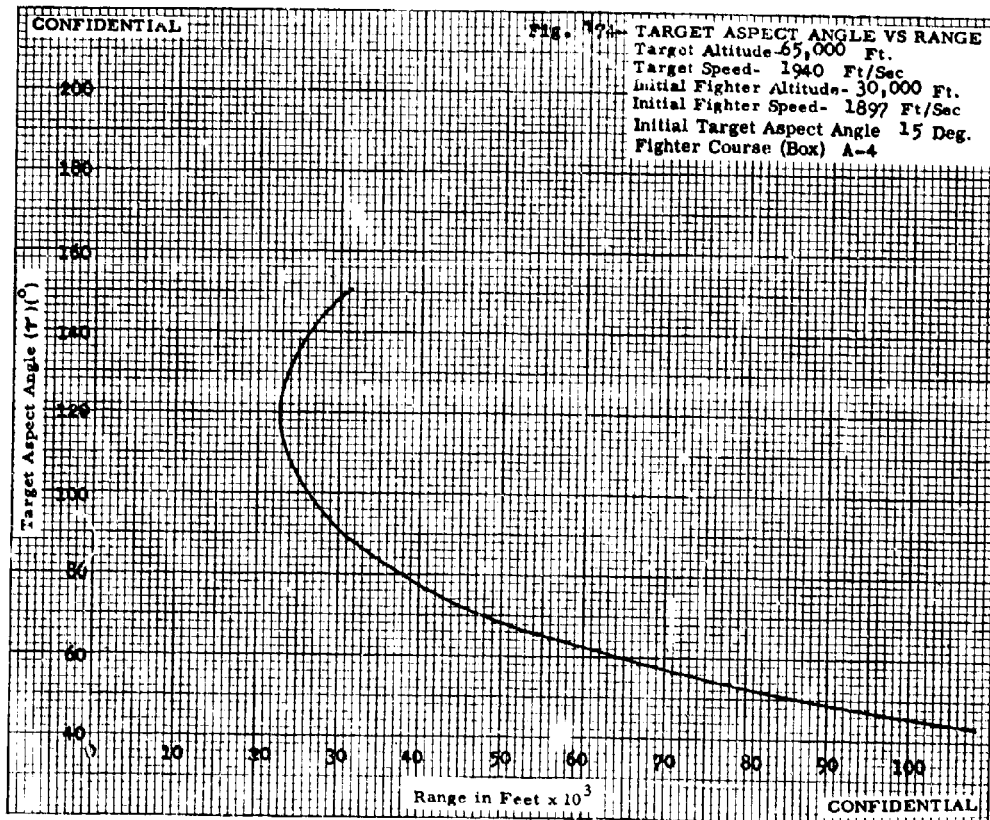
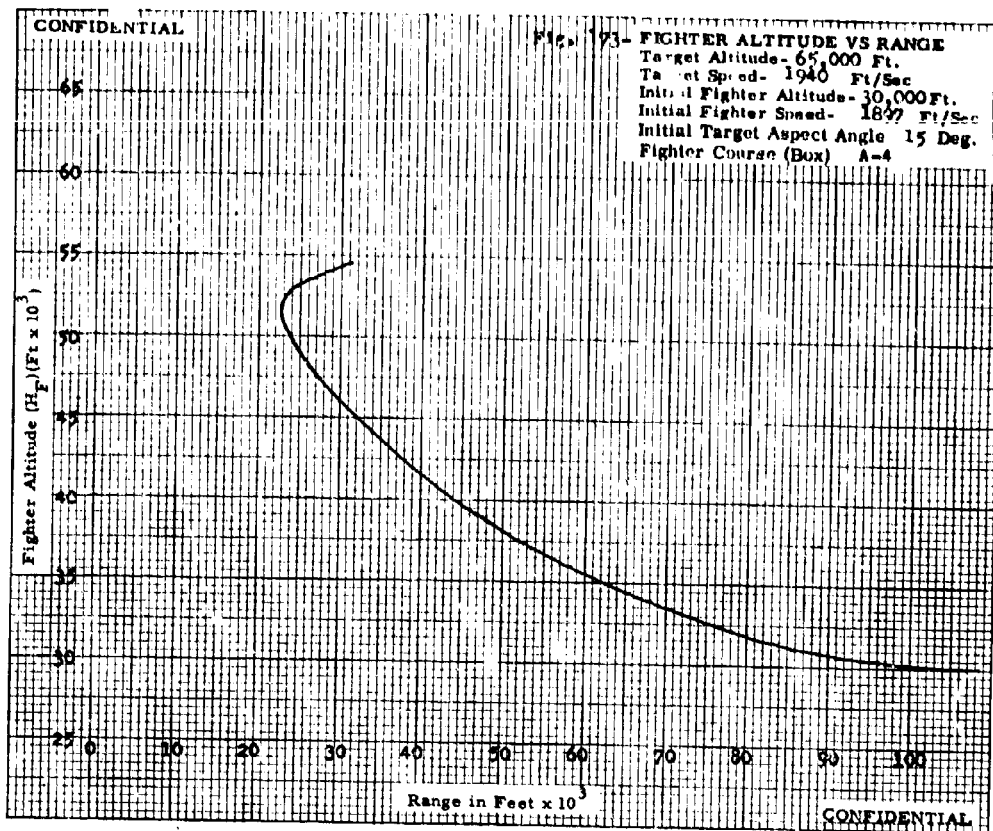


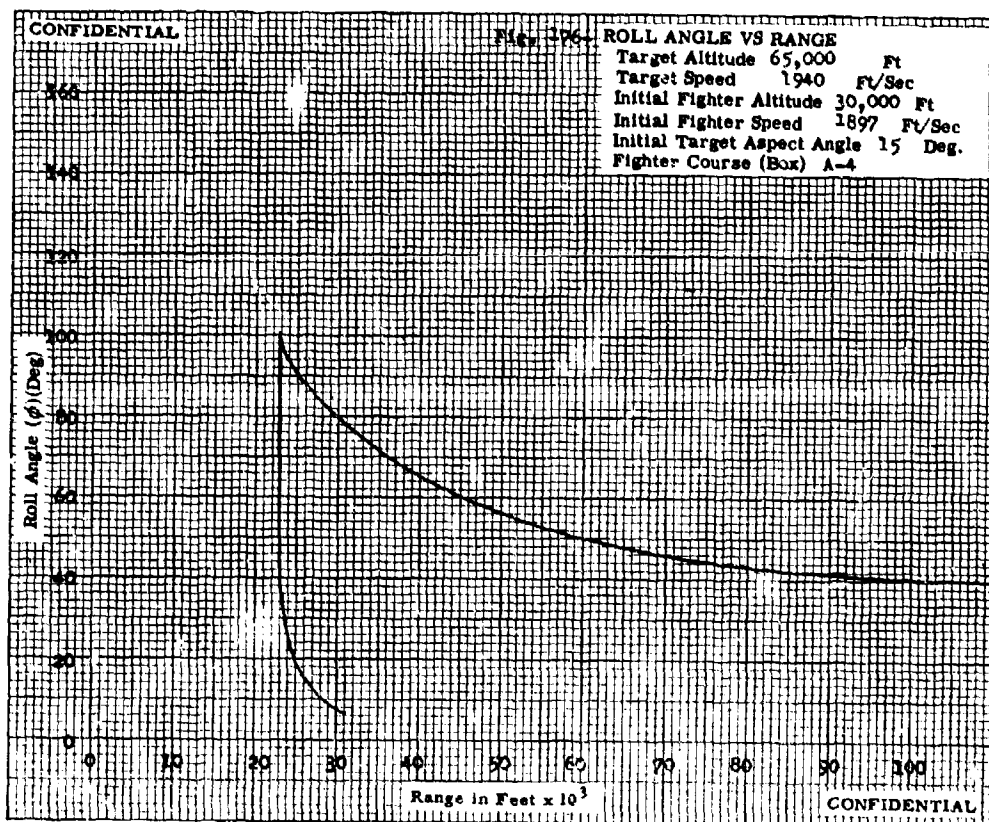
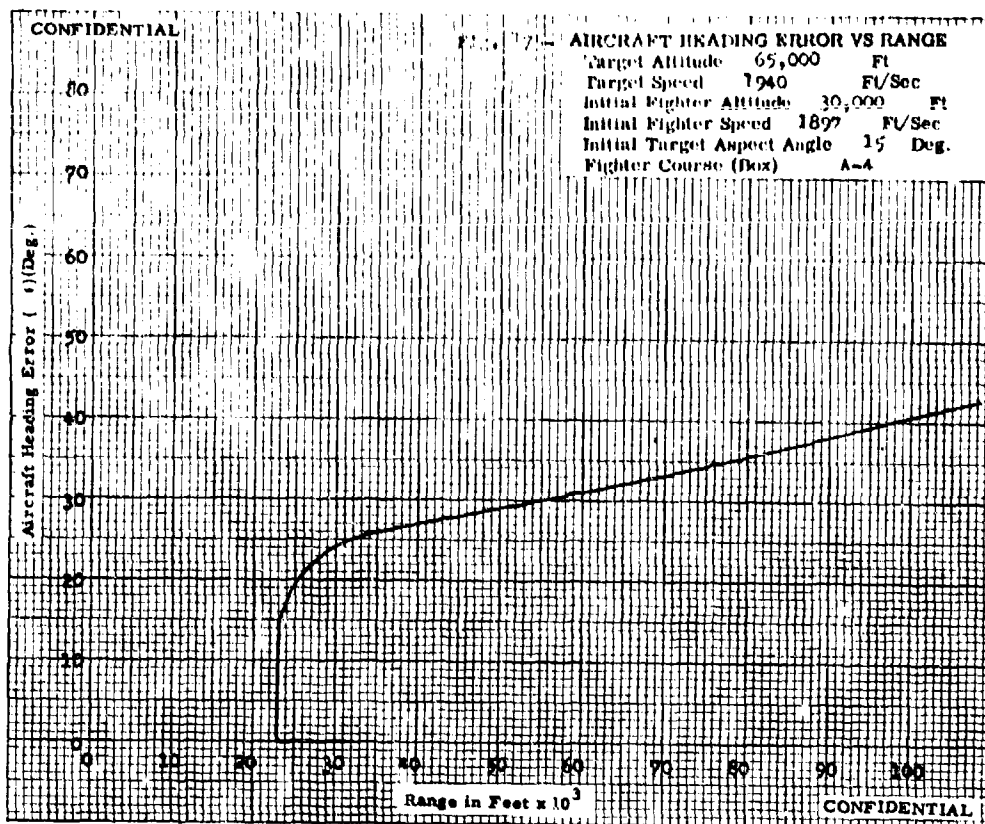


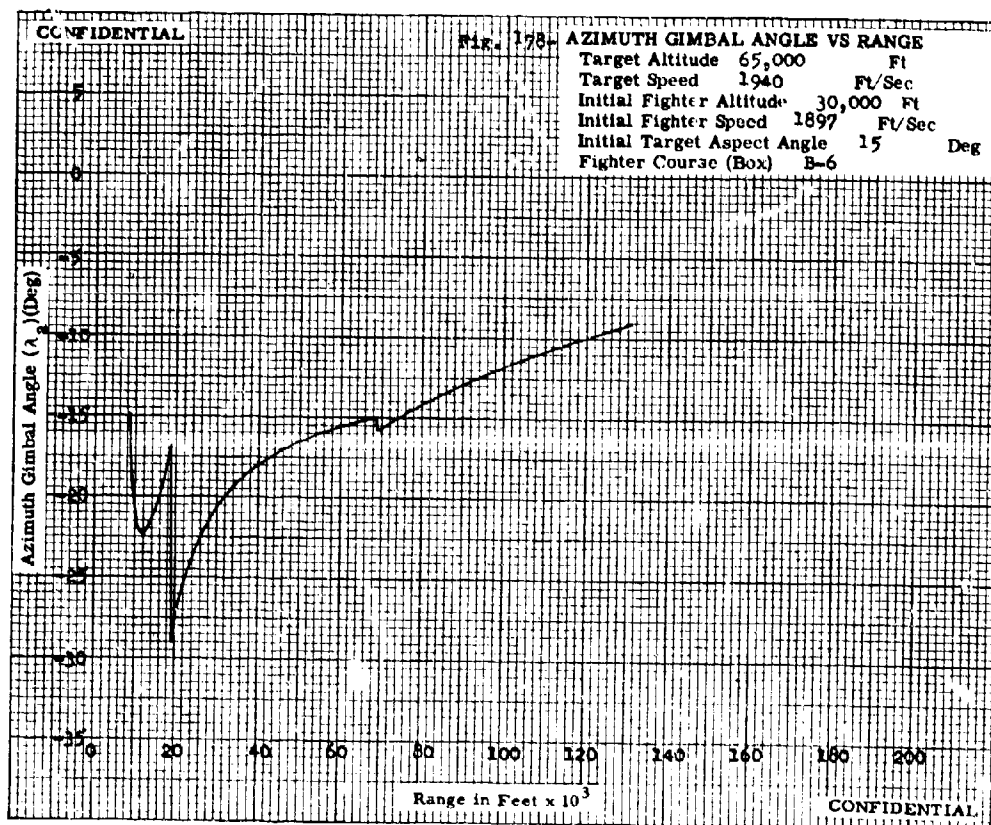
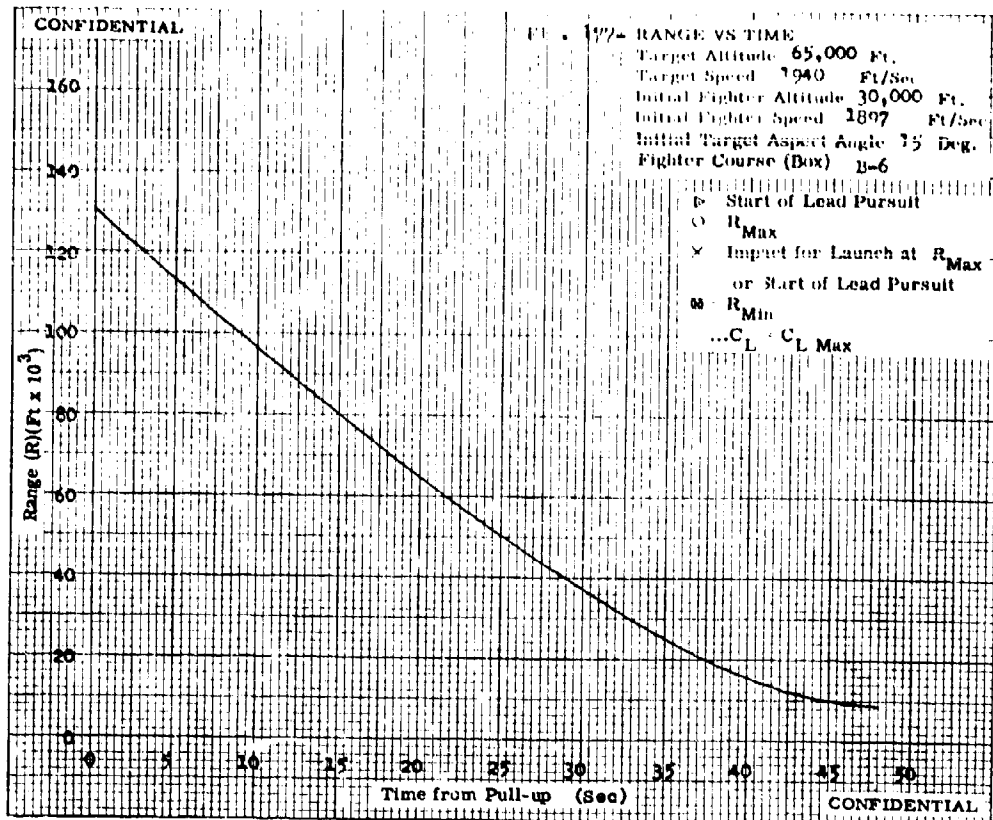


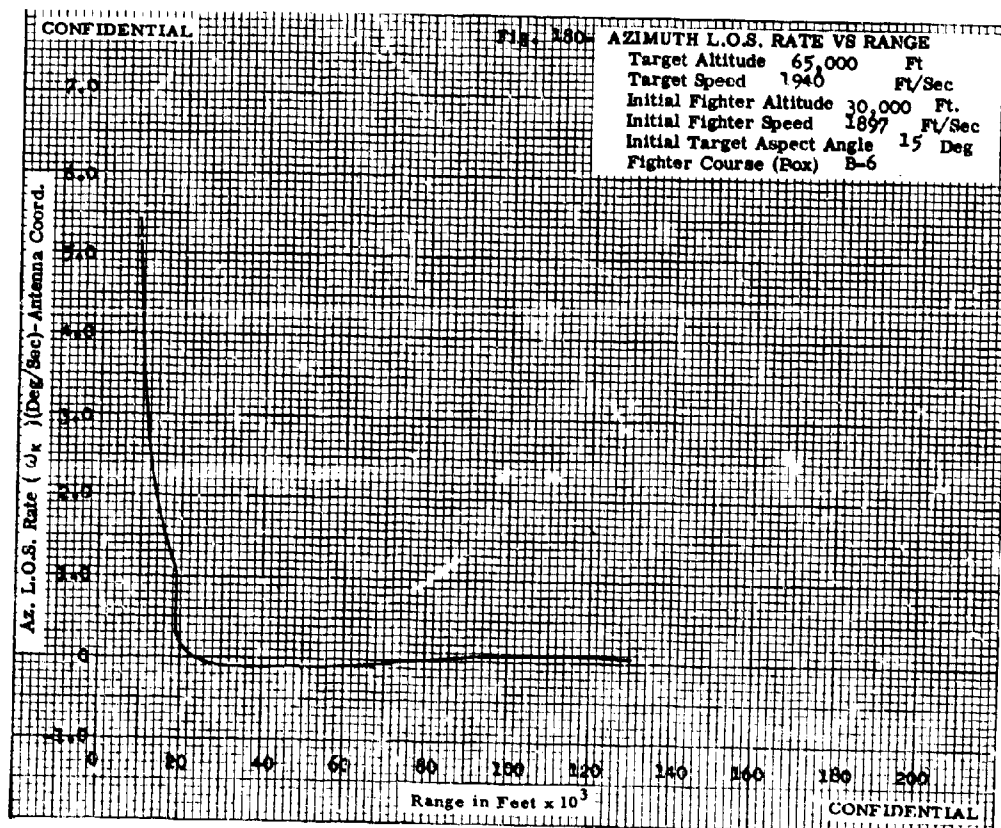
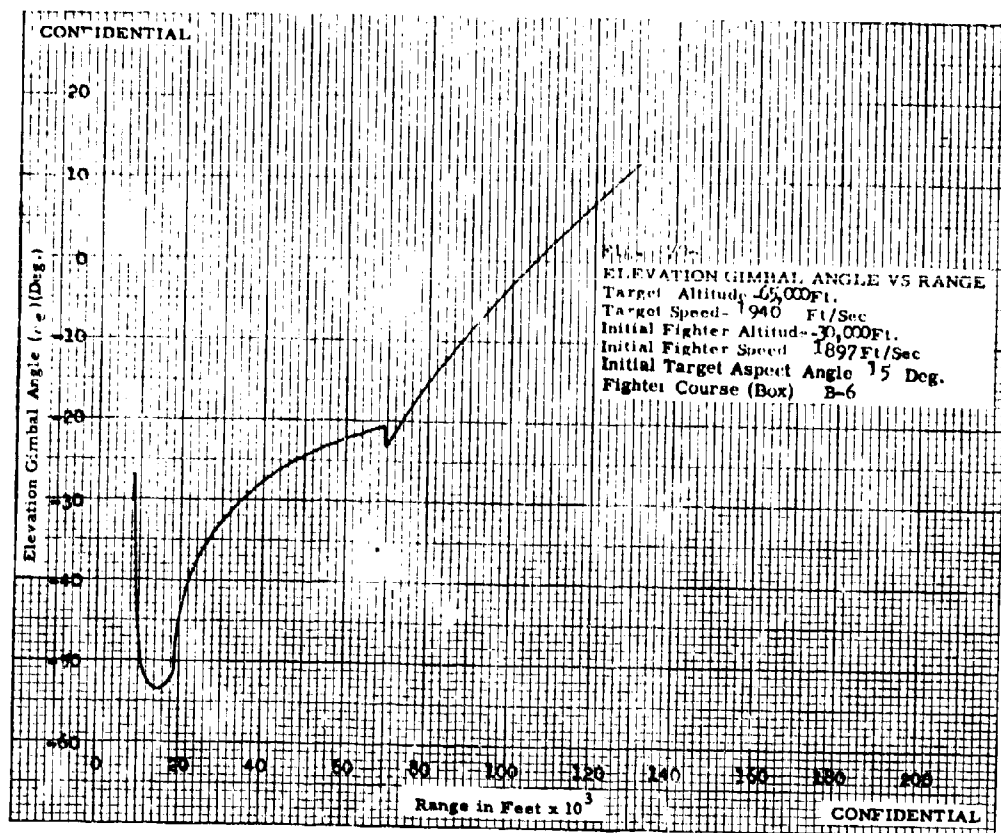








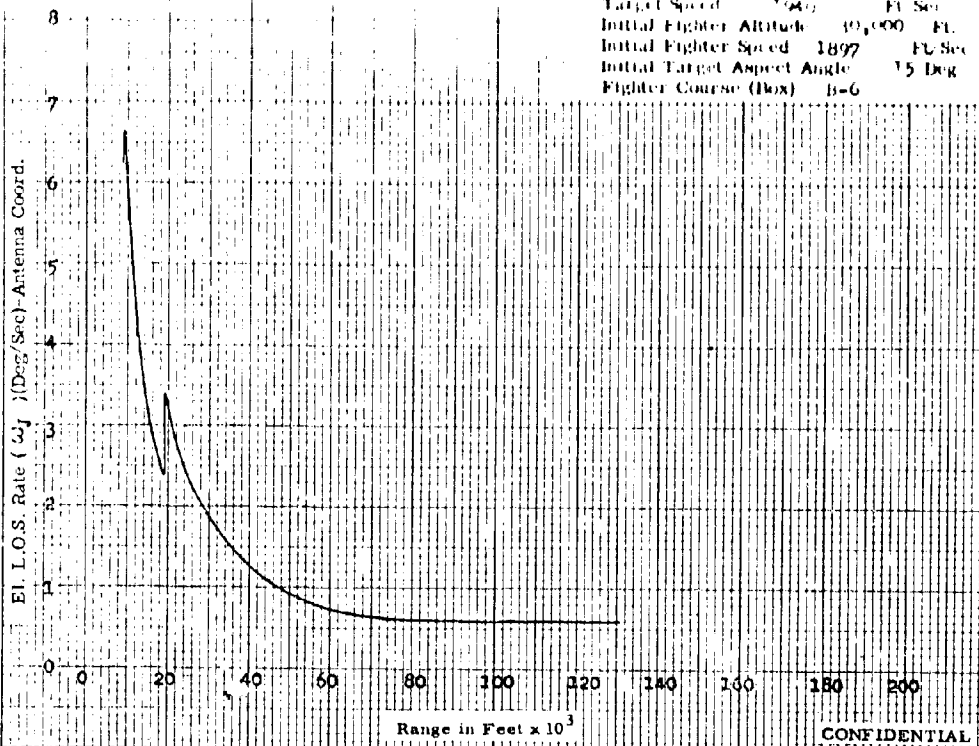




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Fig. 181- ELEVATION LOS RATE VS RANGE

Target Altitude 65,000 Ft.
 Target Speed 1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Fighter Altitude 30,000 Ft.
 Initial Fighter Speed 1897 Ft/Sec
 Initial Target Aspect Angle 15 Deg
 Fighter Course (Box) B-6

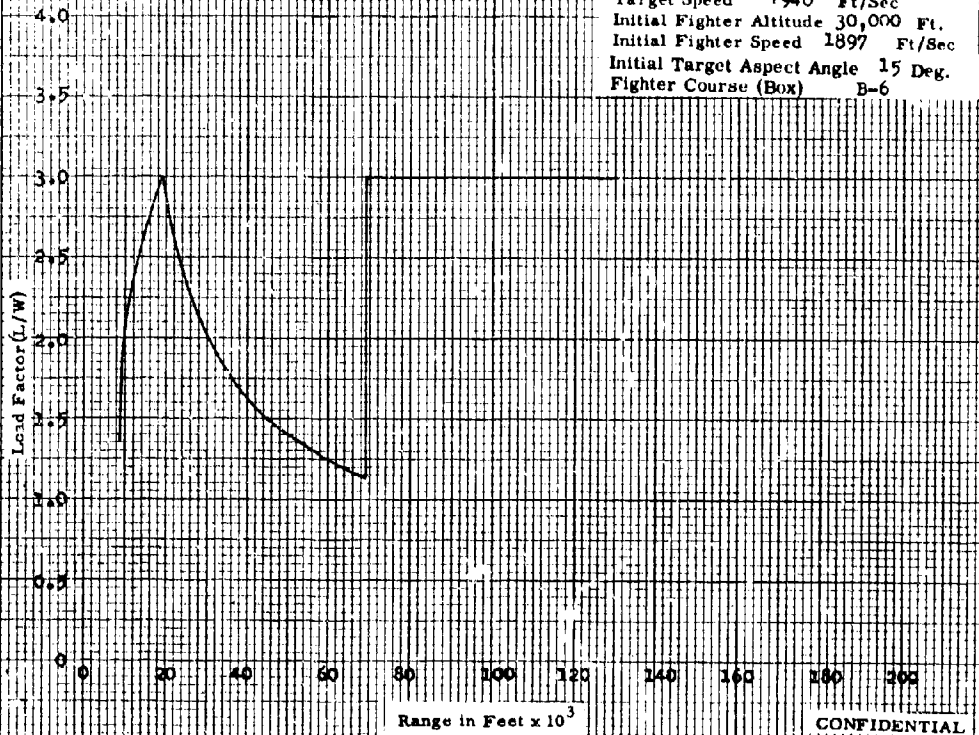


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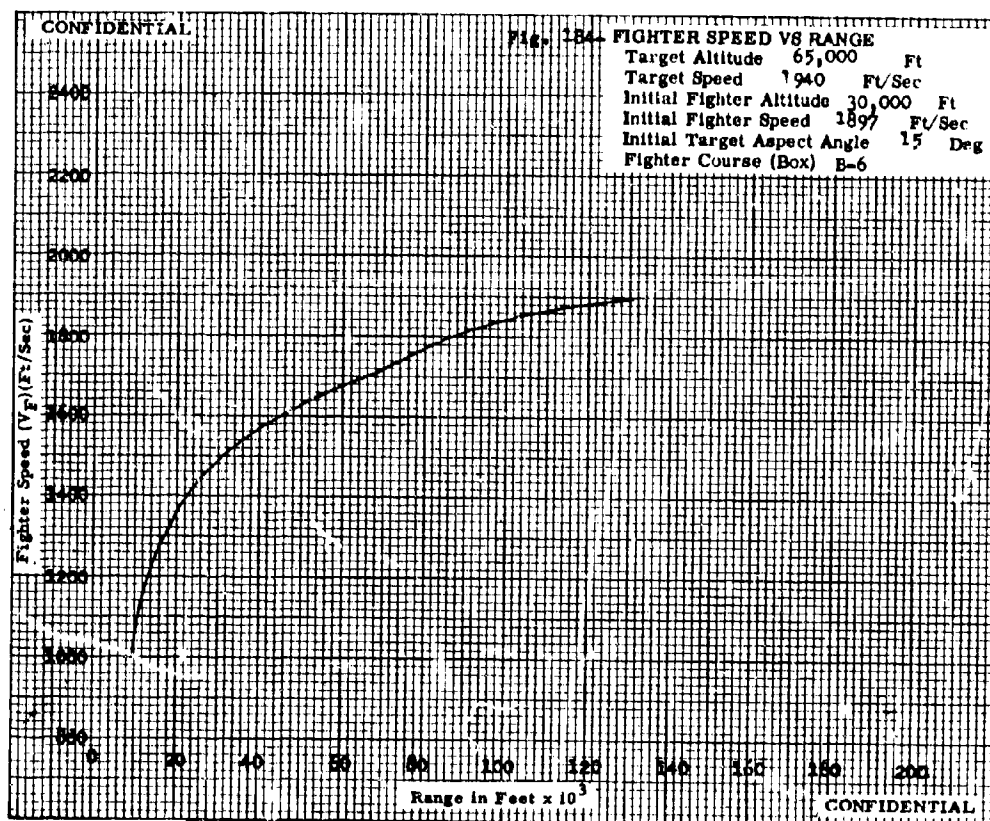
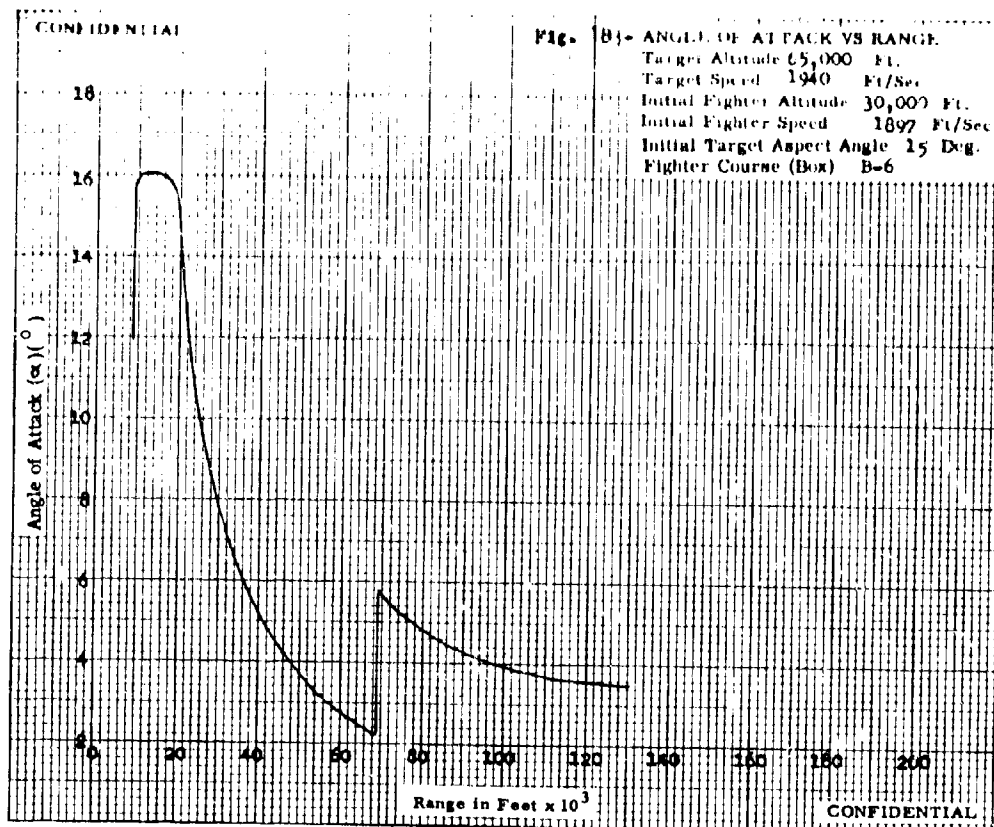
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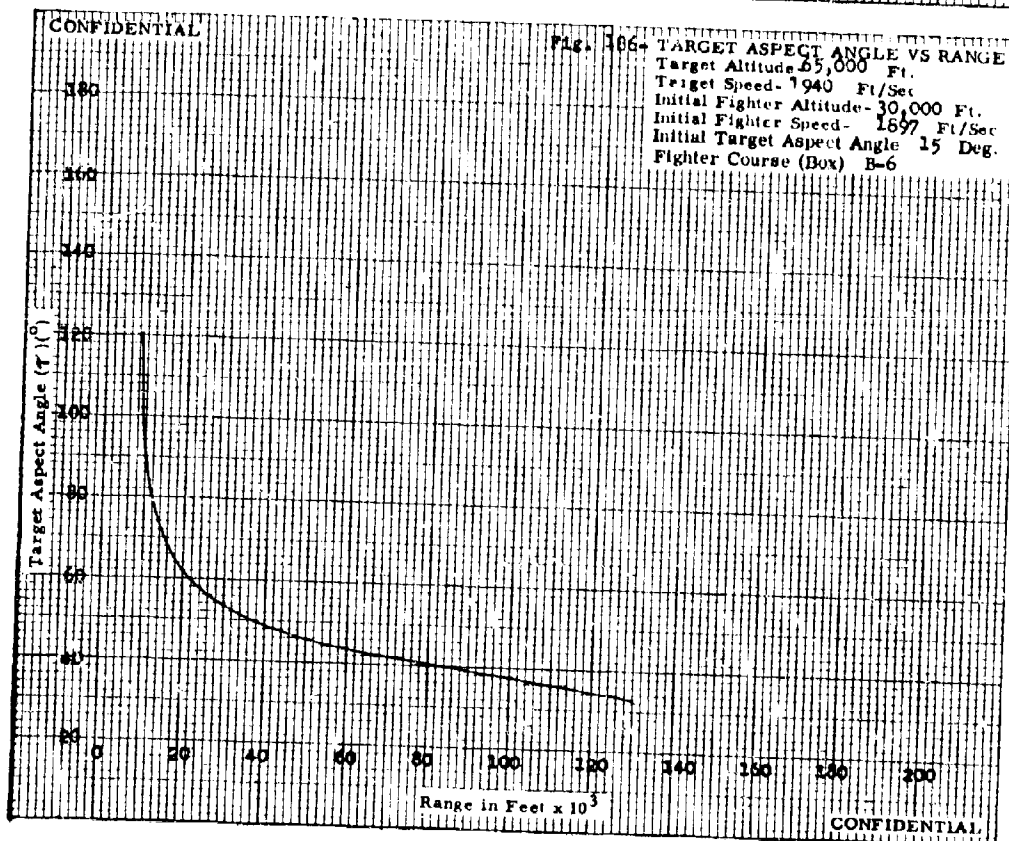
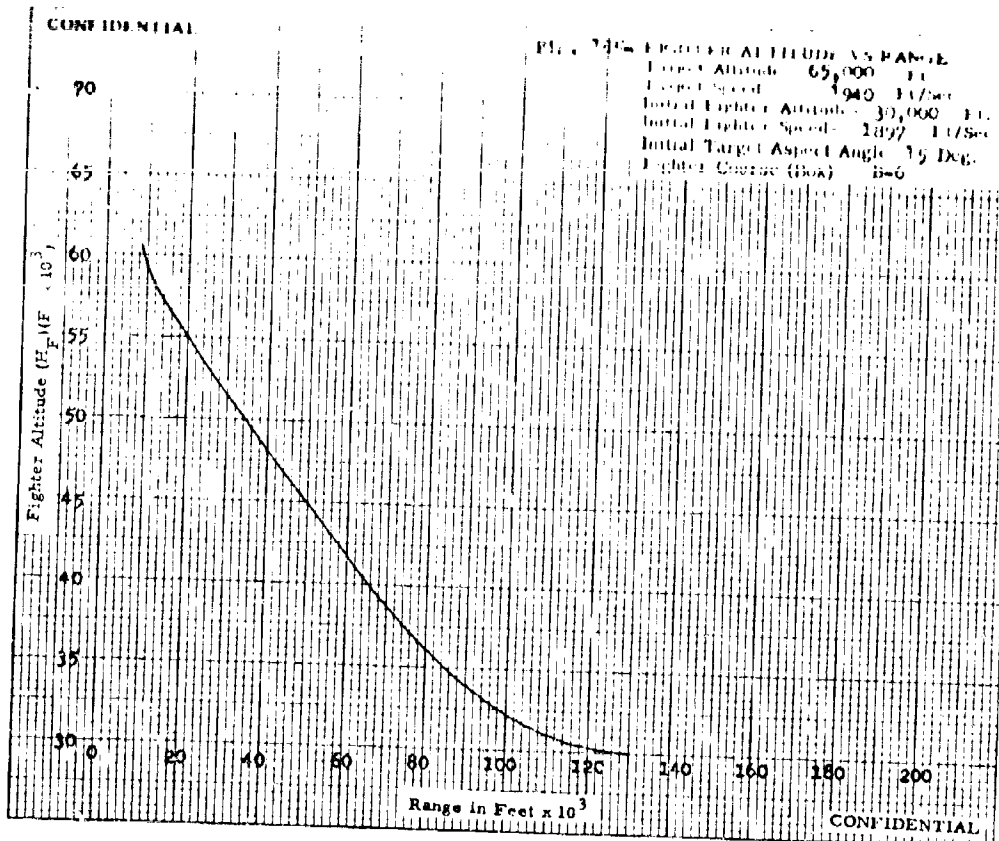
Fig. 182- LOAD FACTOR VS RANGE

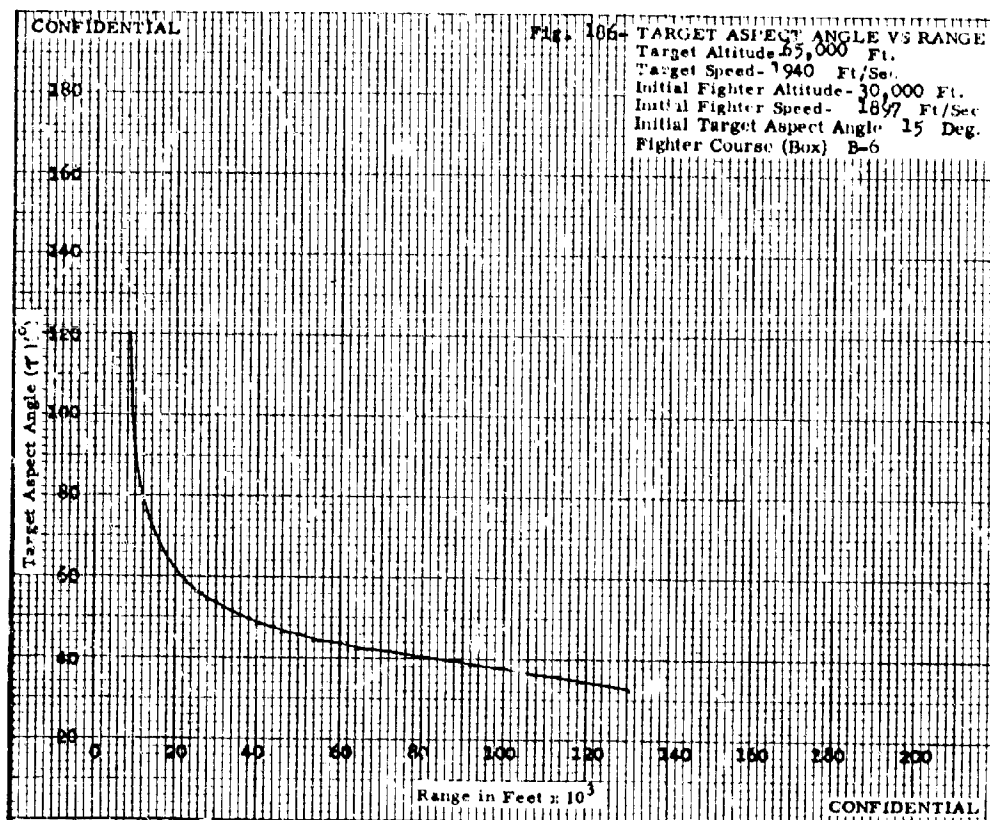
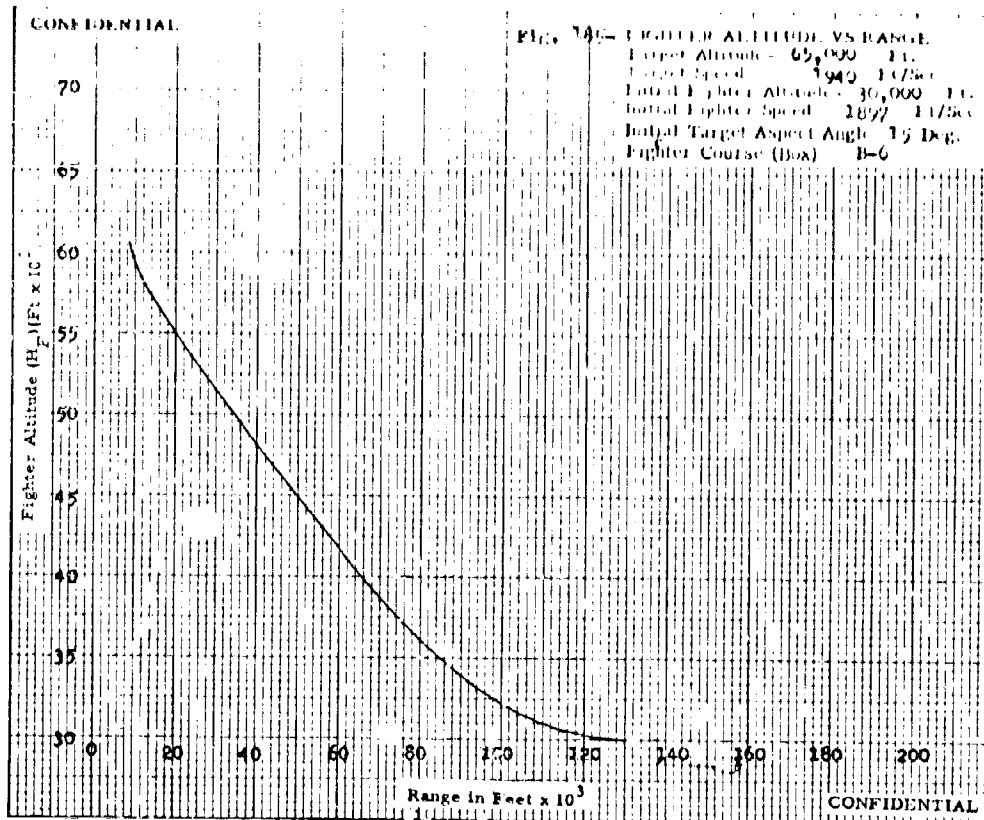
Target Altitude 65,000 Ft.
 Target Speed 1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Fighter Altitude 30,000 Ft.
 Initial Fighter Speed 1897 Ft/Sec
 Initial Target Aspect Angle 15 Deg.
 Fighter Course (Box) B-6

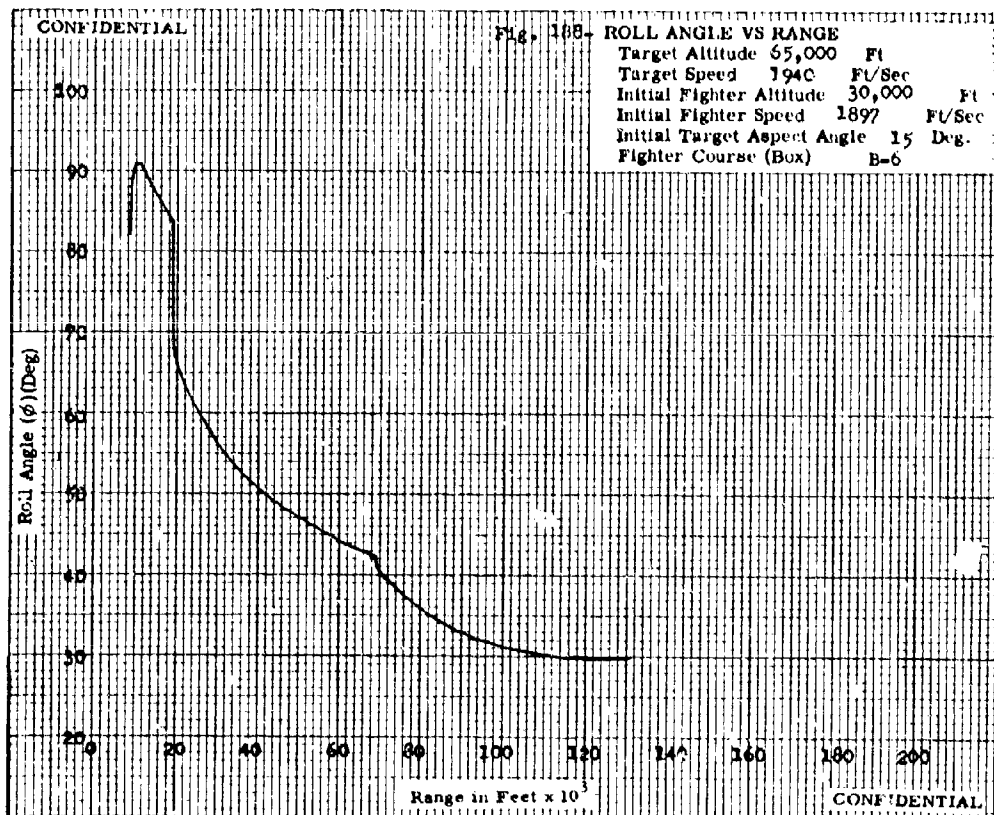
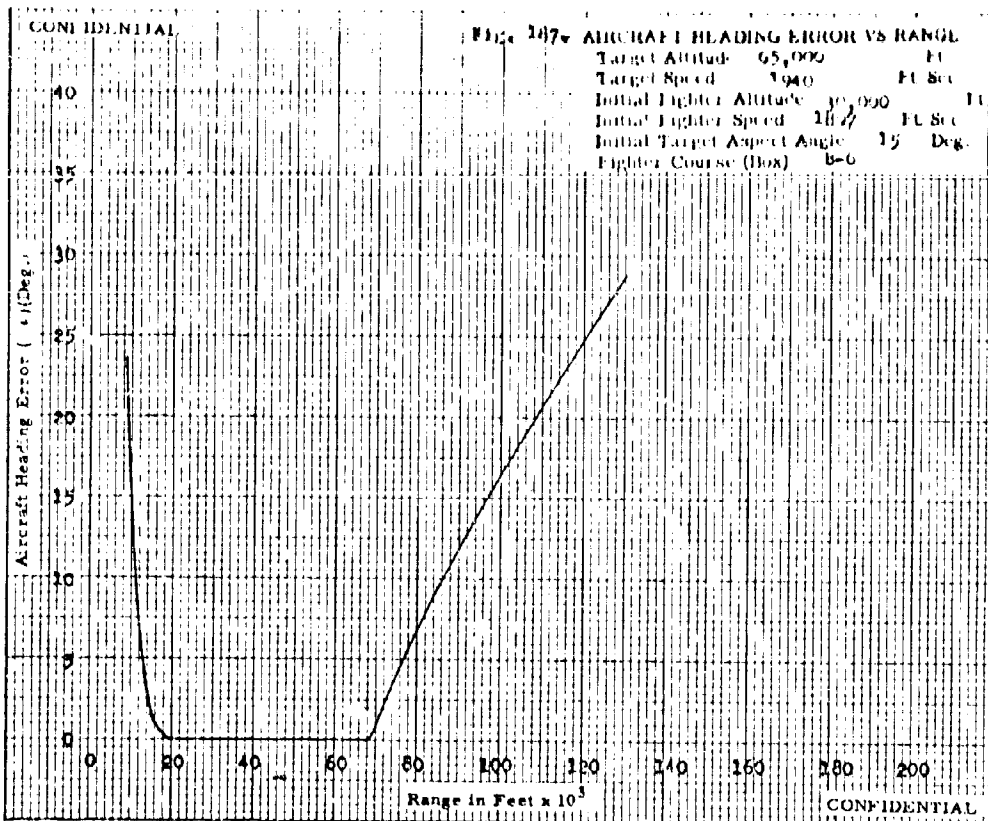


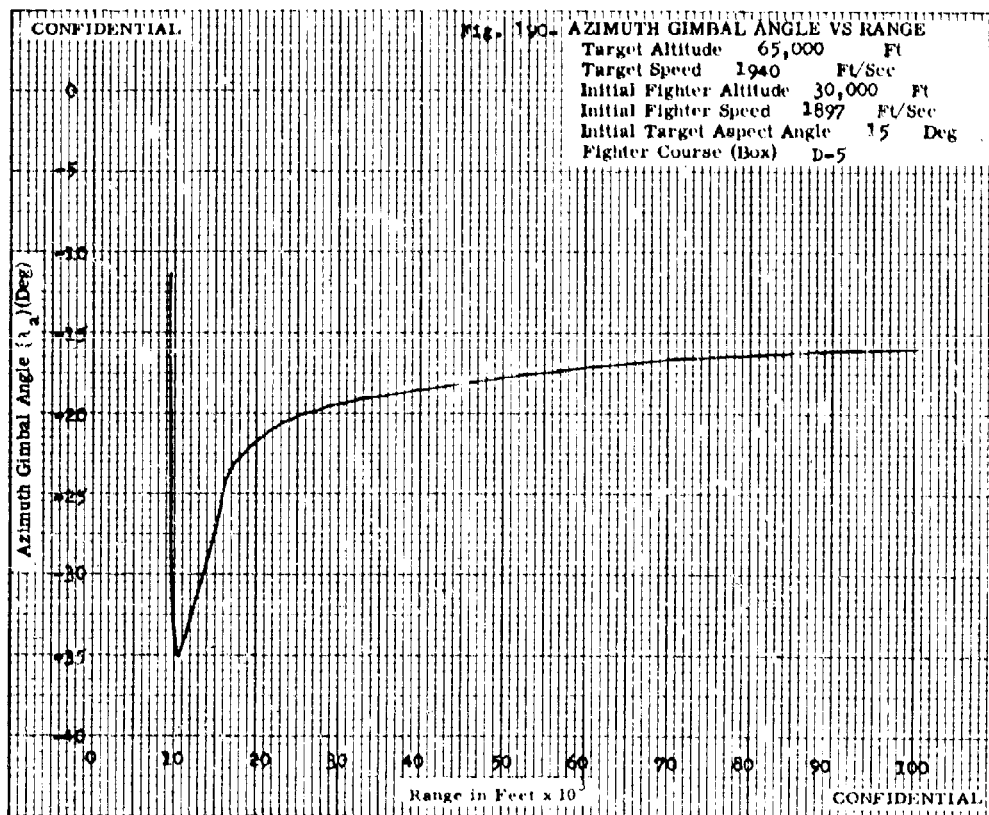
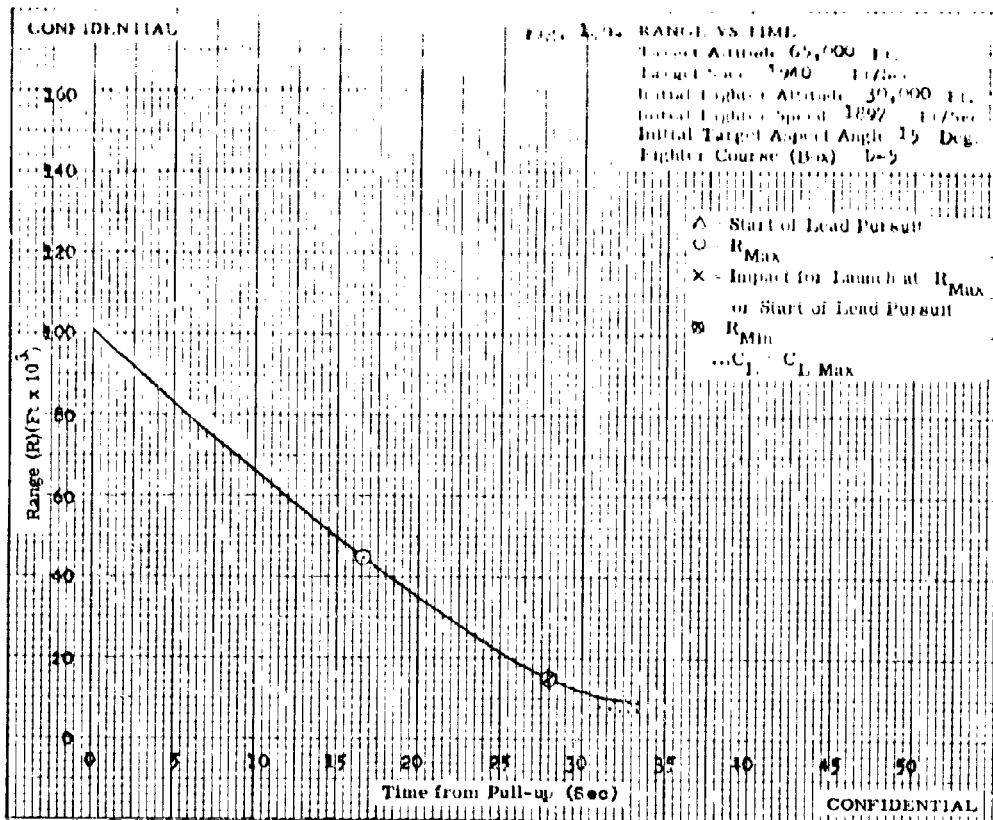
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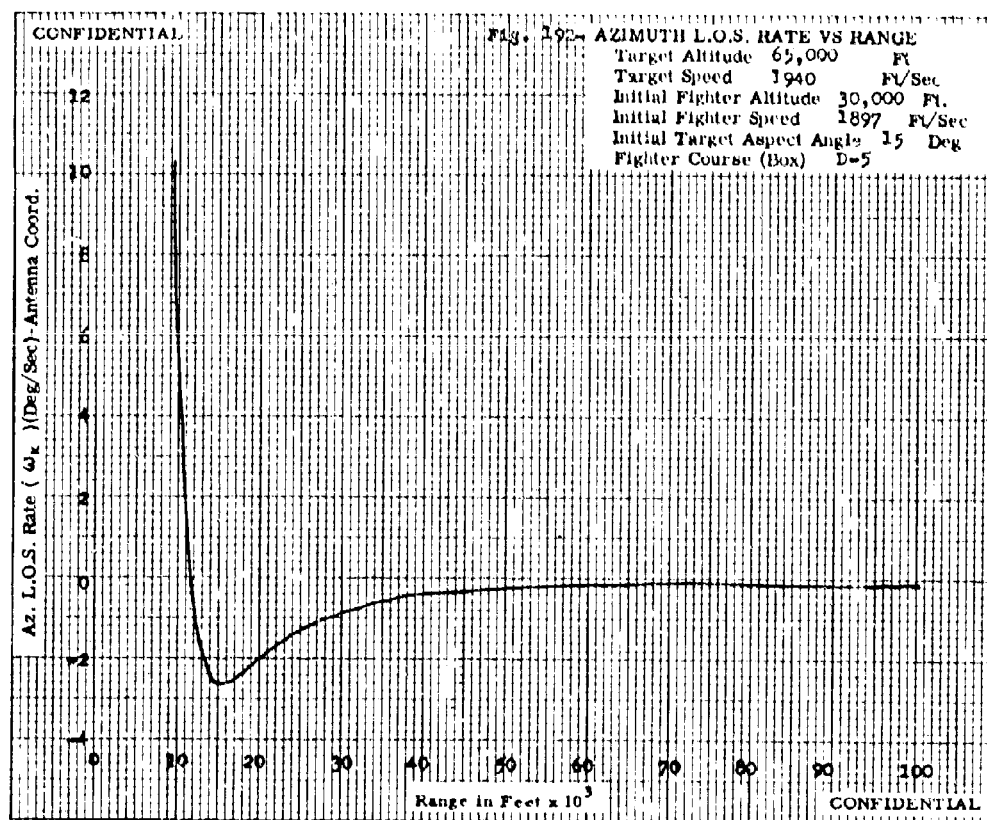
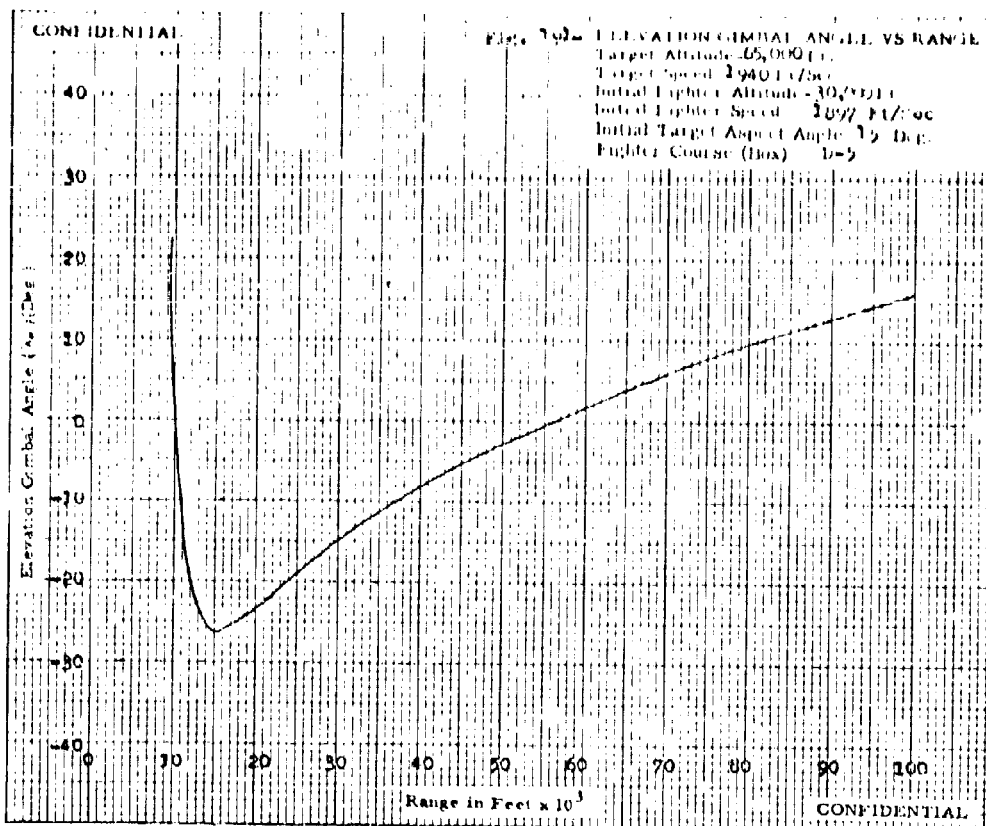


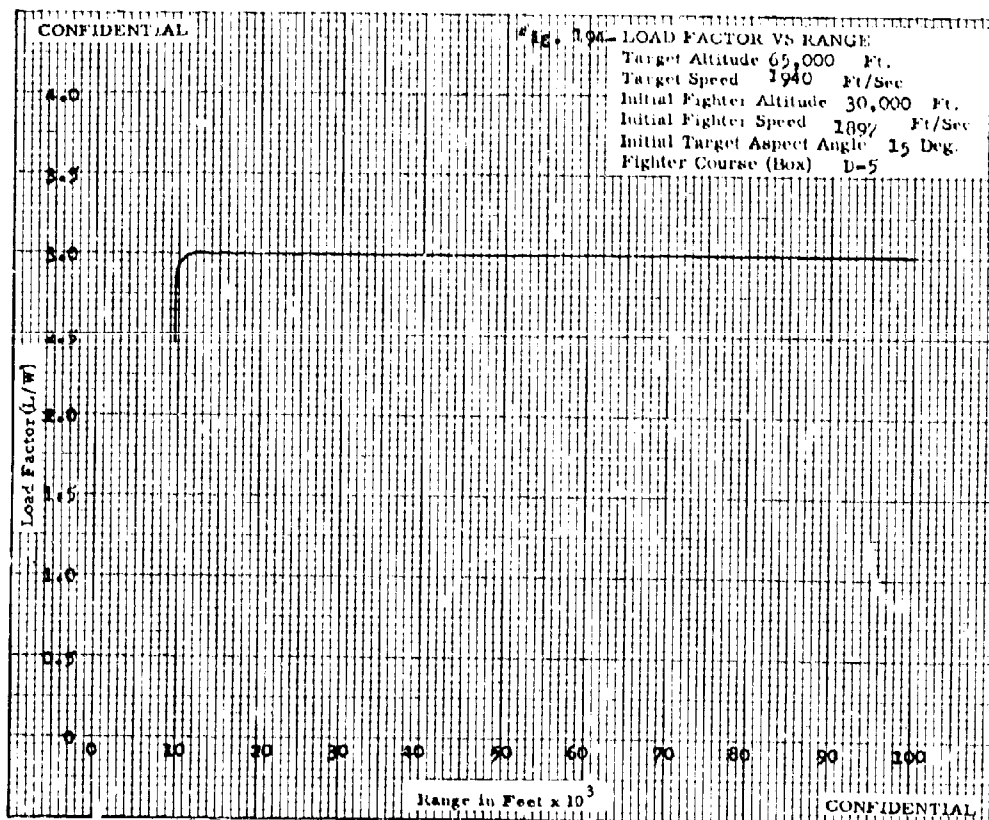
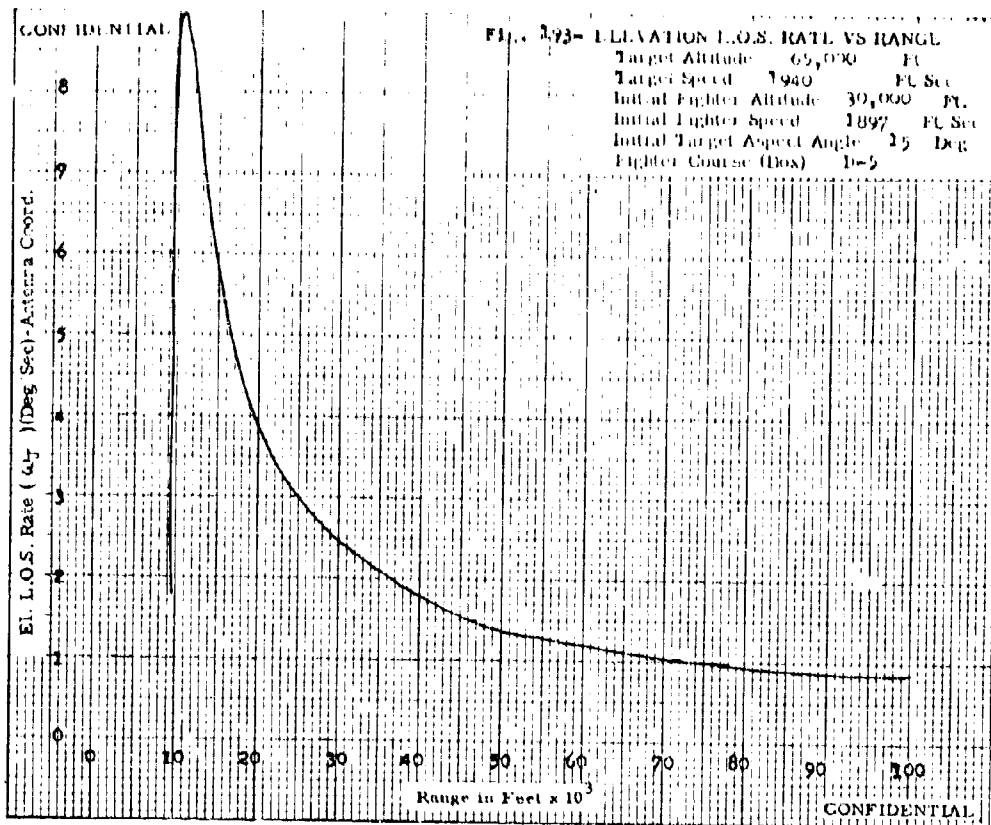


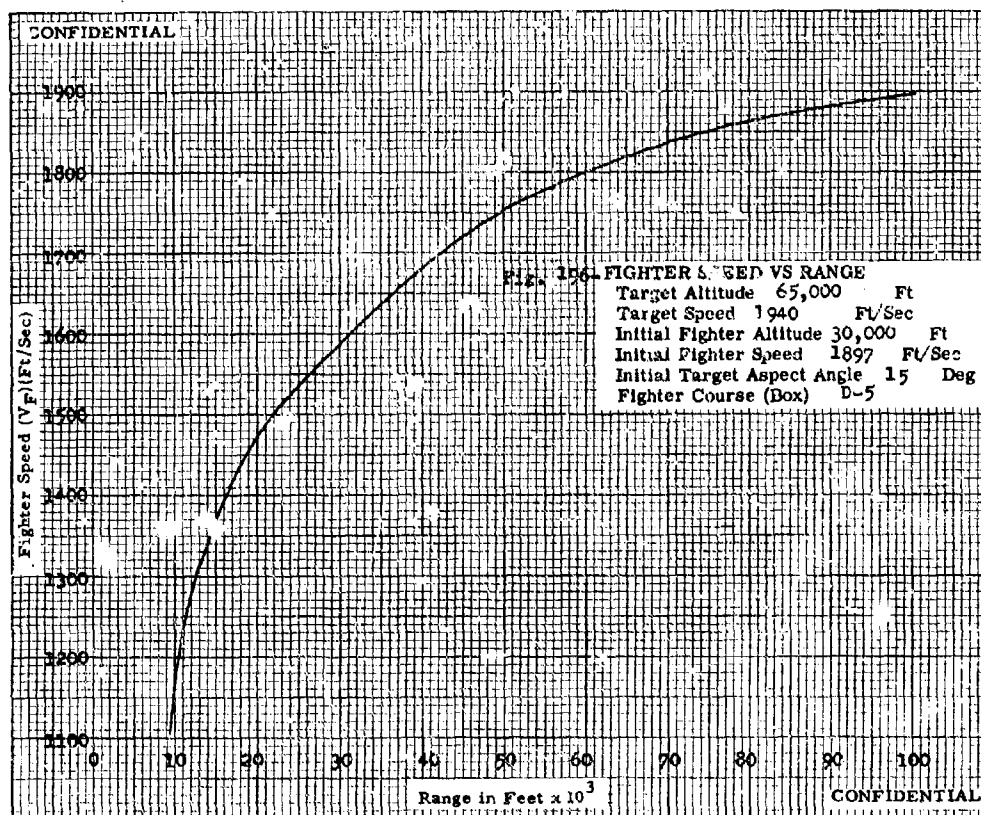
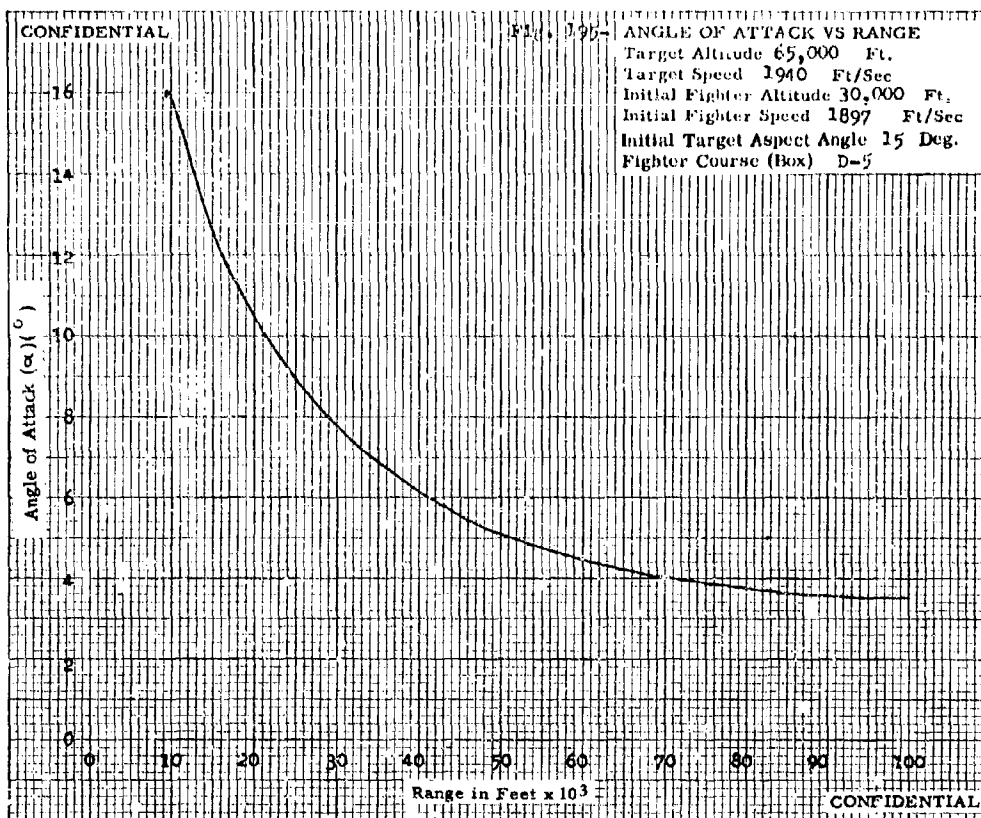


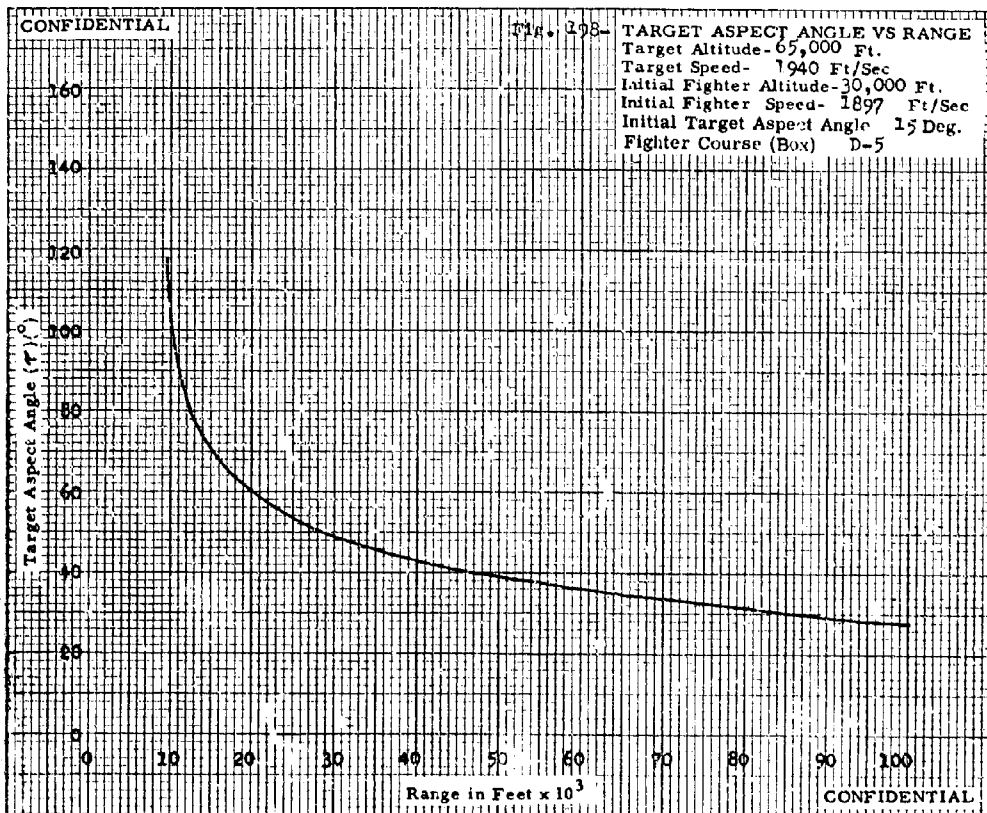
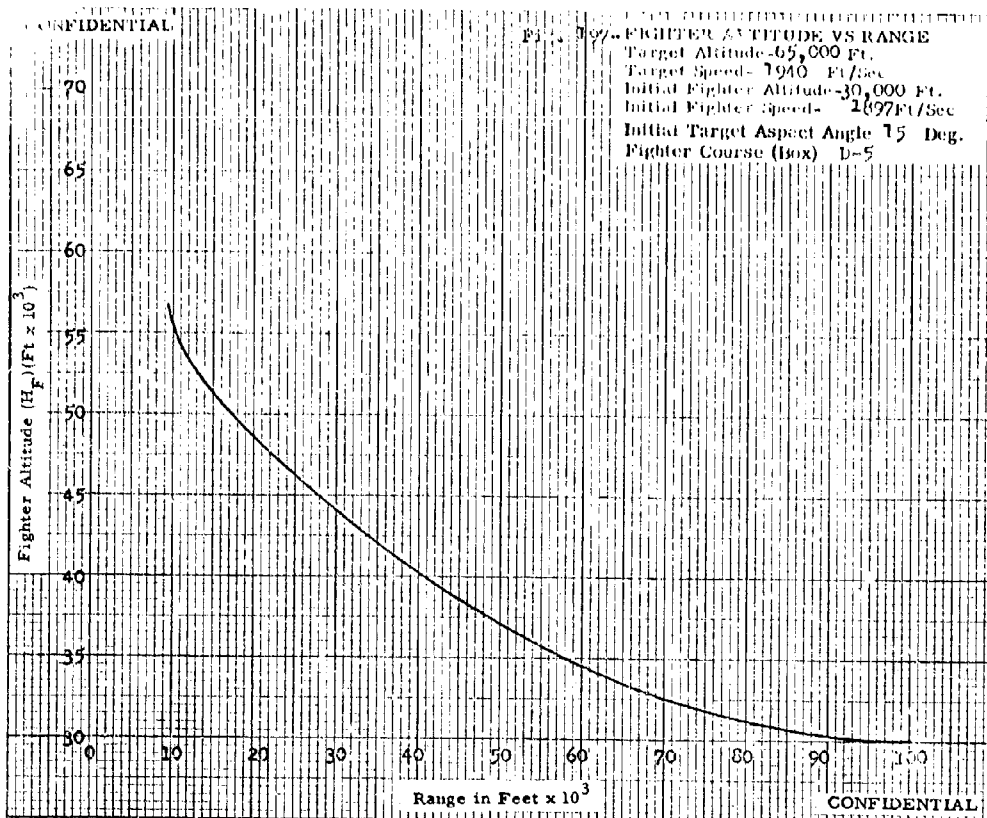


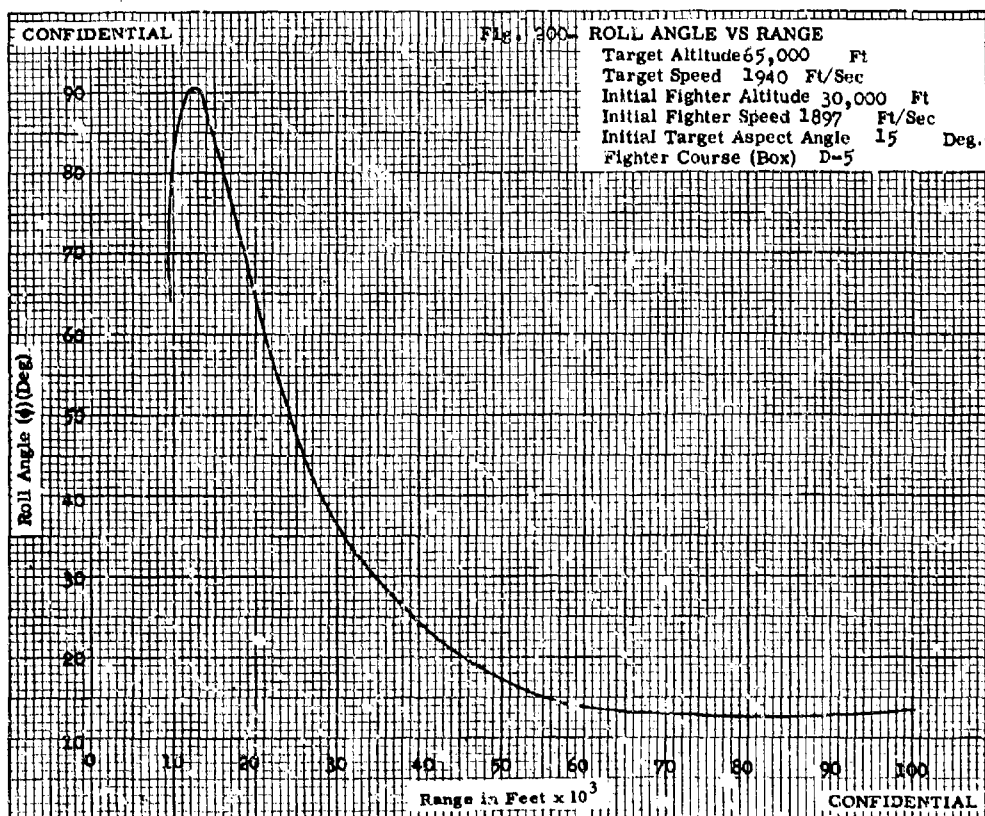
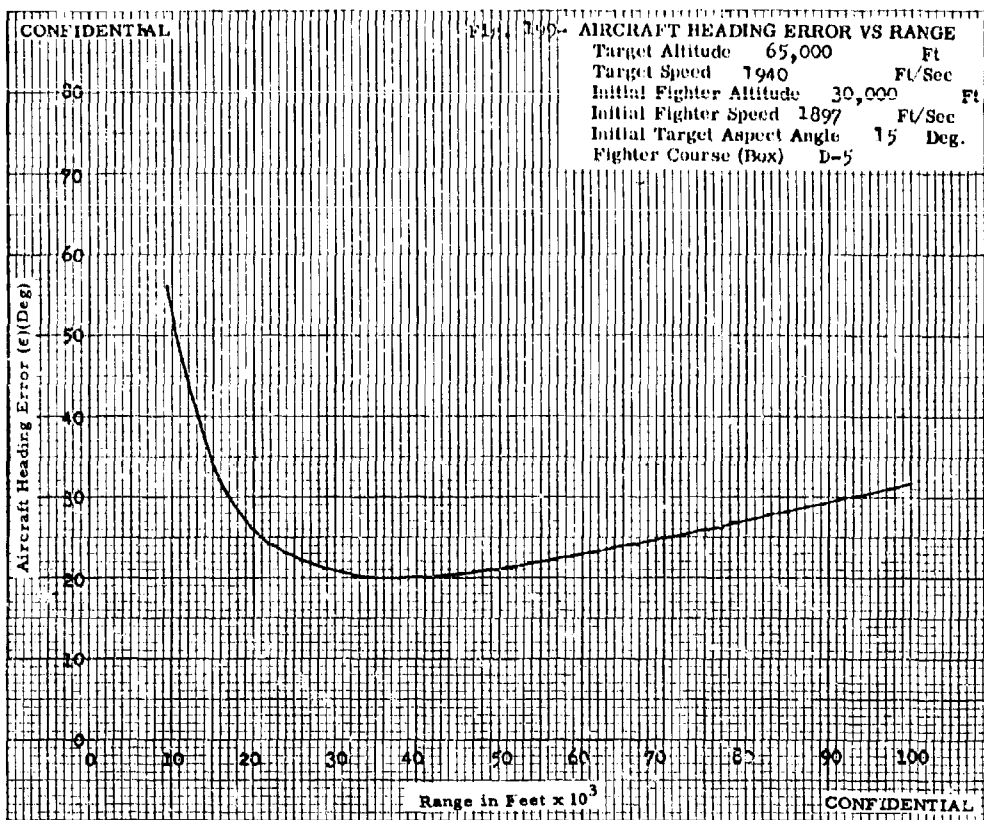


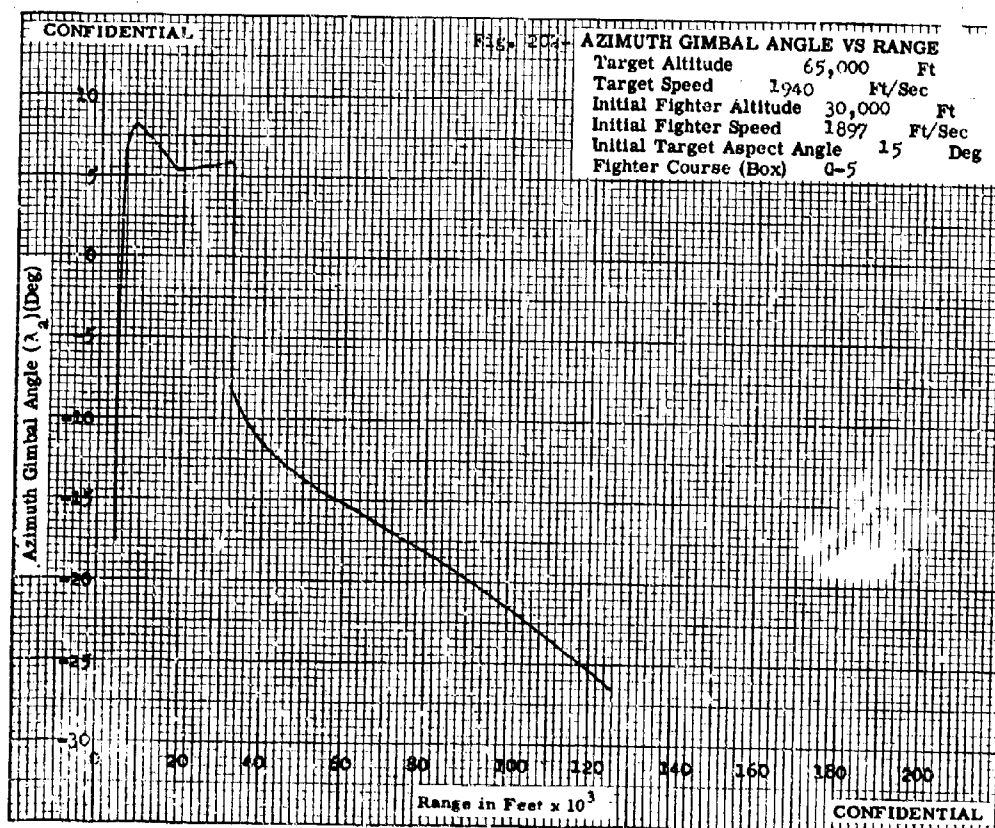
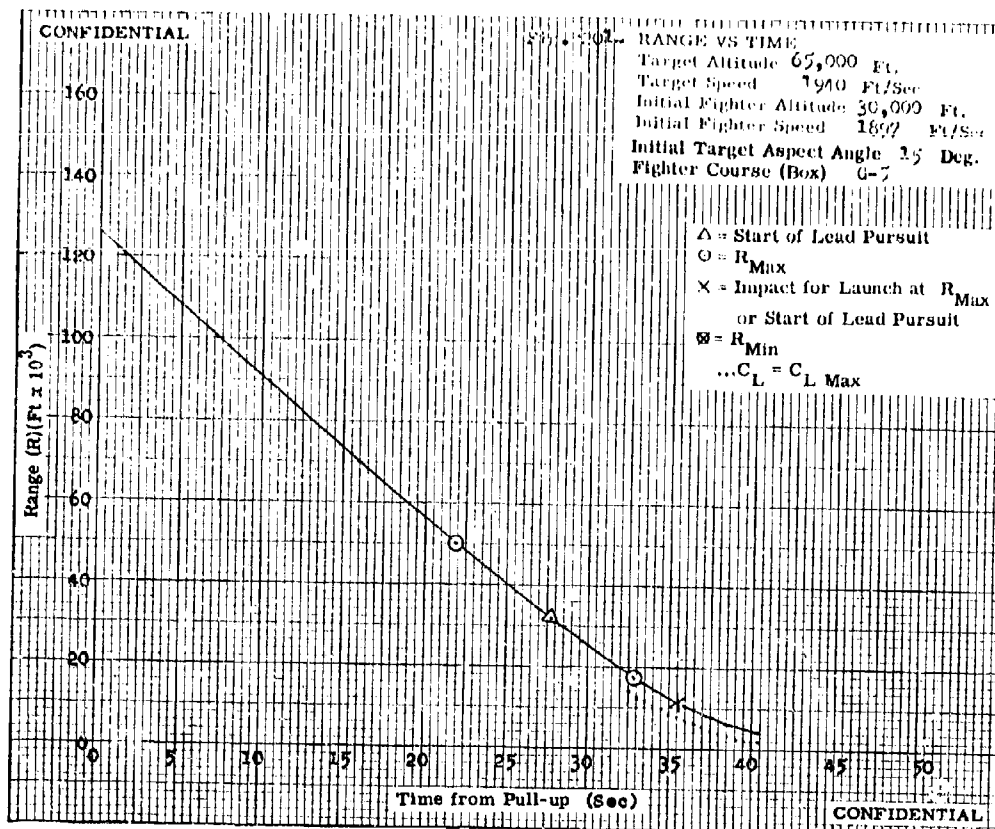


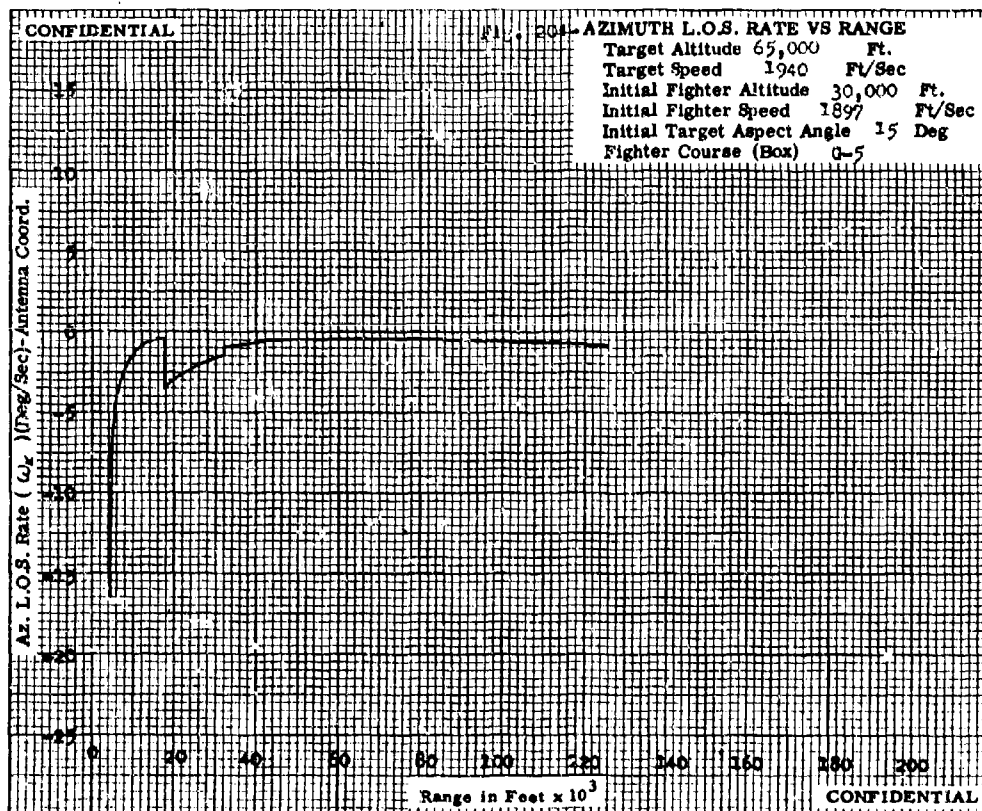
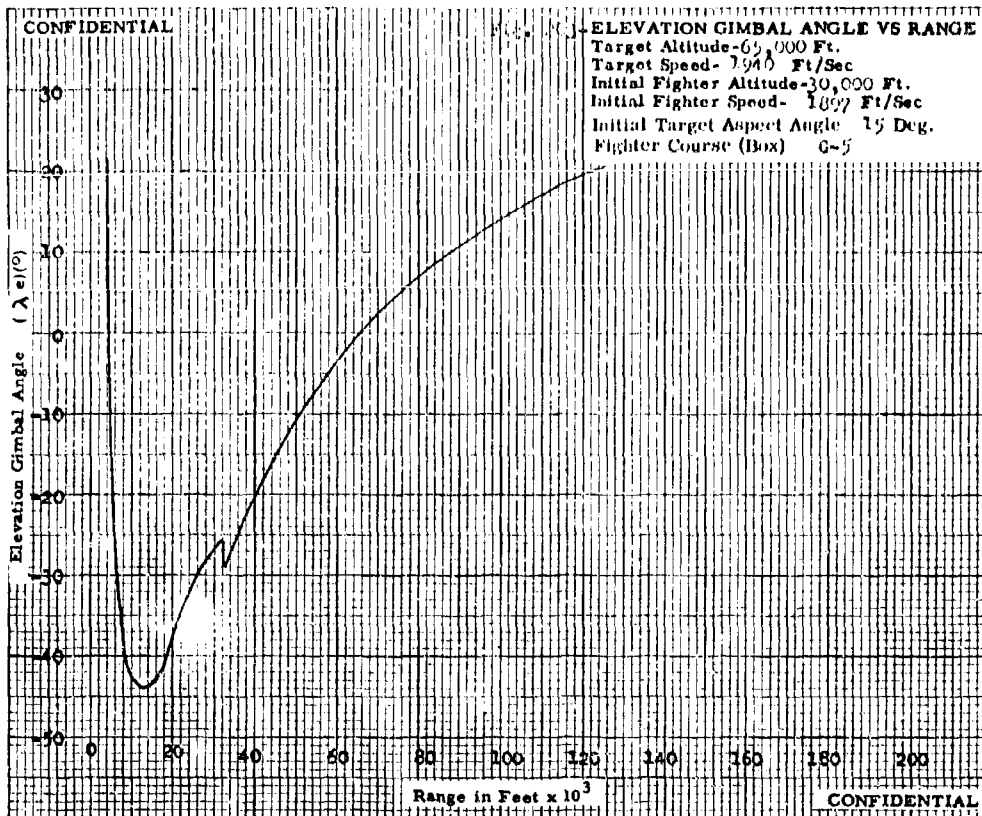


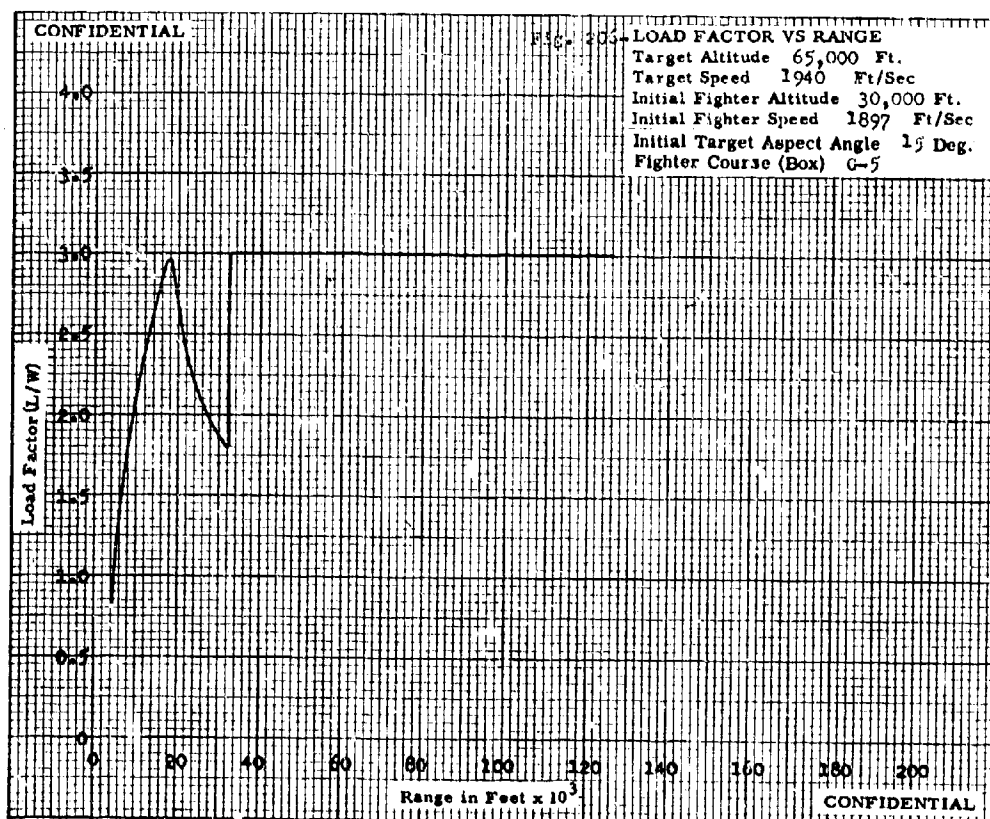
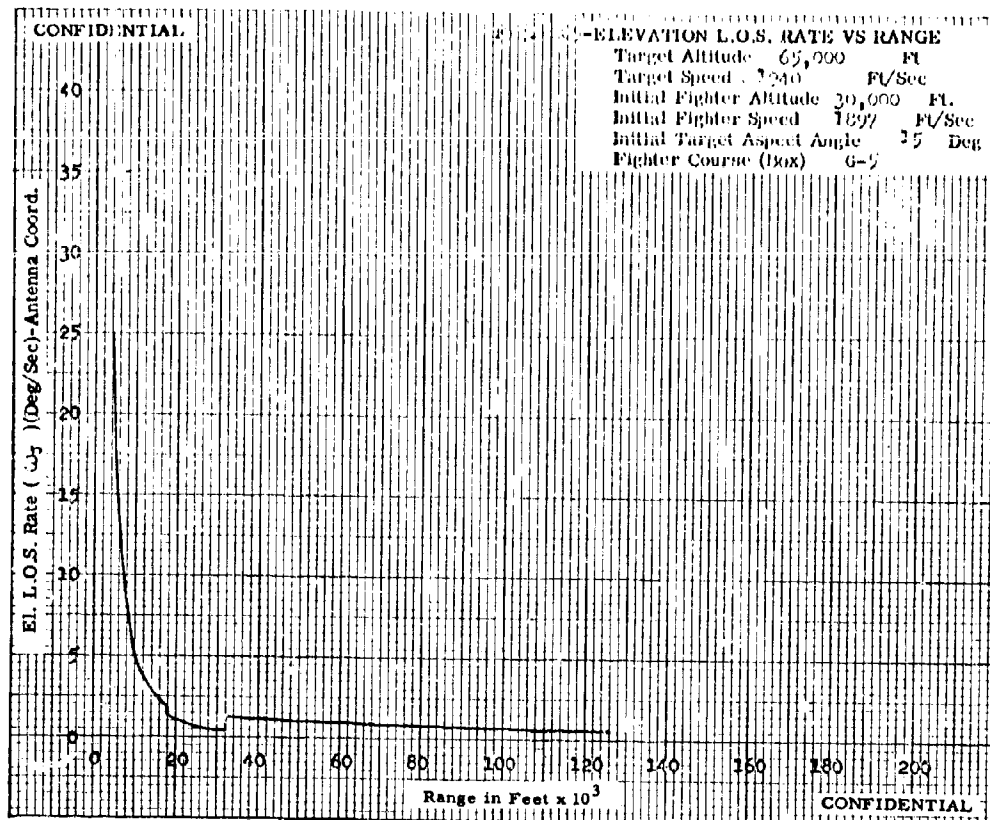


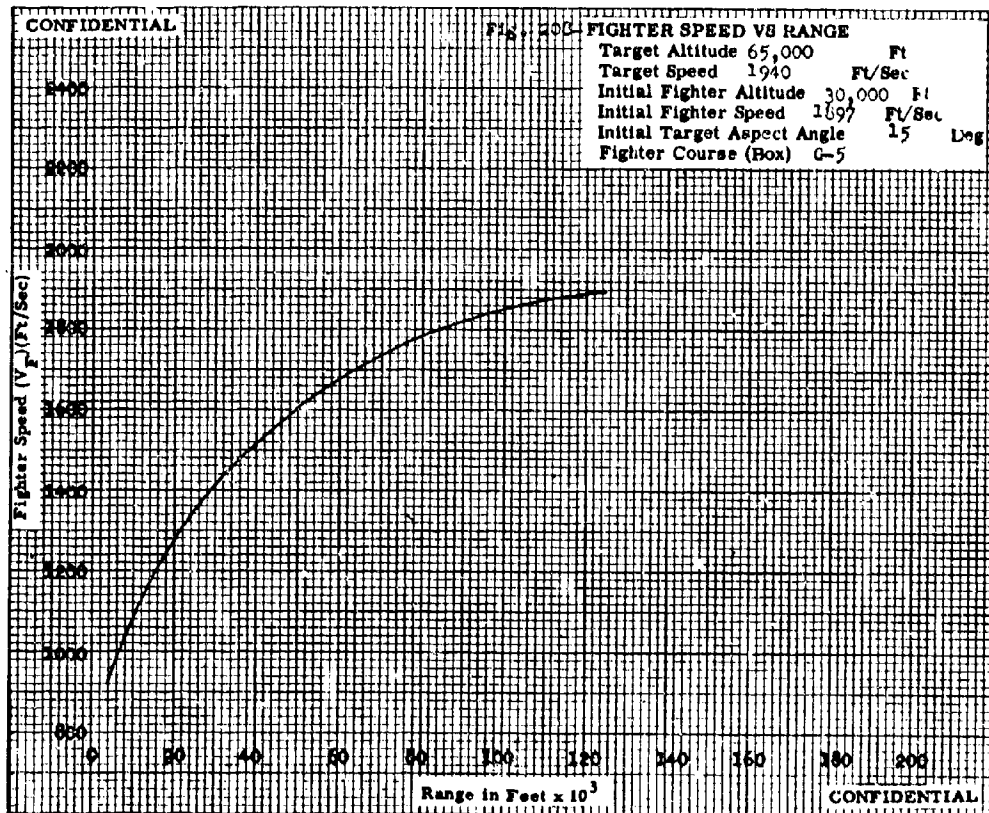
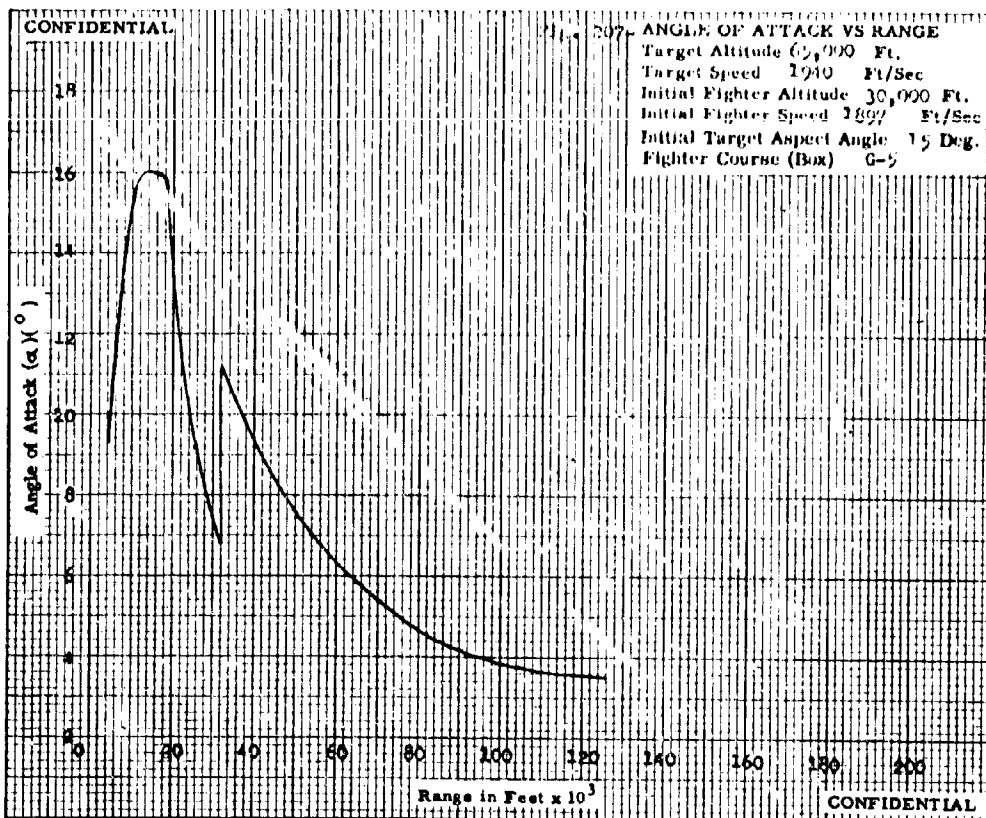


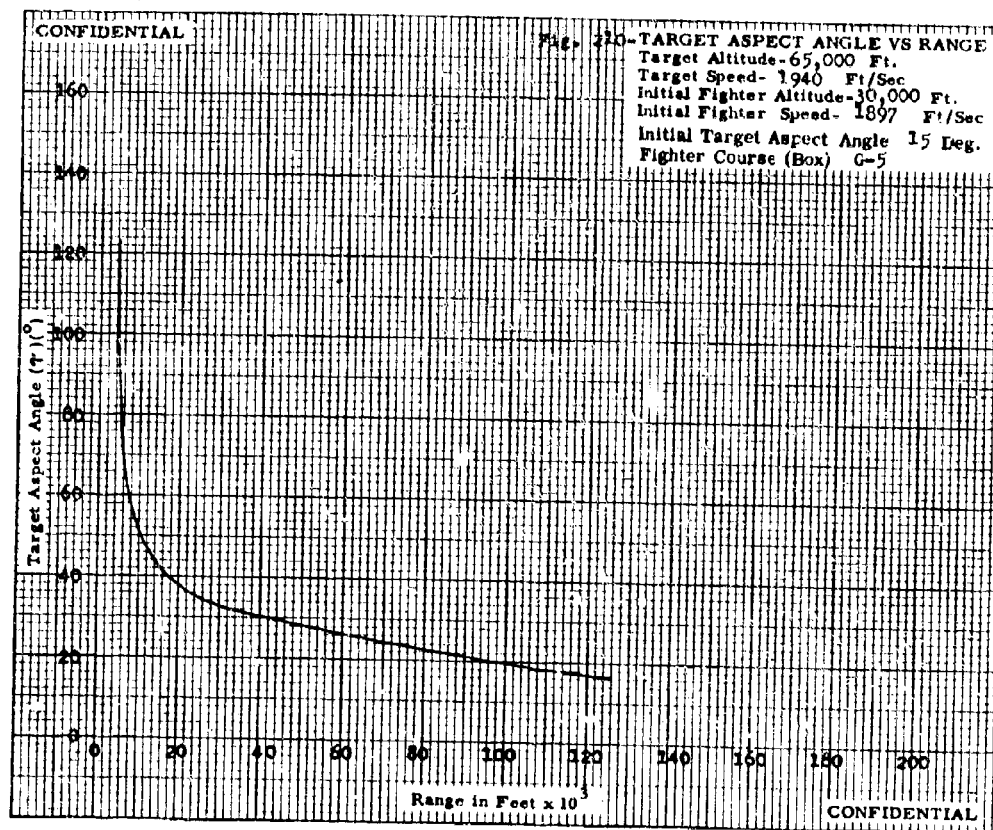
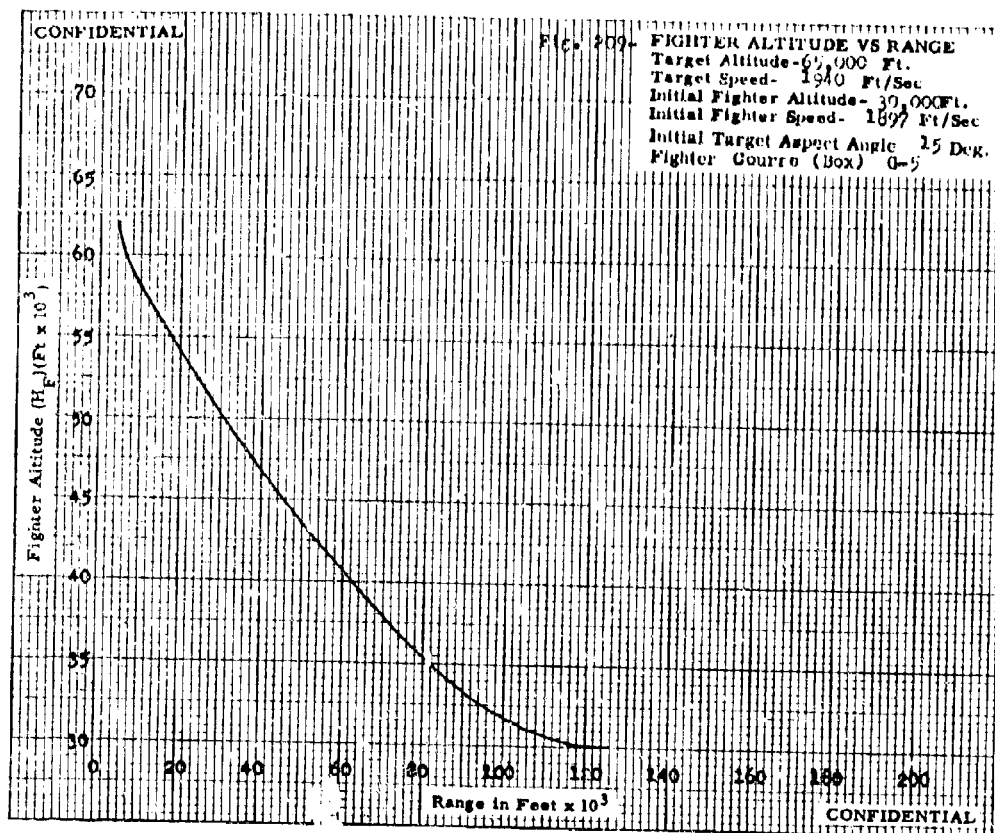


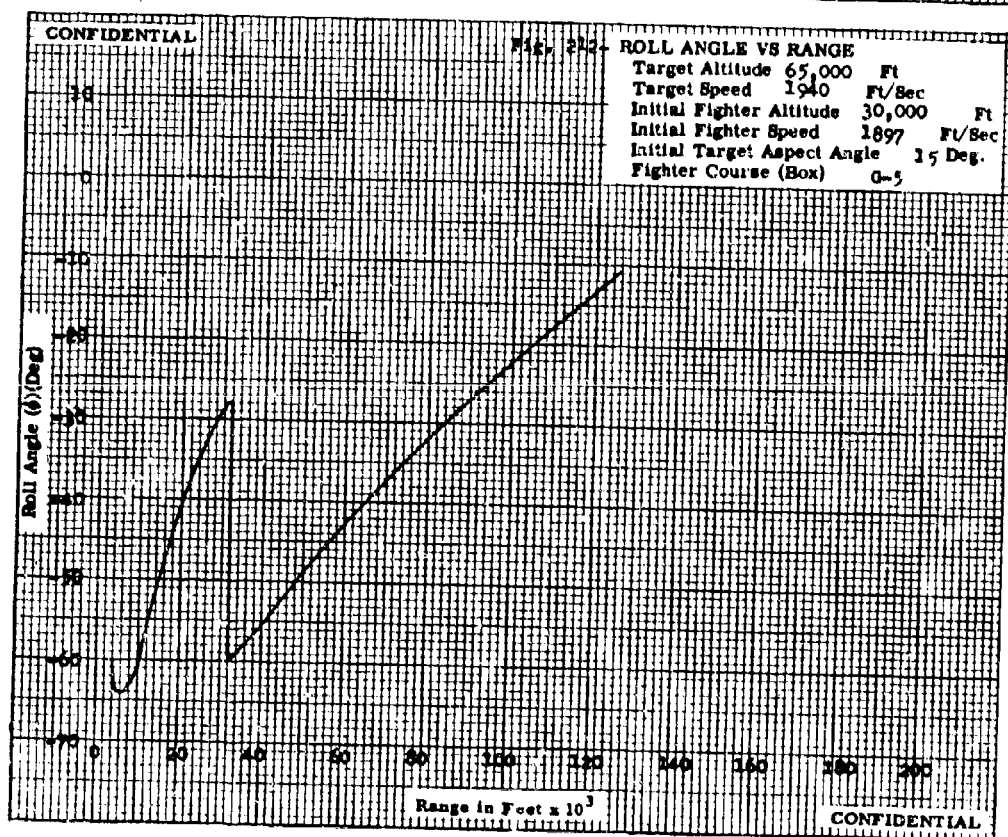
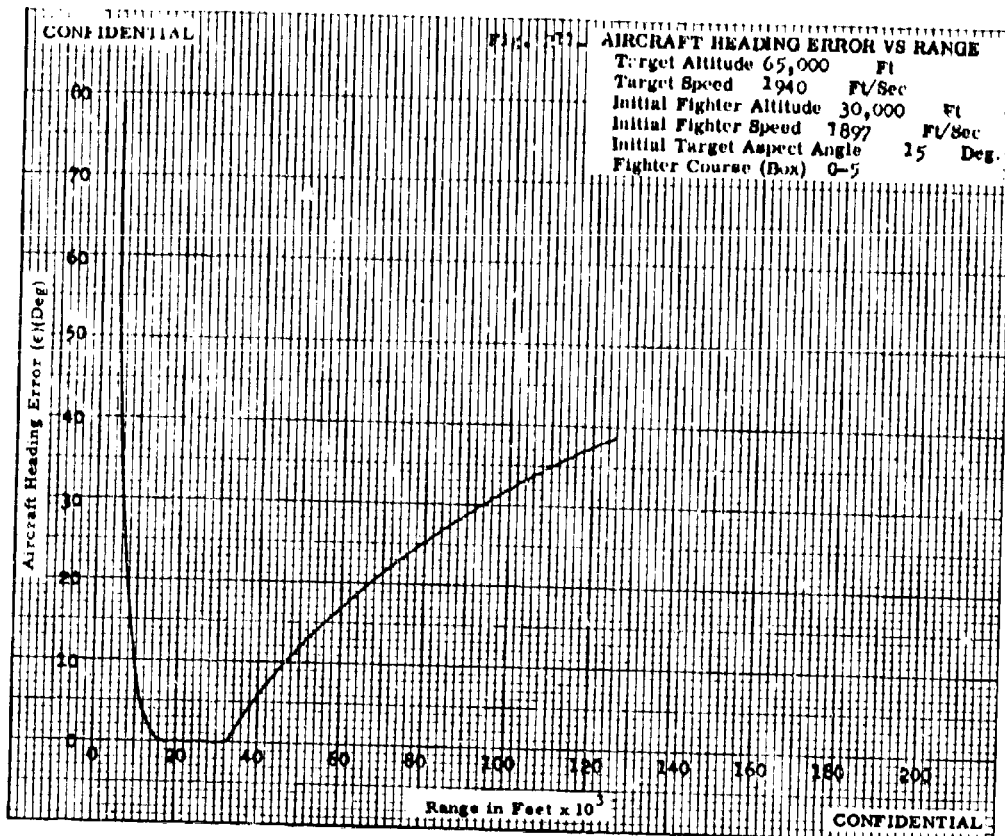


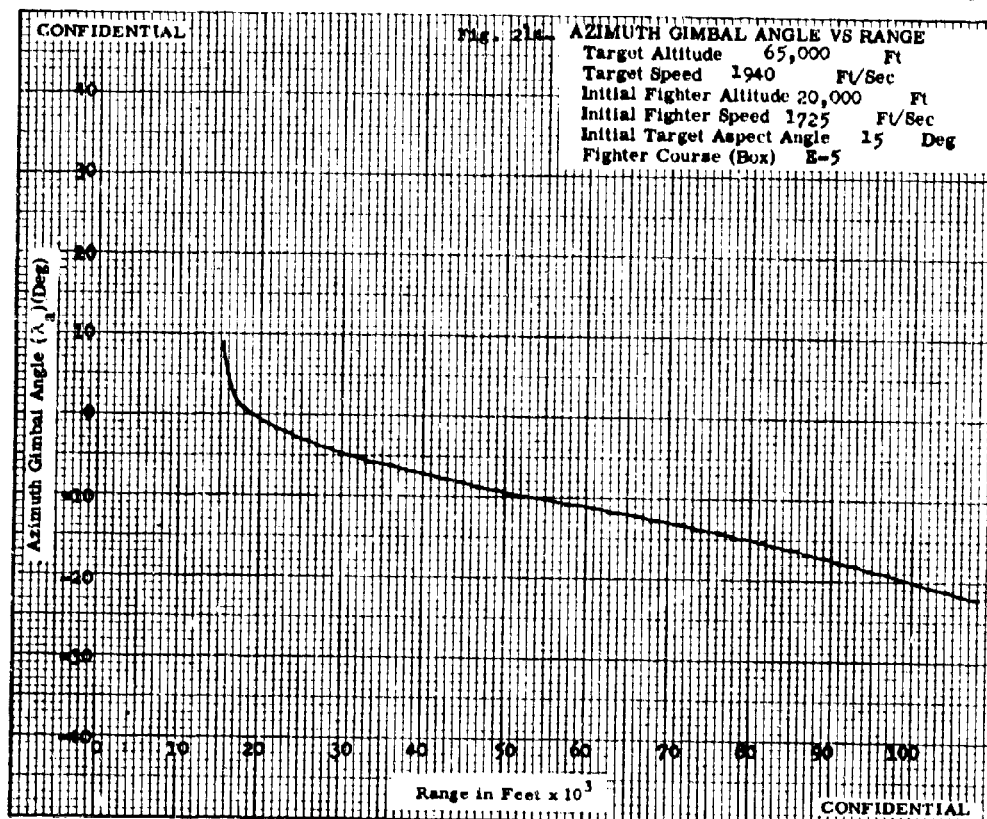
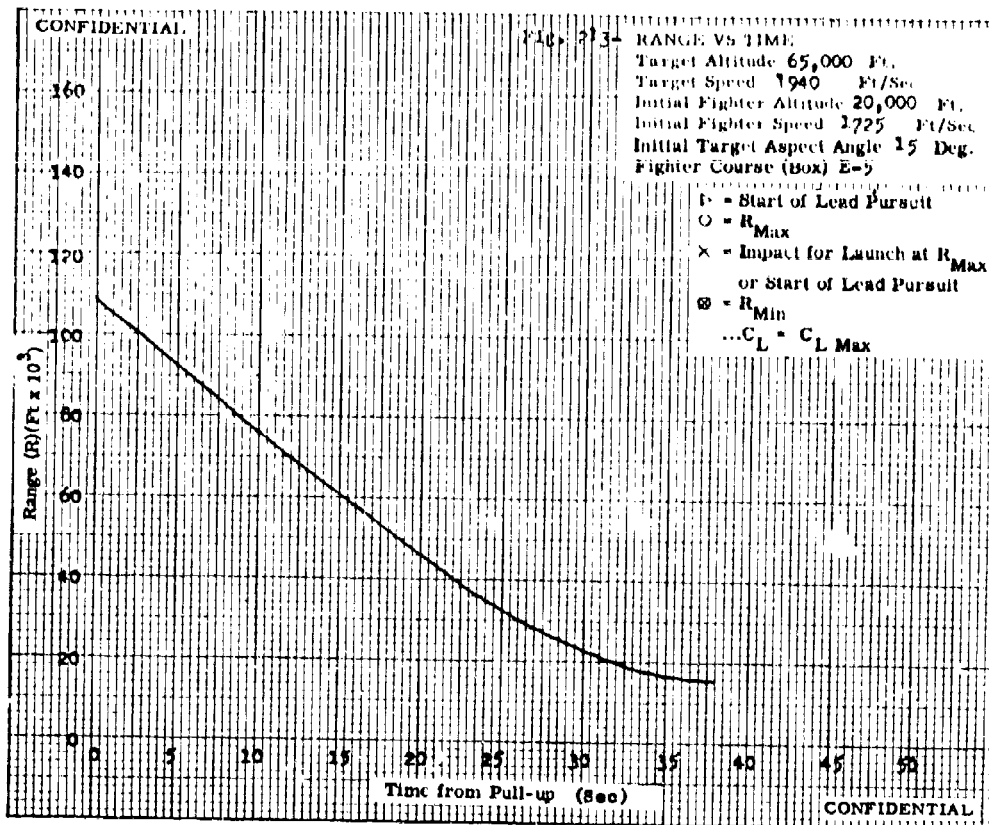


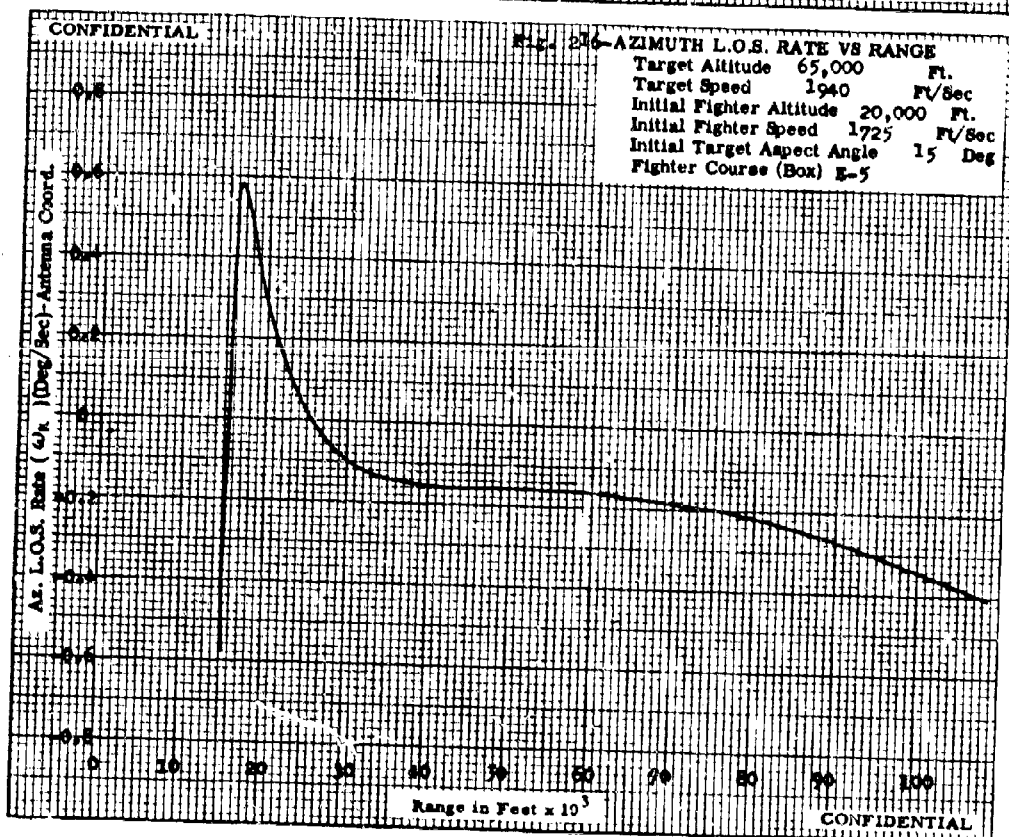
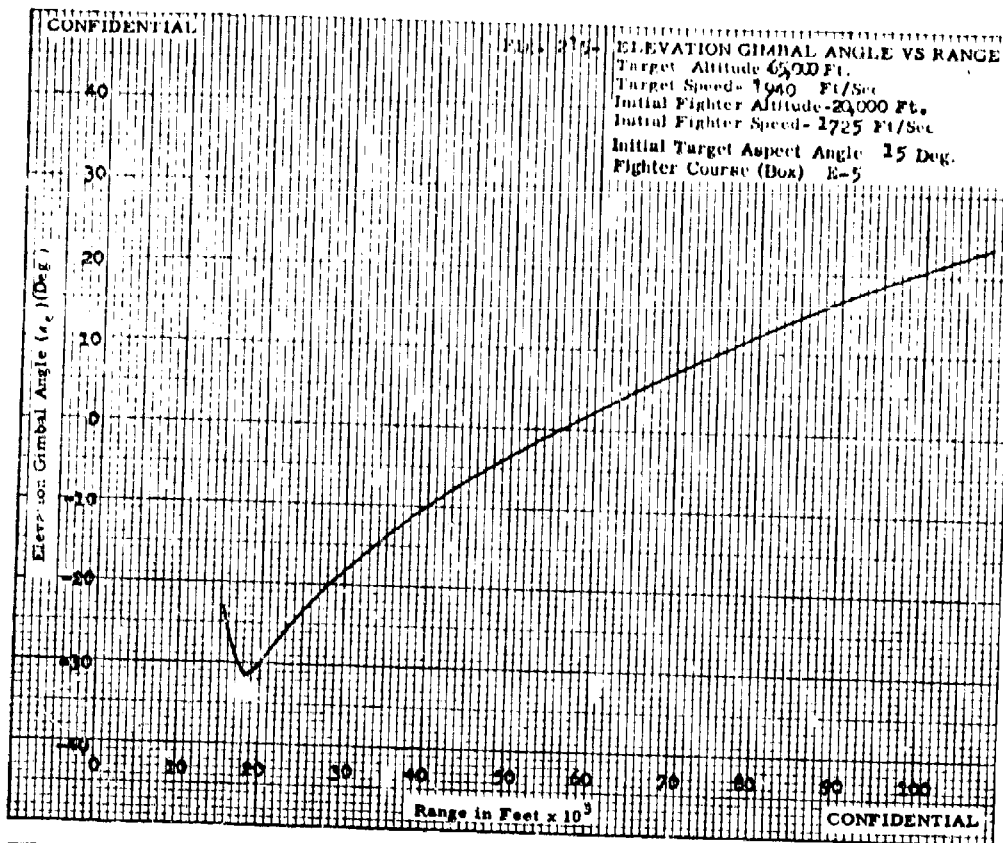


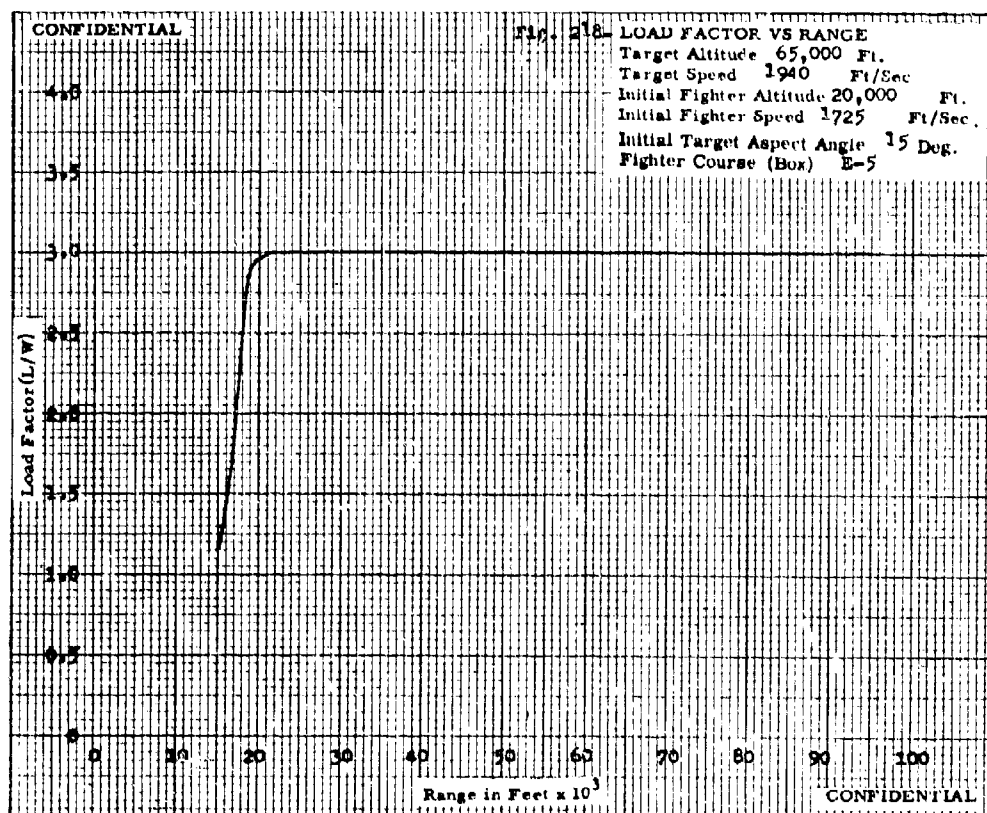
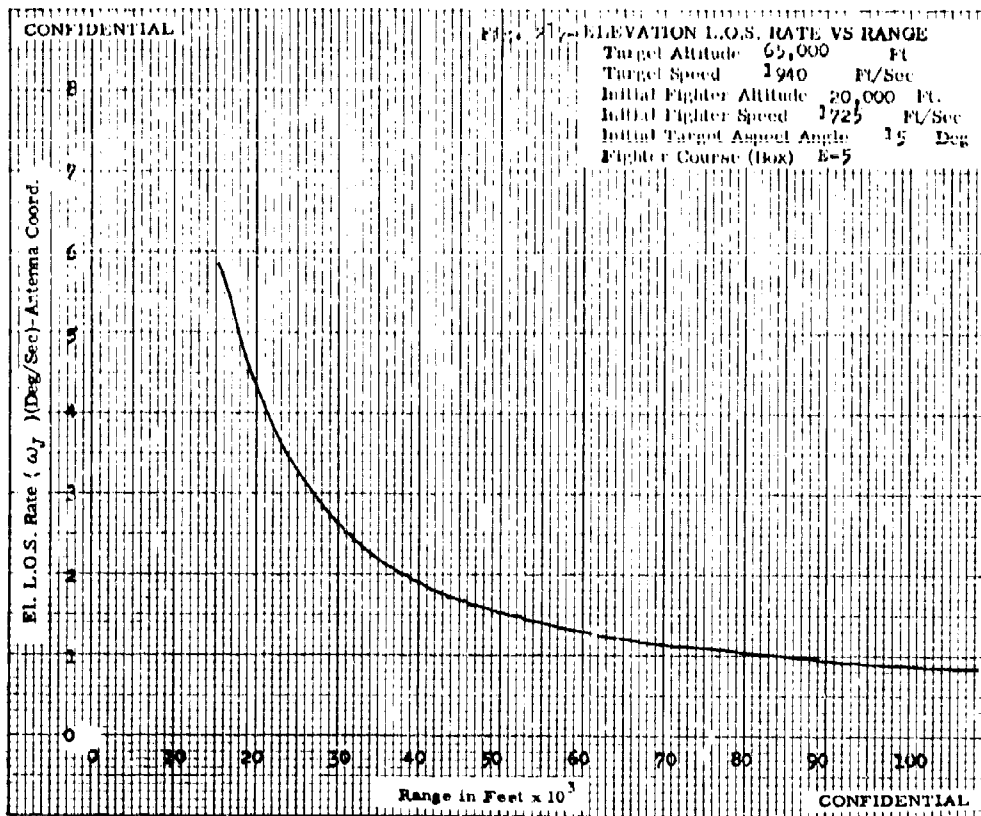


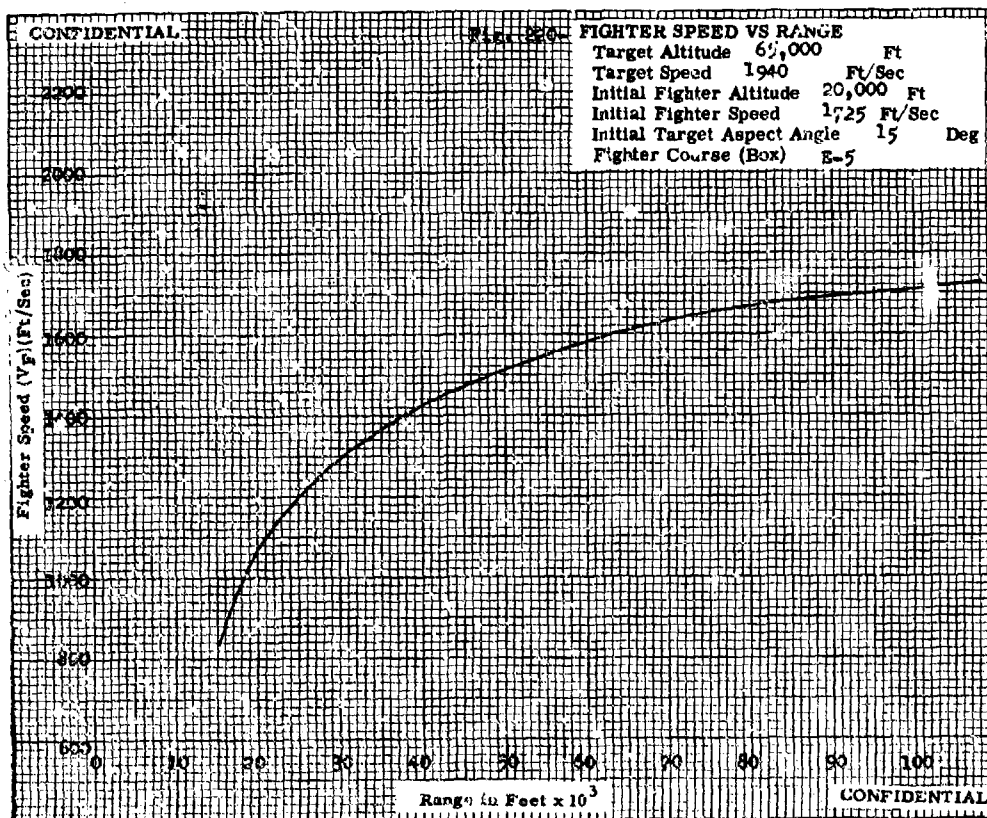
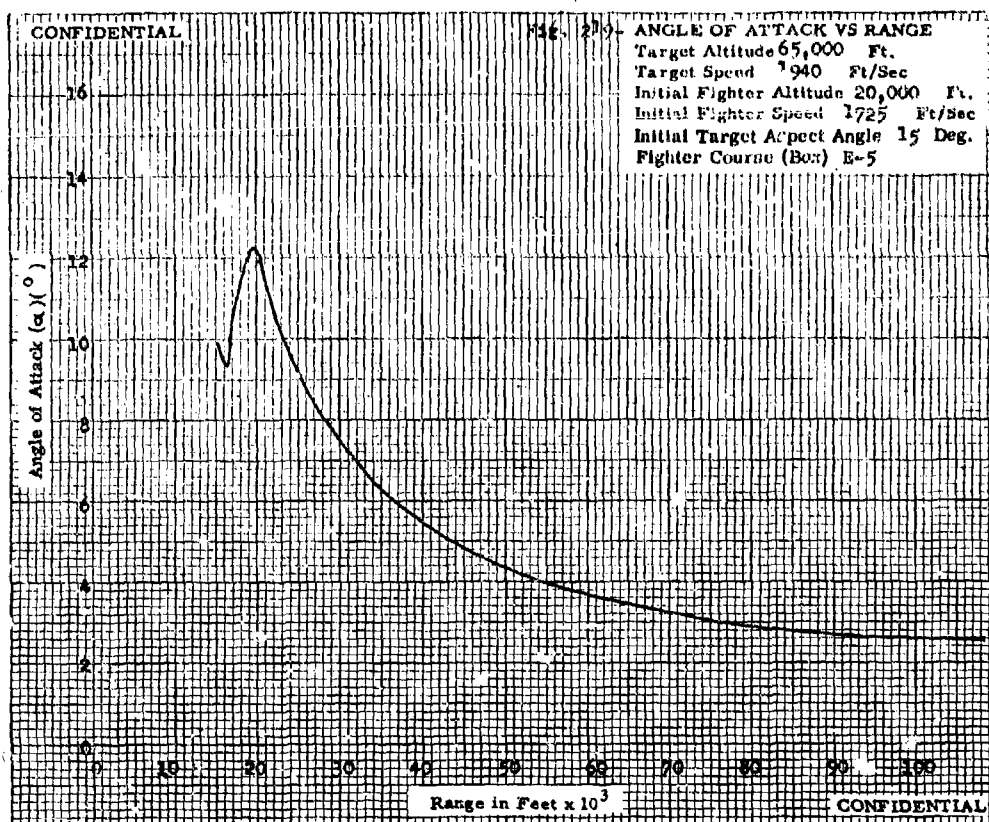








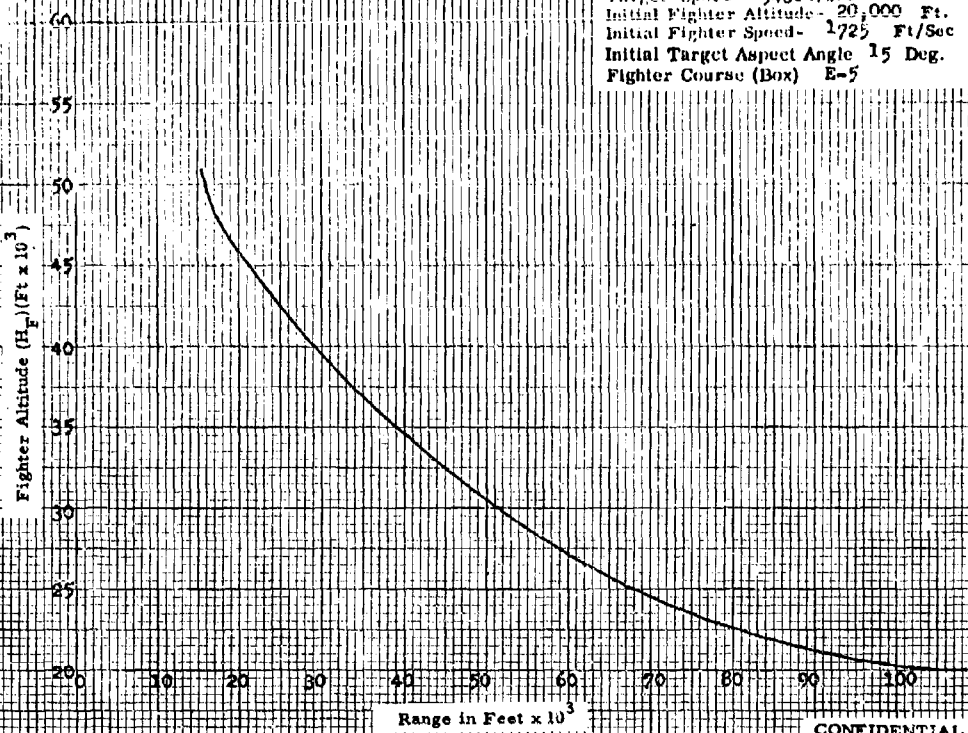




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Fig. 221

FIGHTER ALTITUDE VS RANGE
 Target Altitude-65,000 Ft.
 Target Speed-1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Fighter Altitude-20,000 Ft.
 Initial Fighter Speed-1725 Ft/Sec
 Initial Target Aspect Angle 15 Deg.
 Fighter Course (Box) E-5

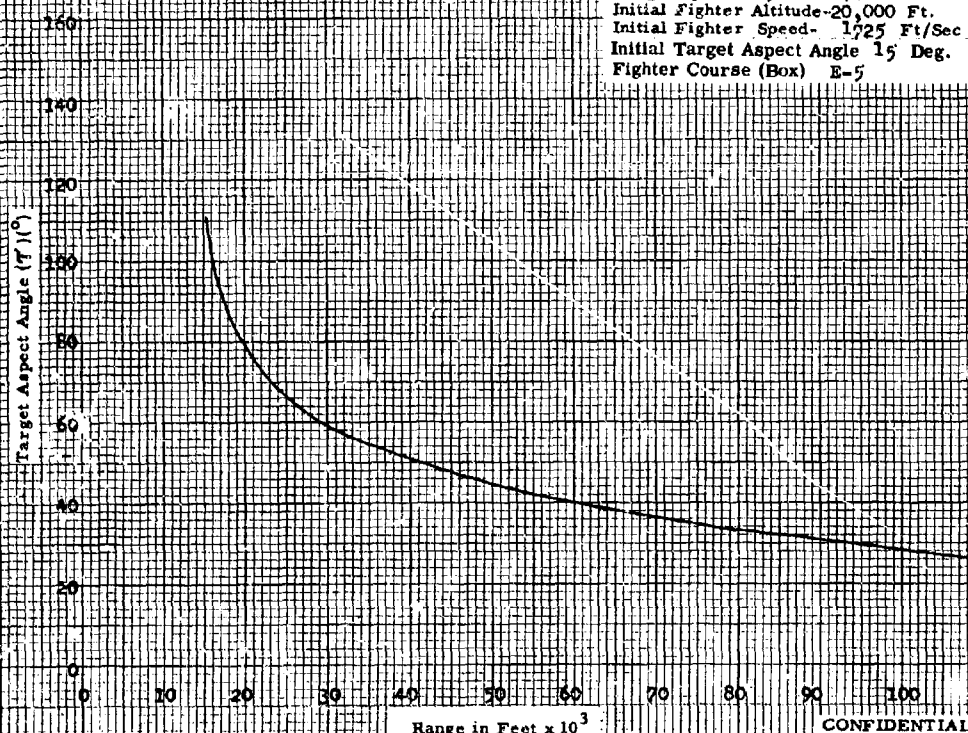


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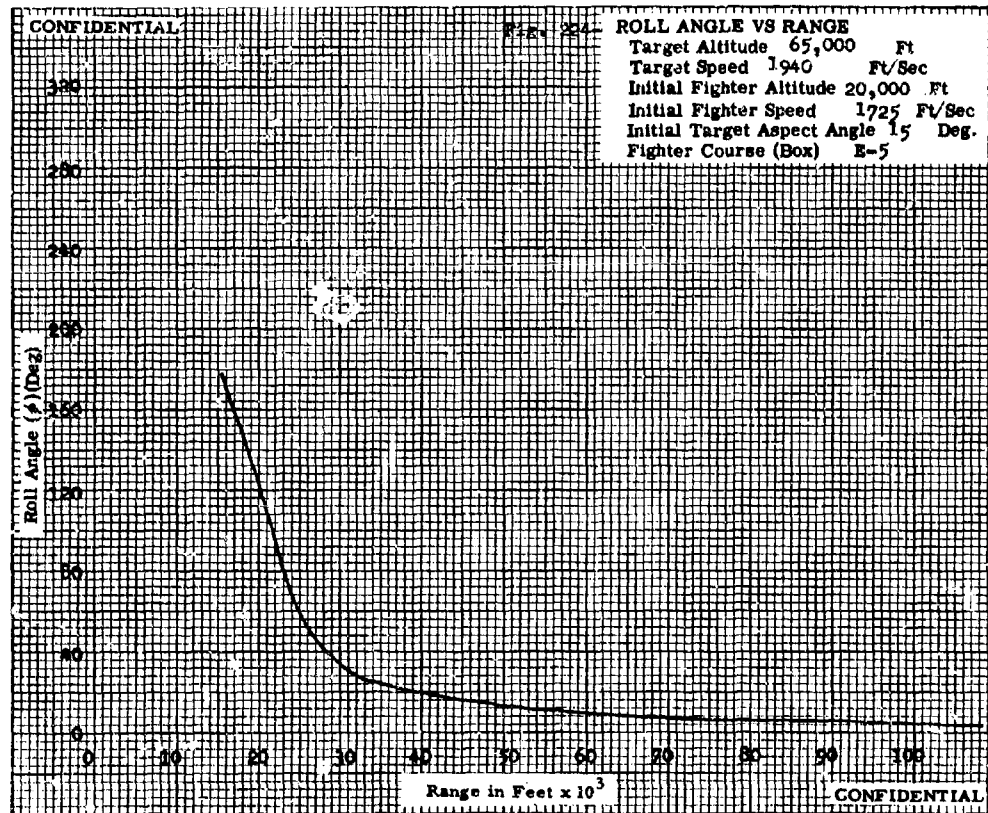
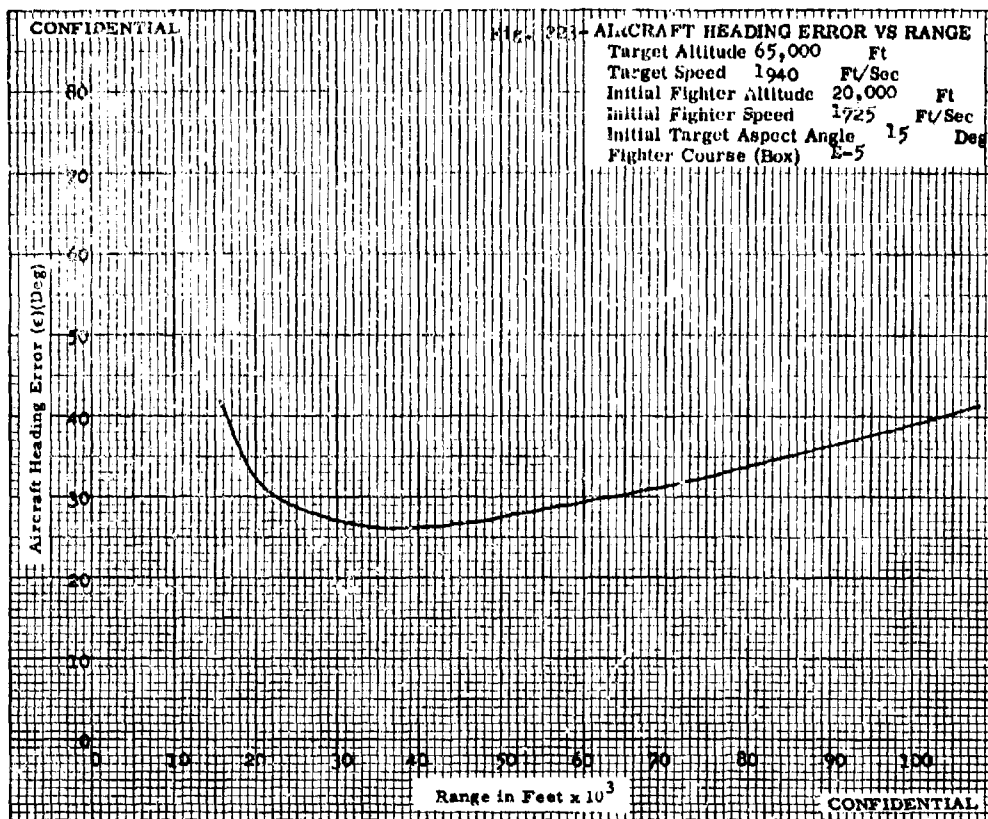
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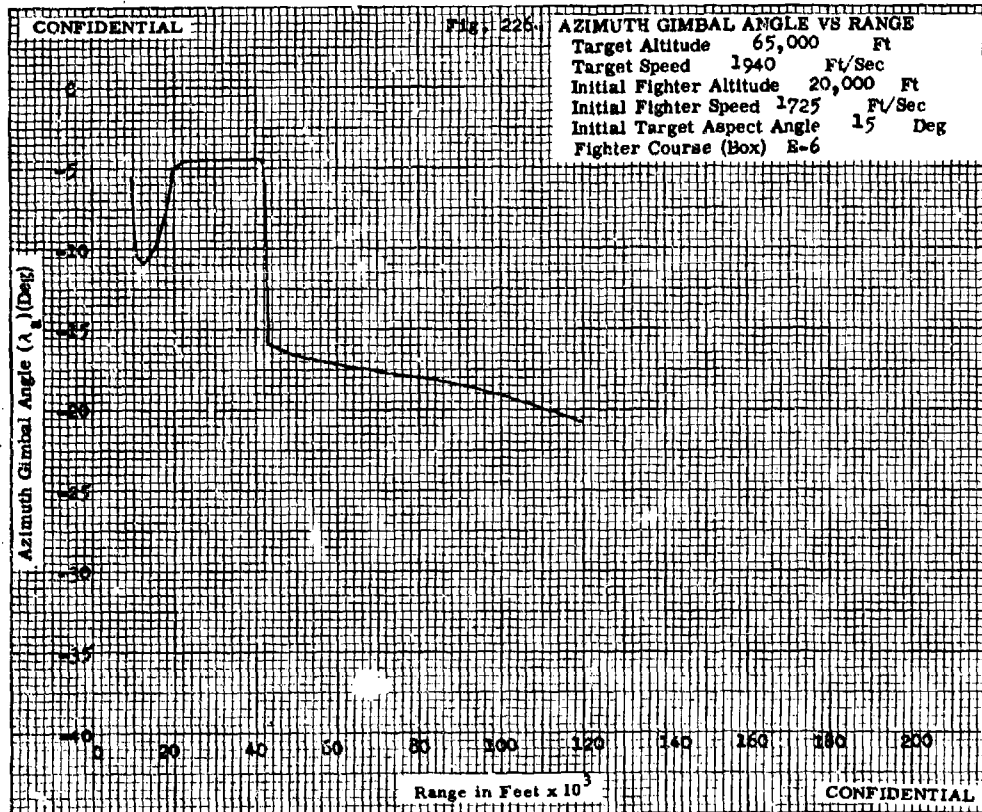
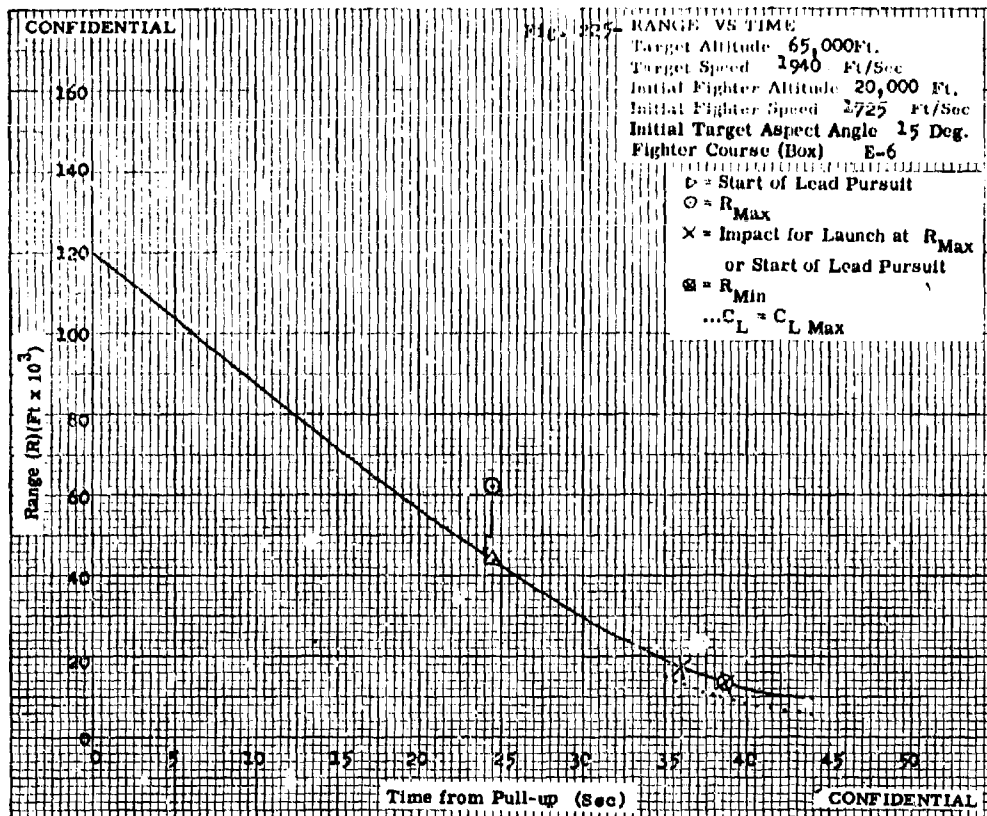
Fig. 222

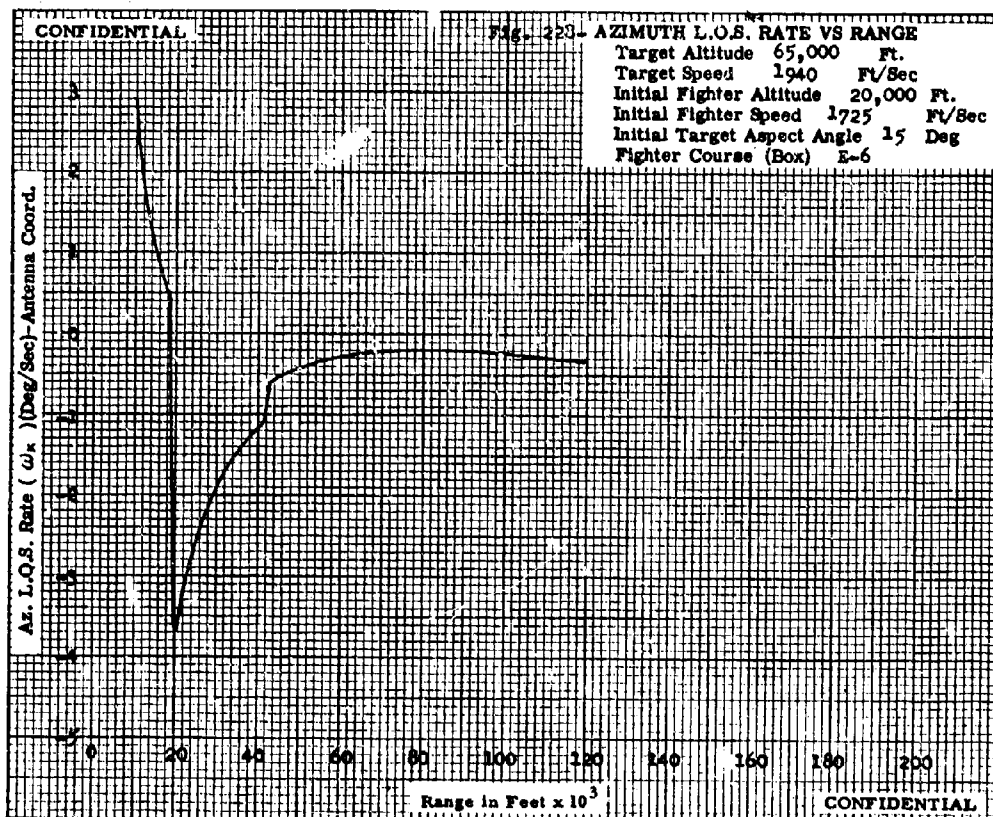
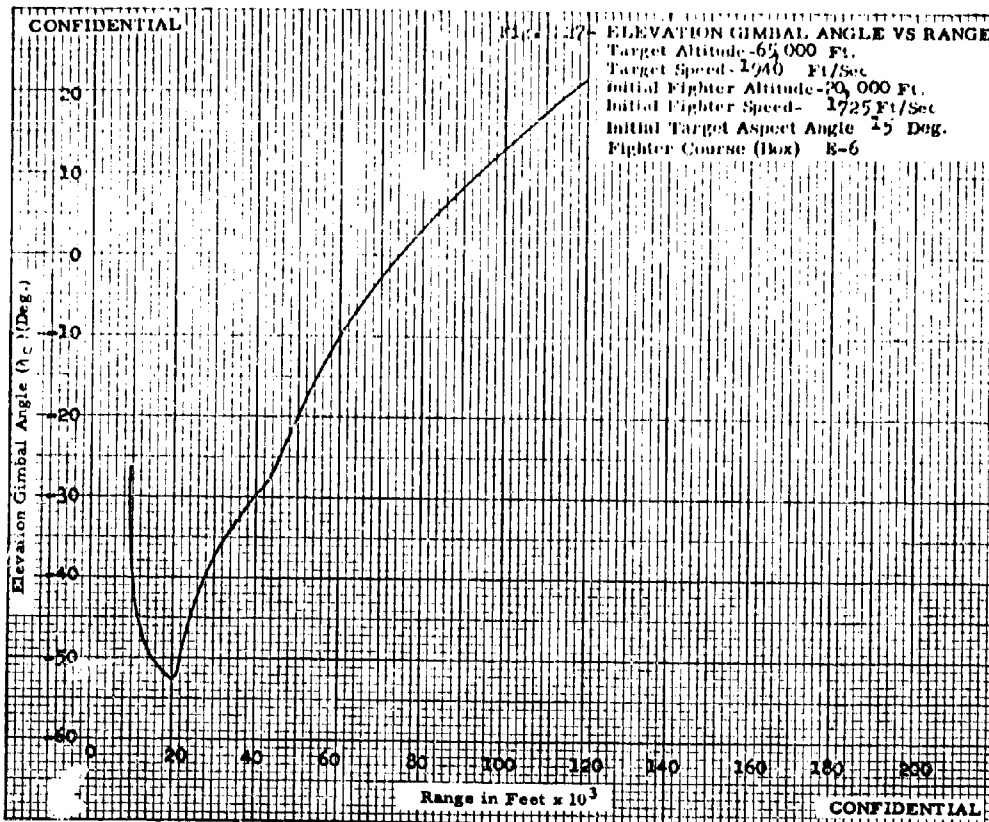
TARGET ASPECT ANGLE VS RANGE
 Target Altitude-65,000 Ft.
 Target Speed-1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Fighter Altitude-20,000 Ft.
 Initial Fighter Speed-1725 Ft/Sec
 Initial Target Aspect Angle 15 Deg.
 Fighter Course (Box) E-5

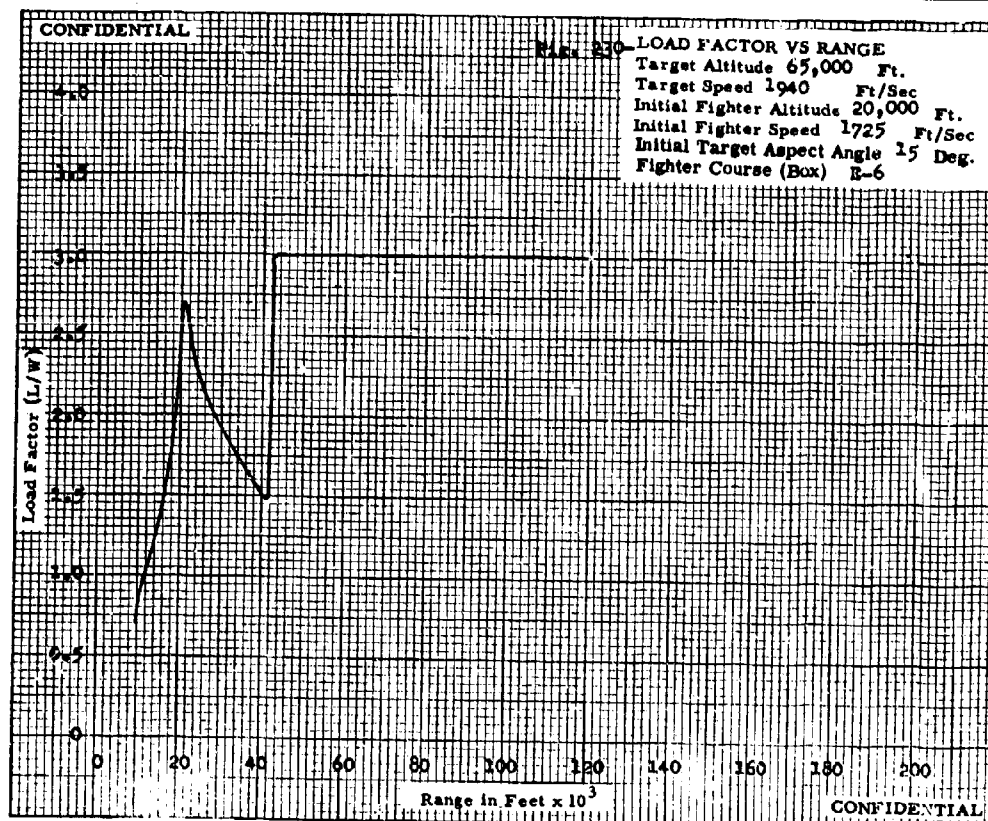
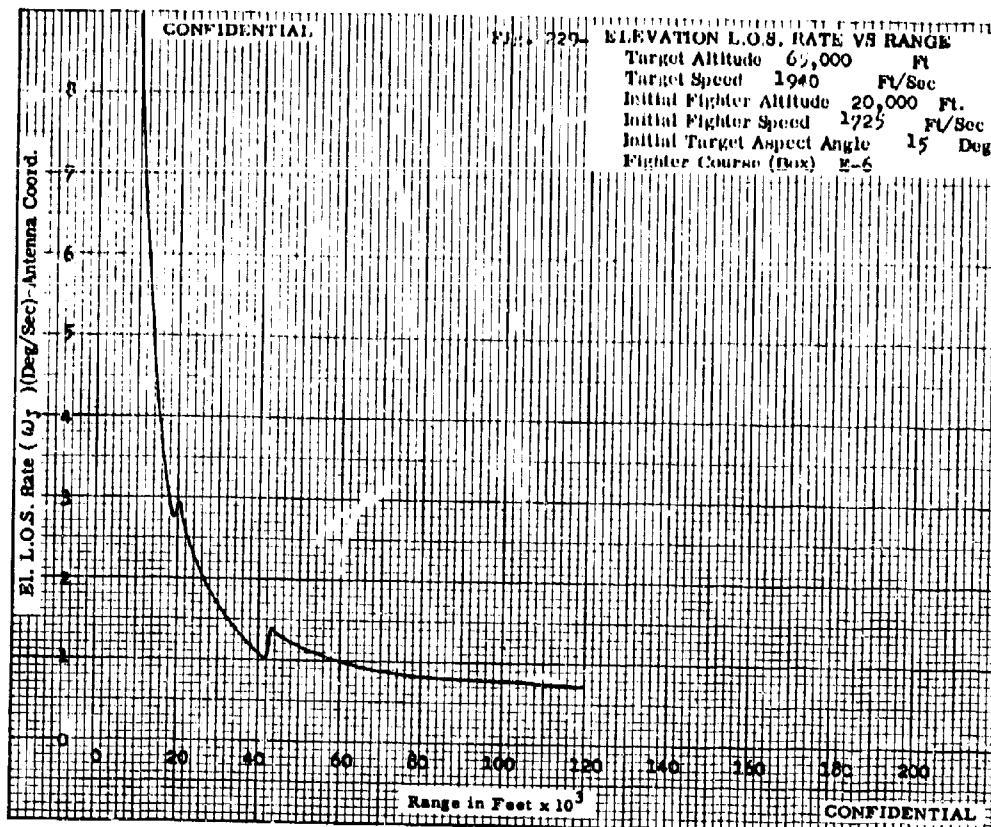


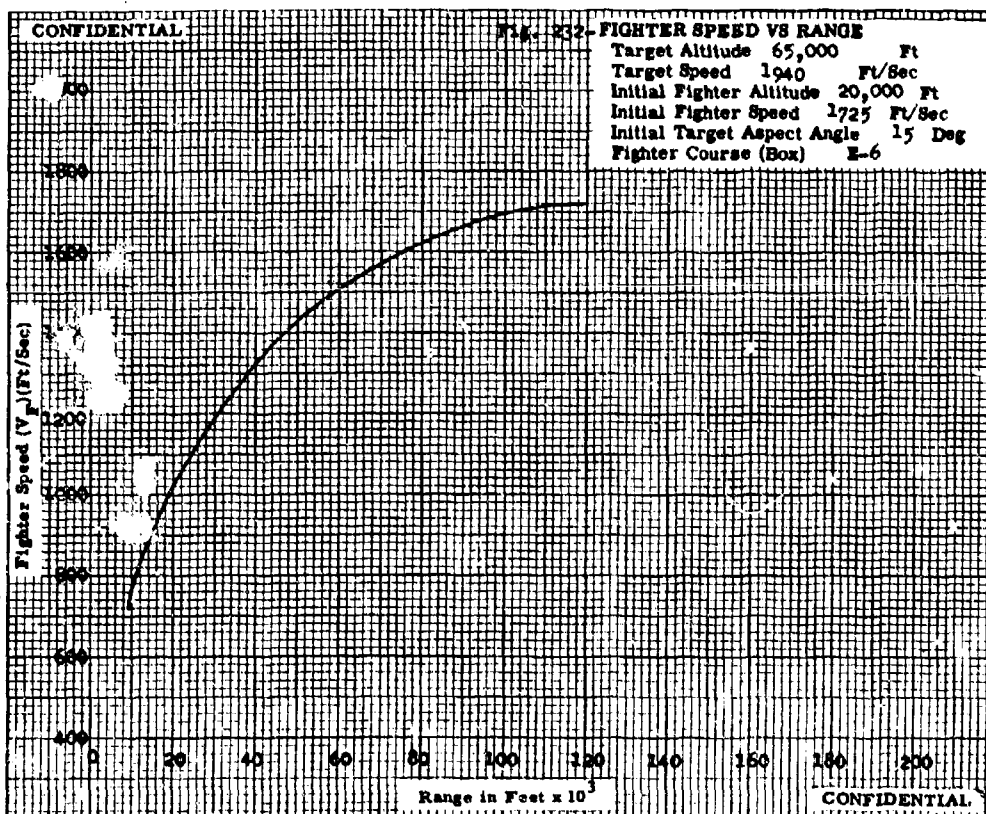
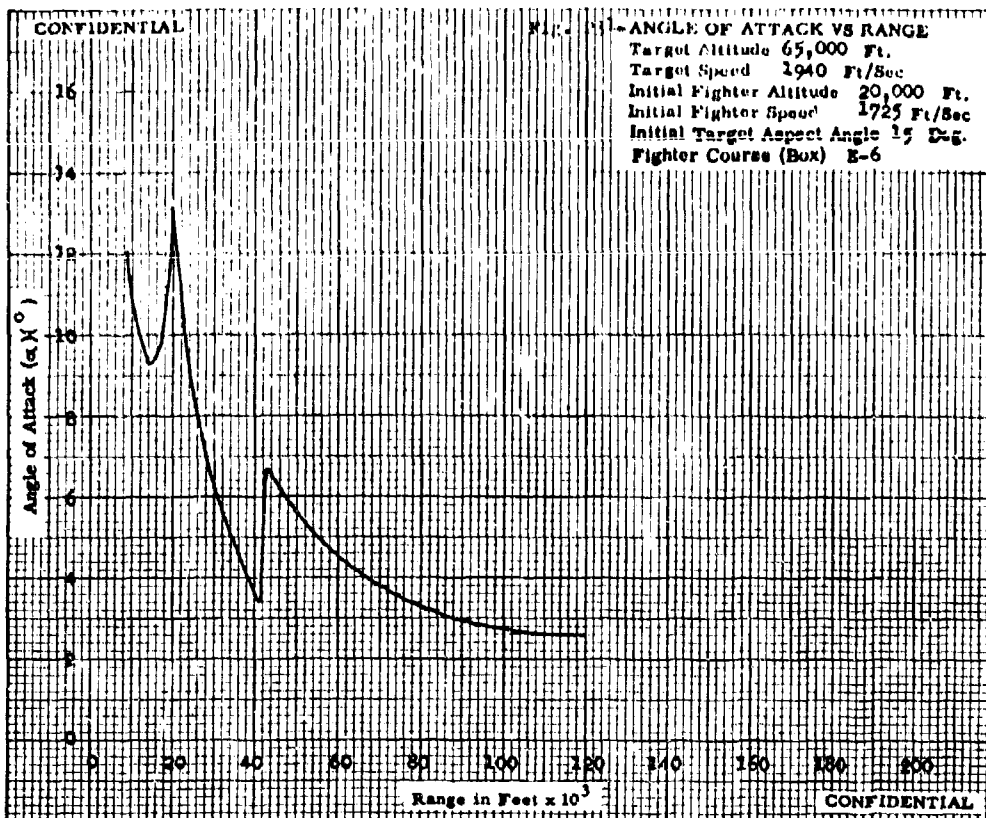
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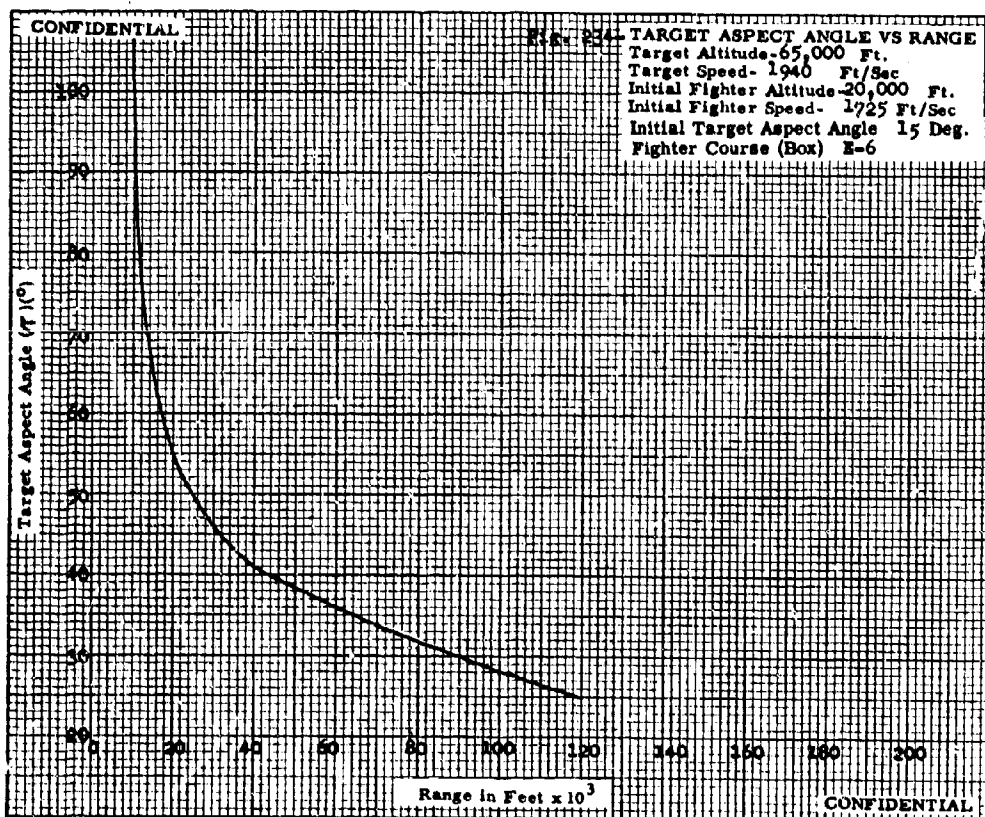
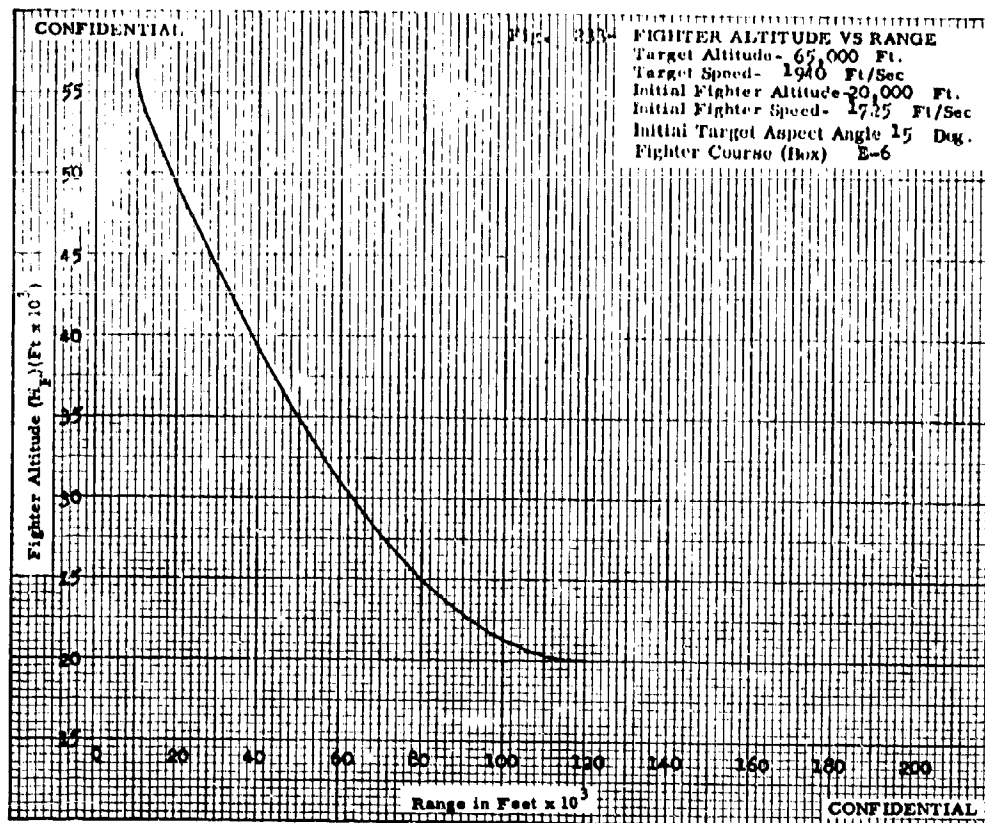


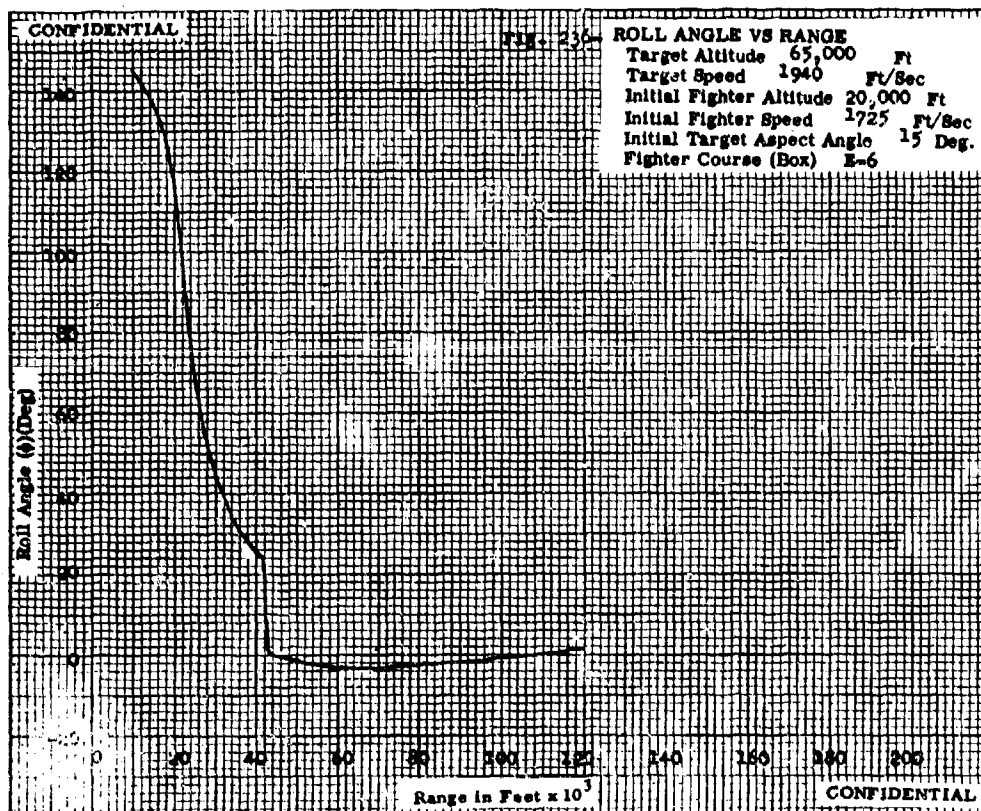
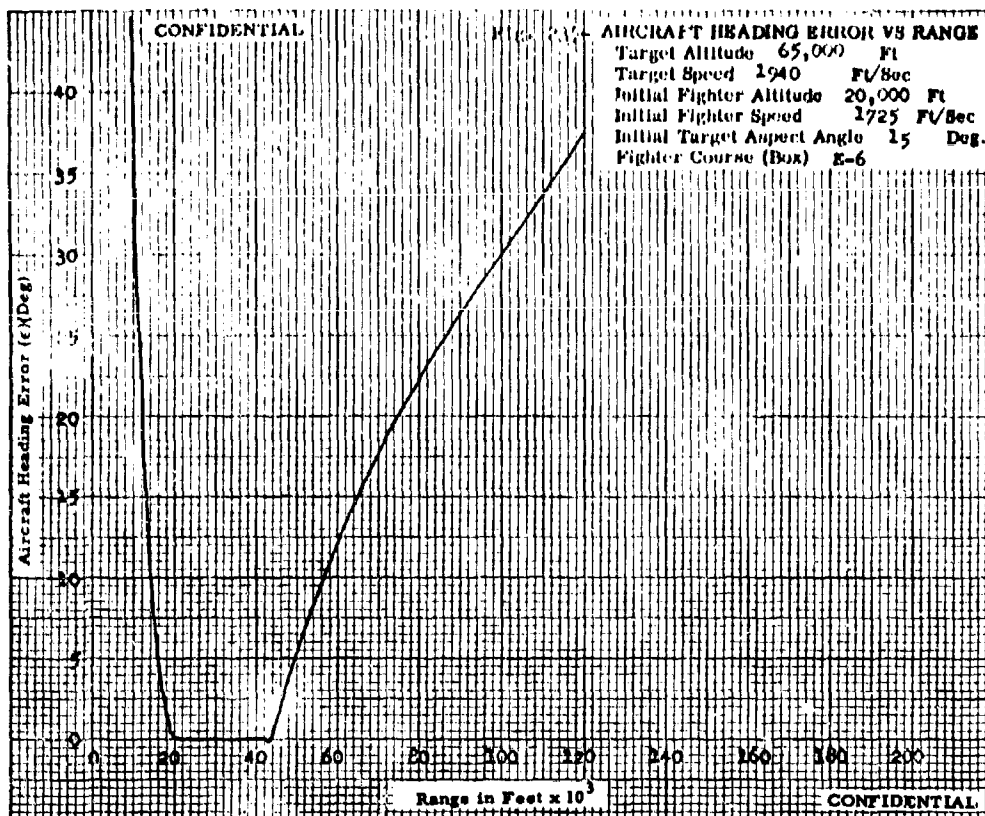


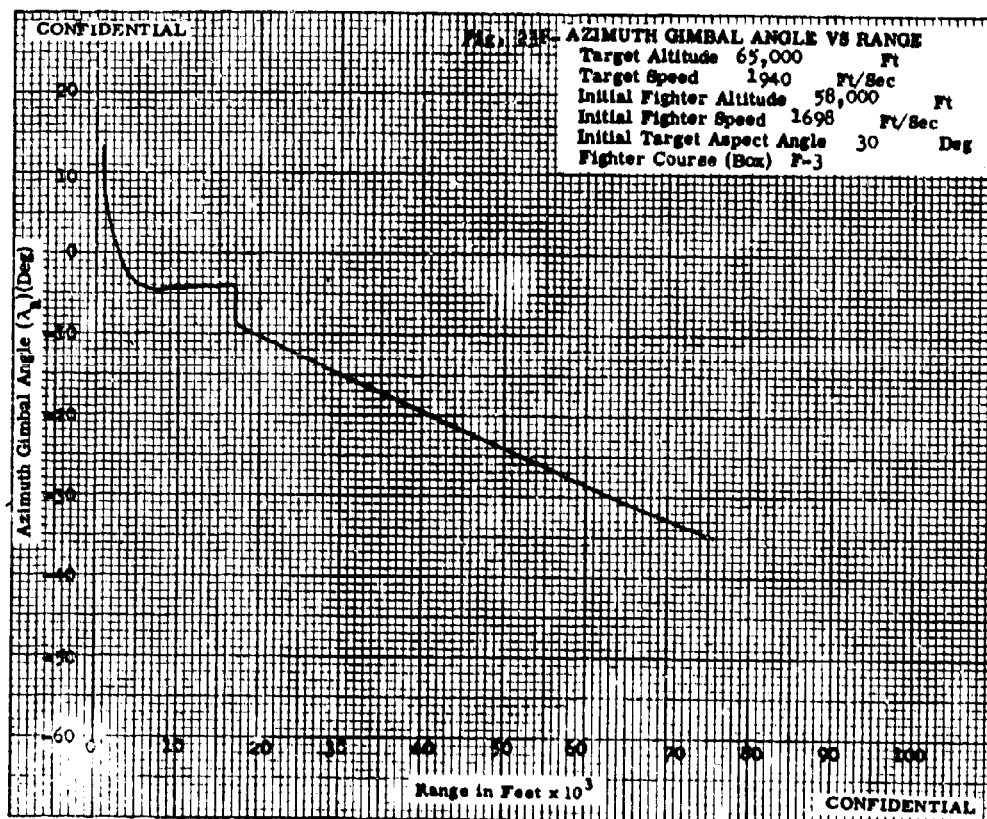
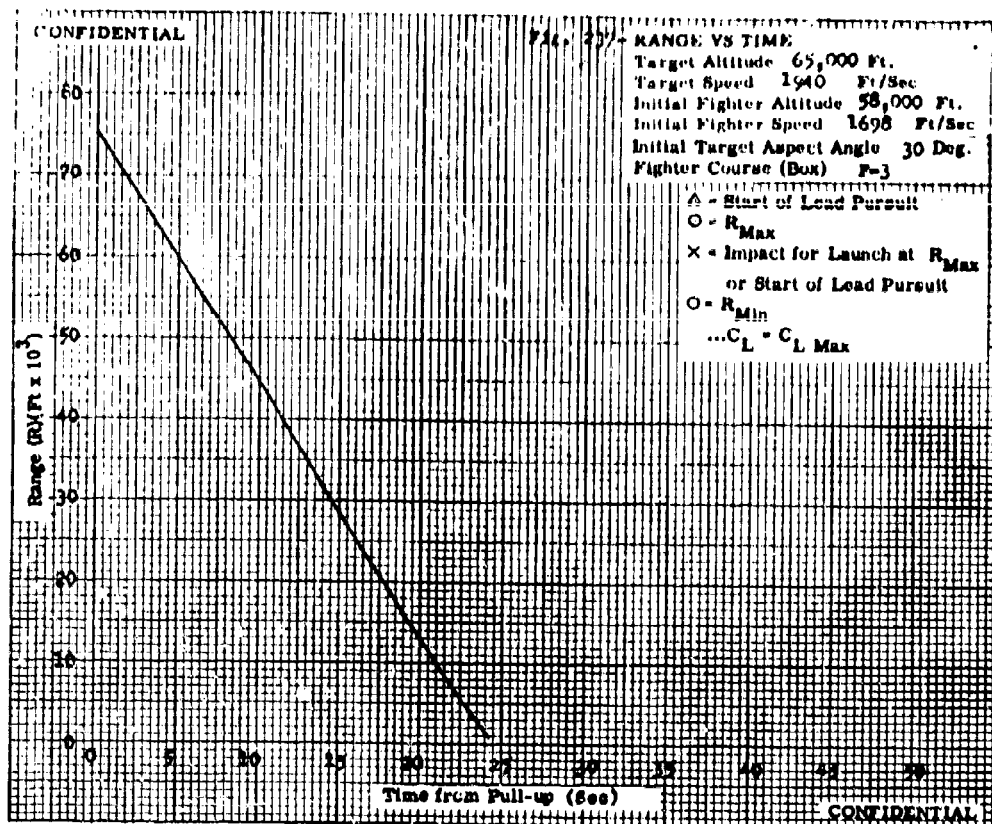


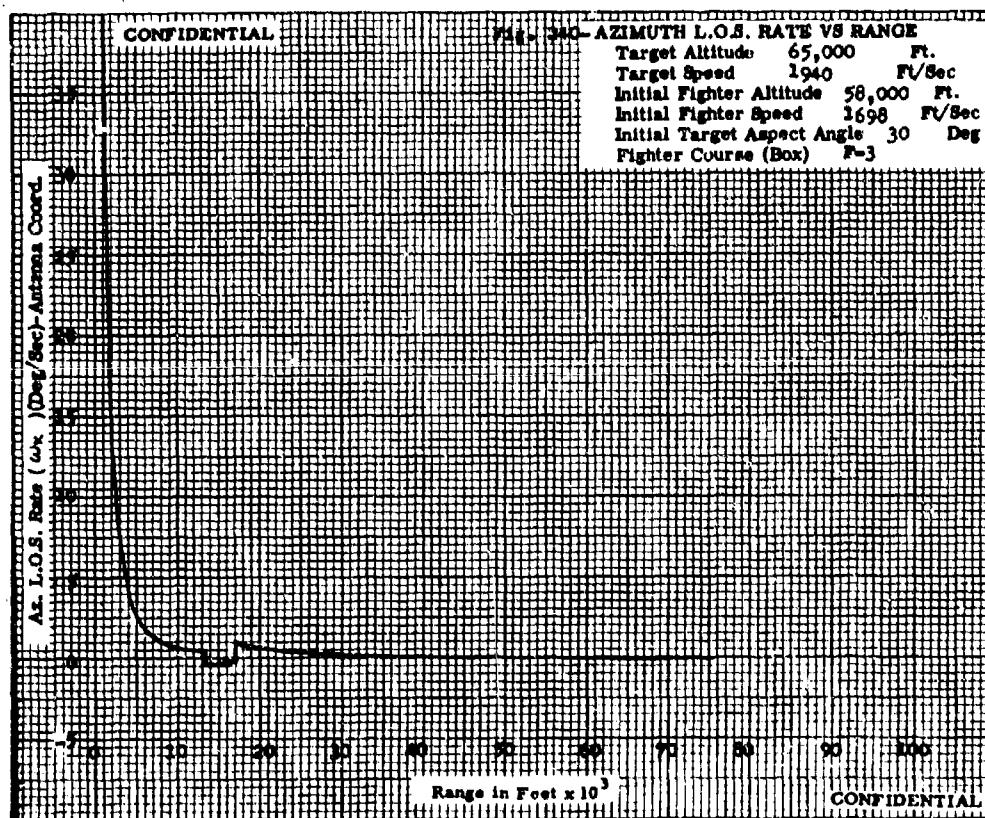
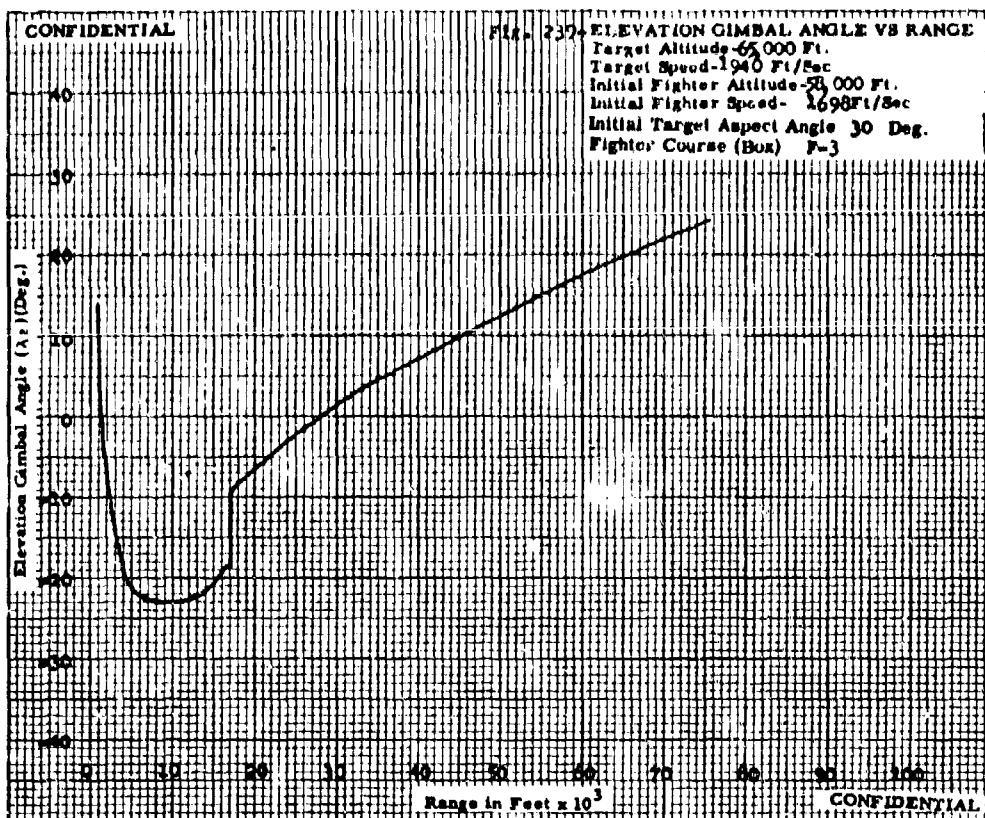


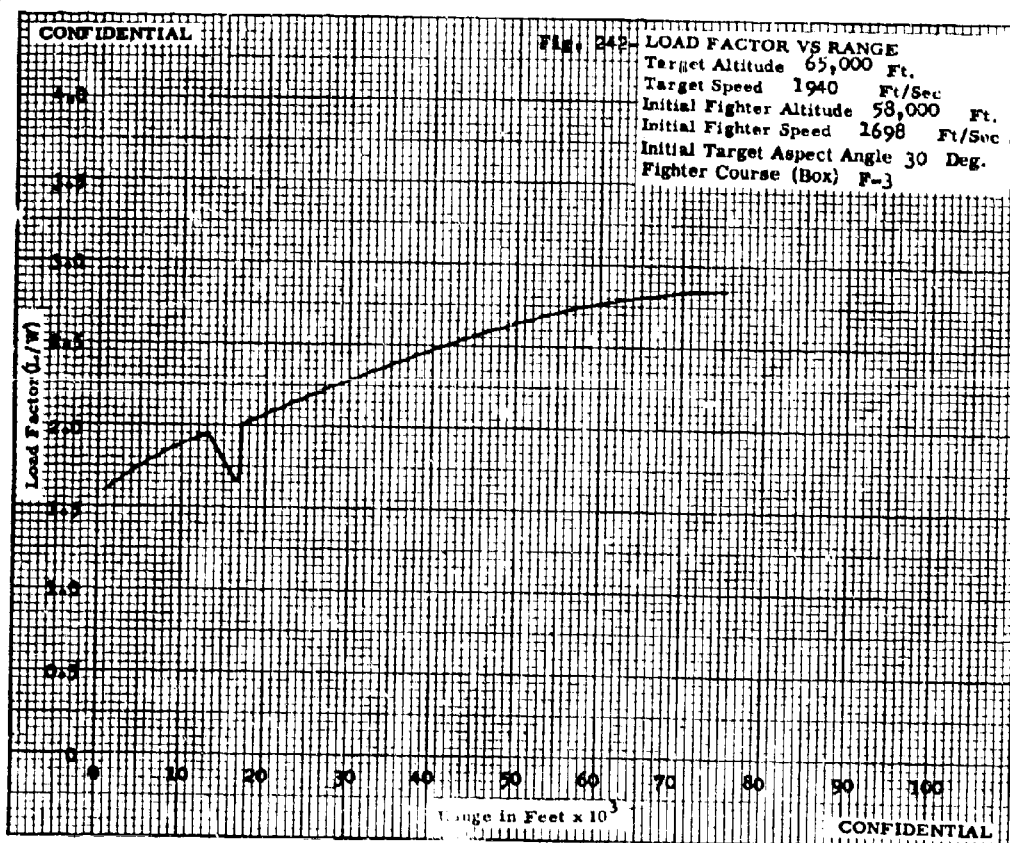
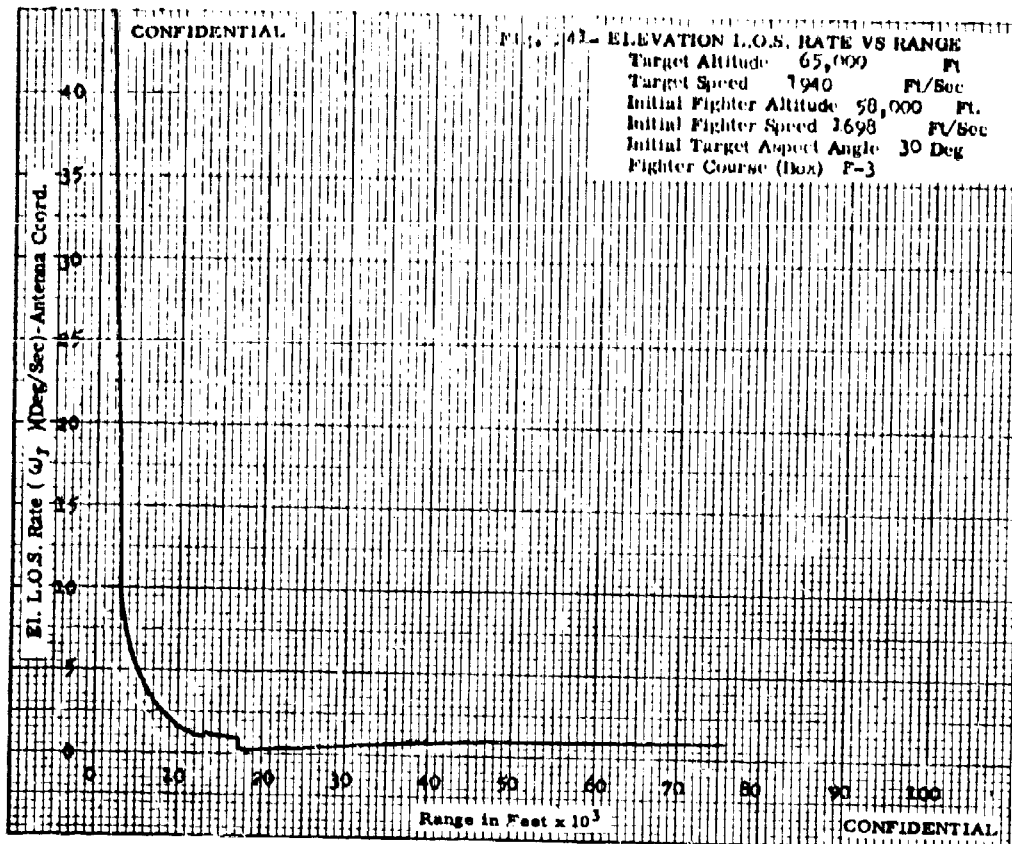


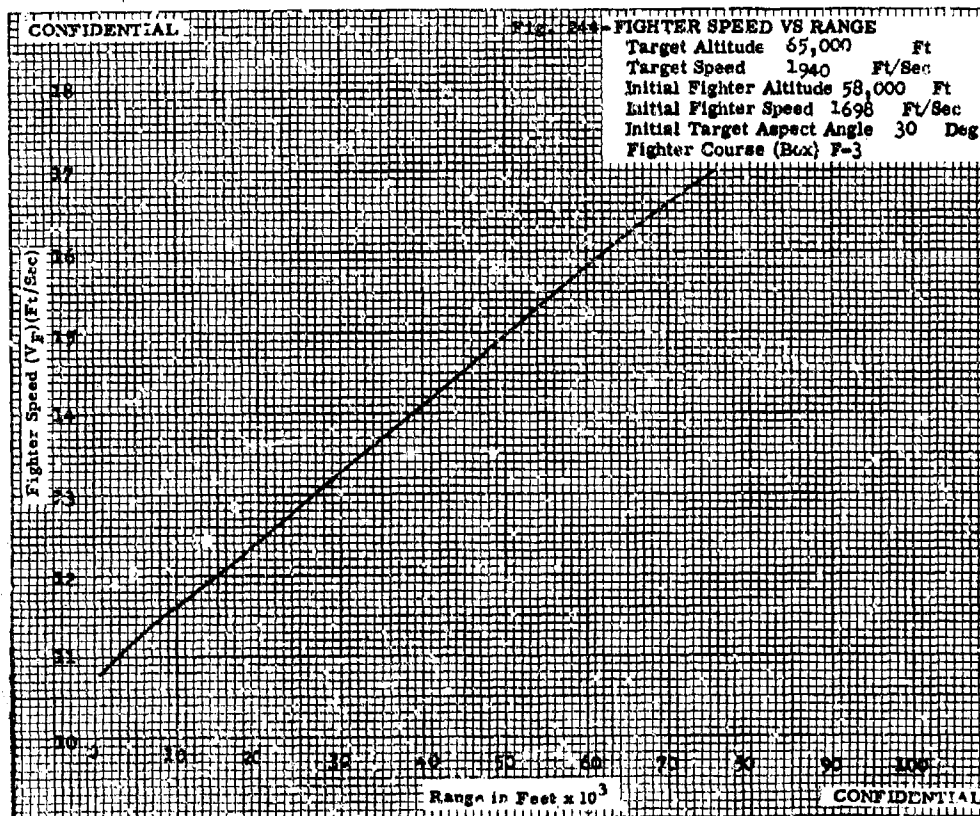
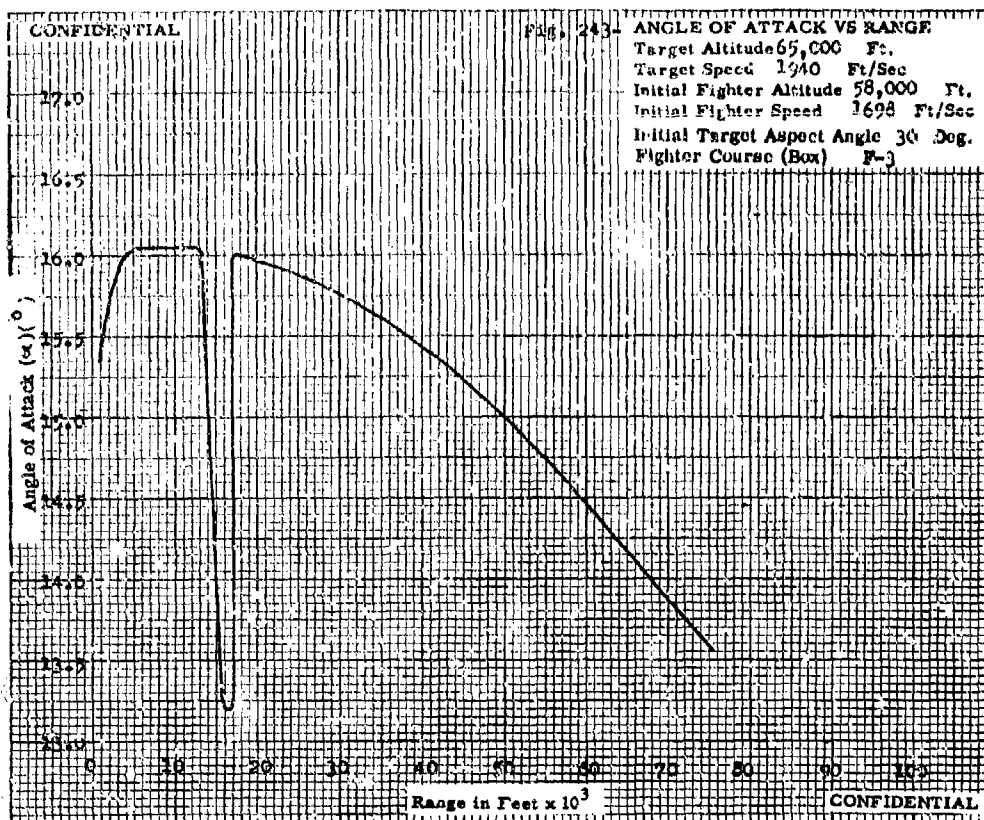


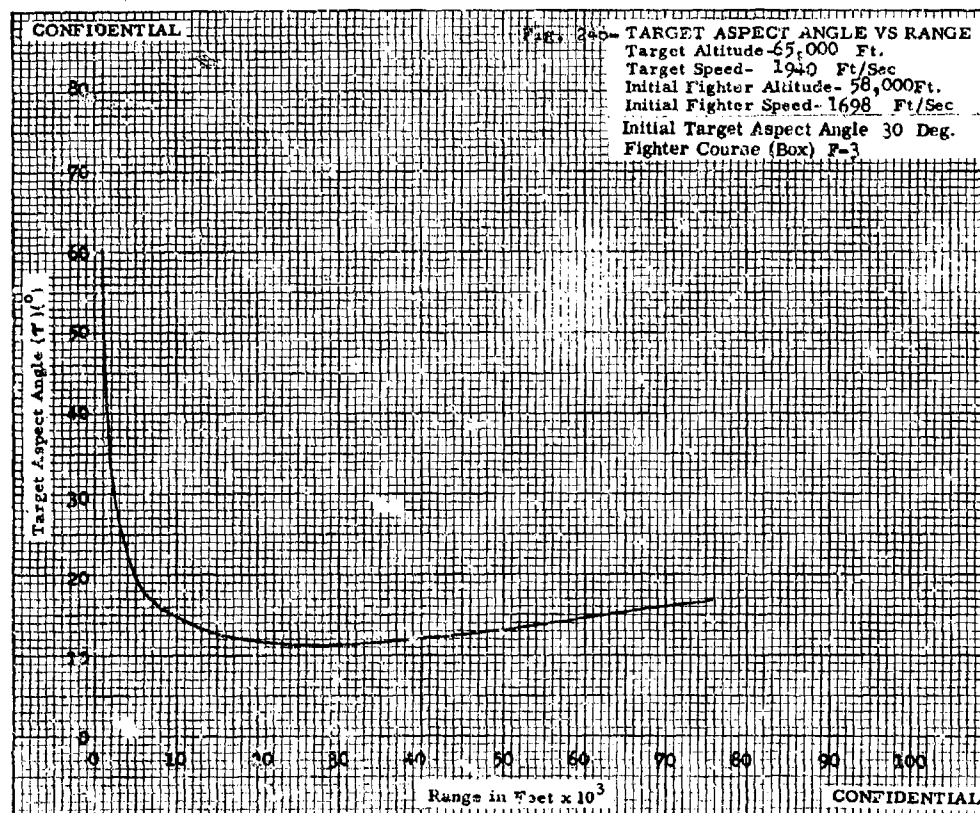
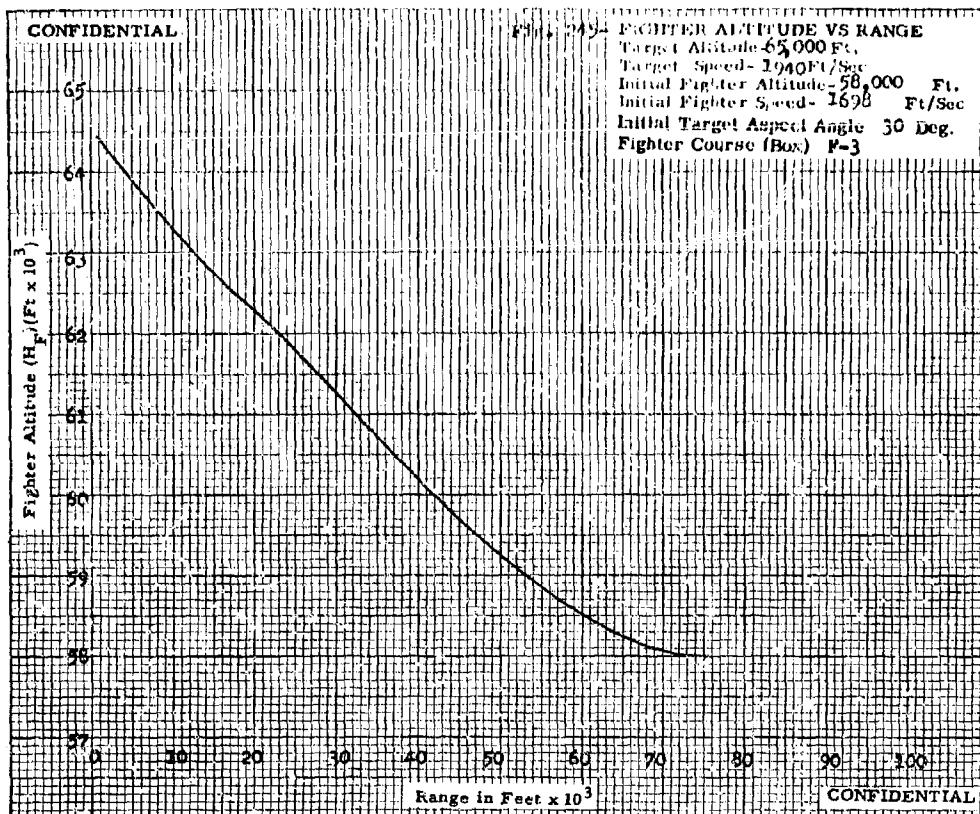


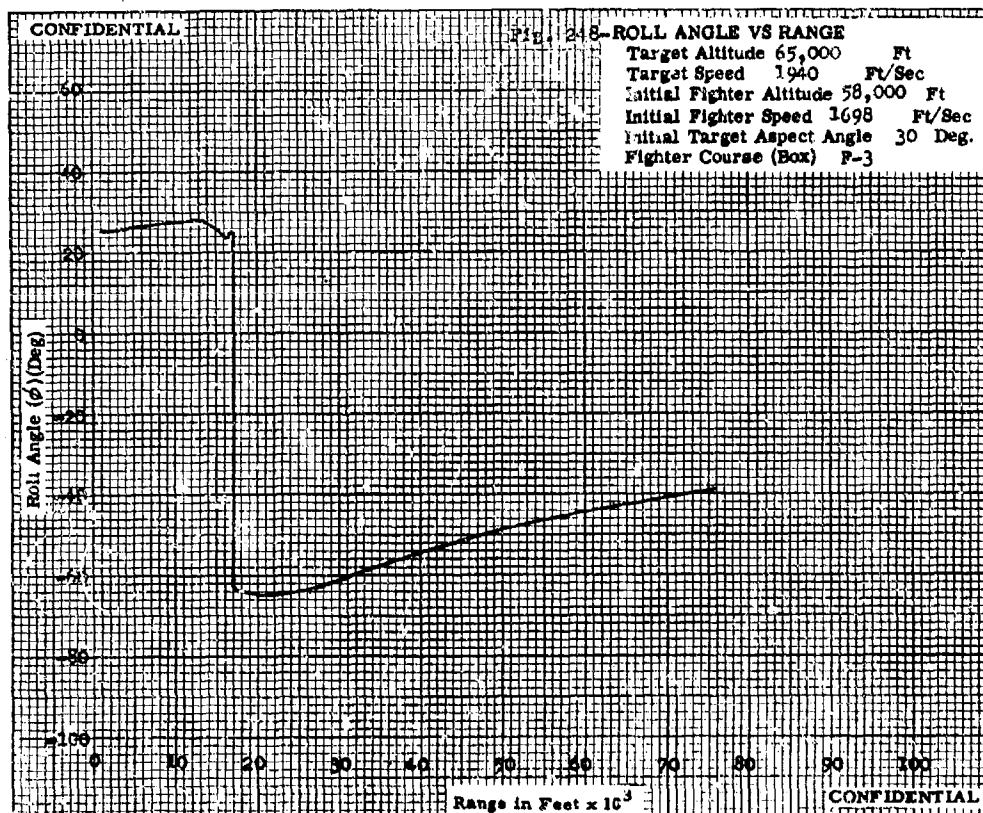
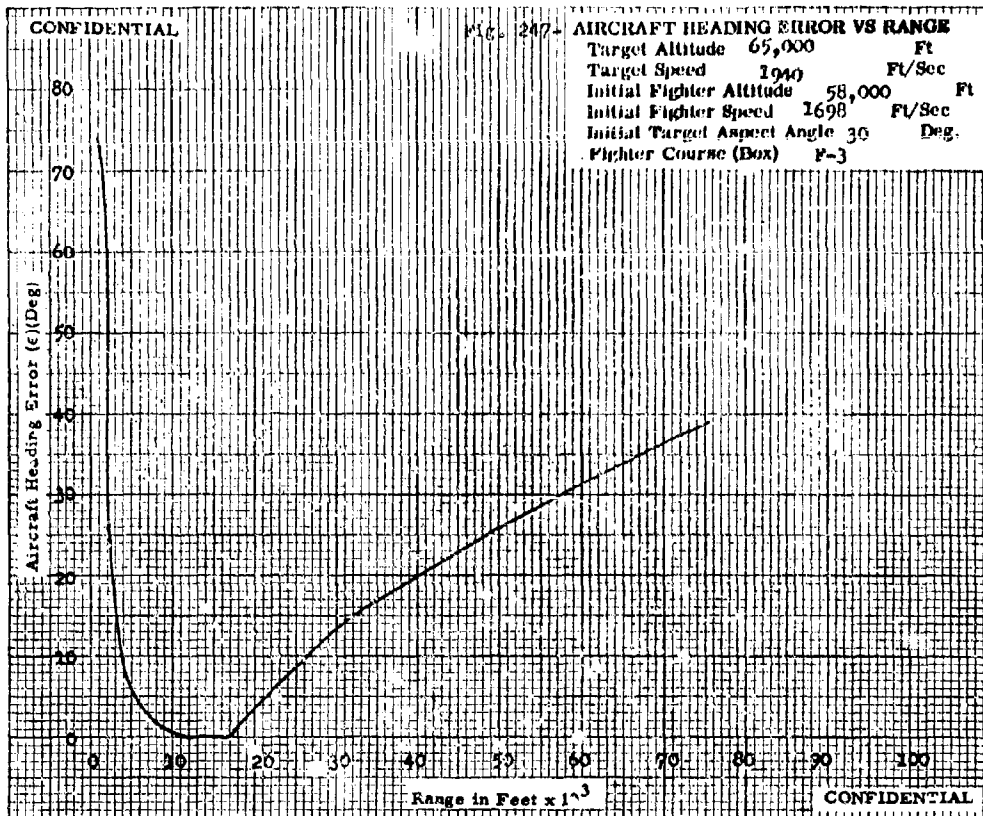


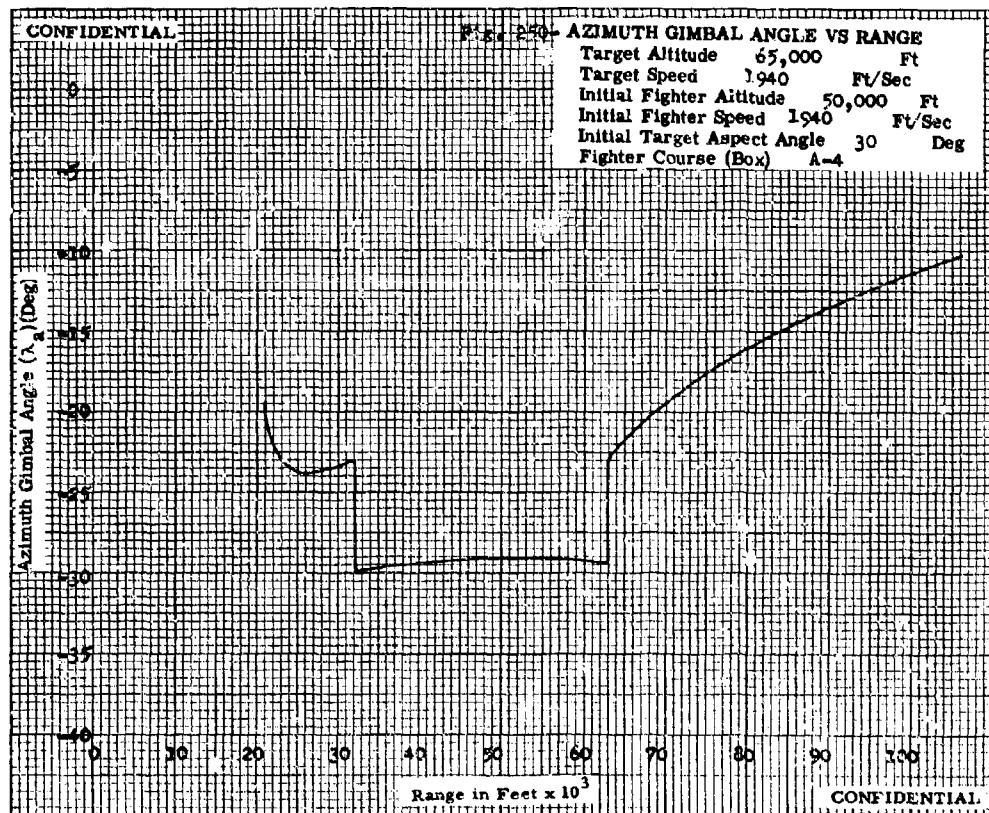
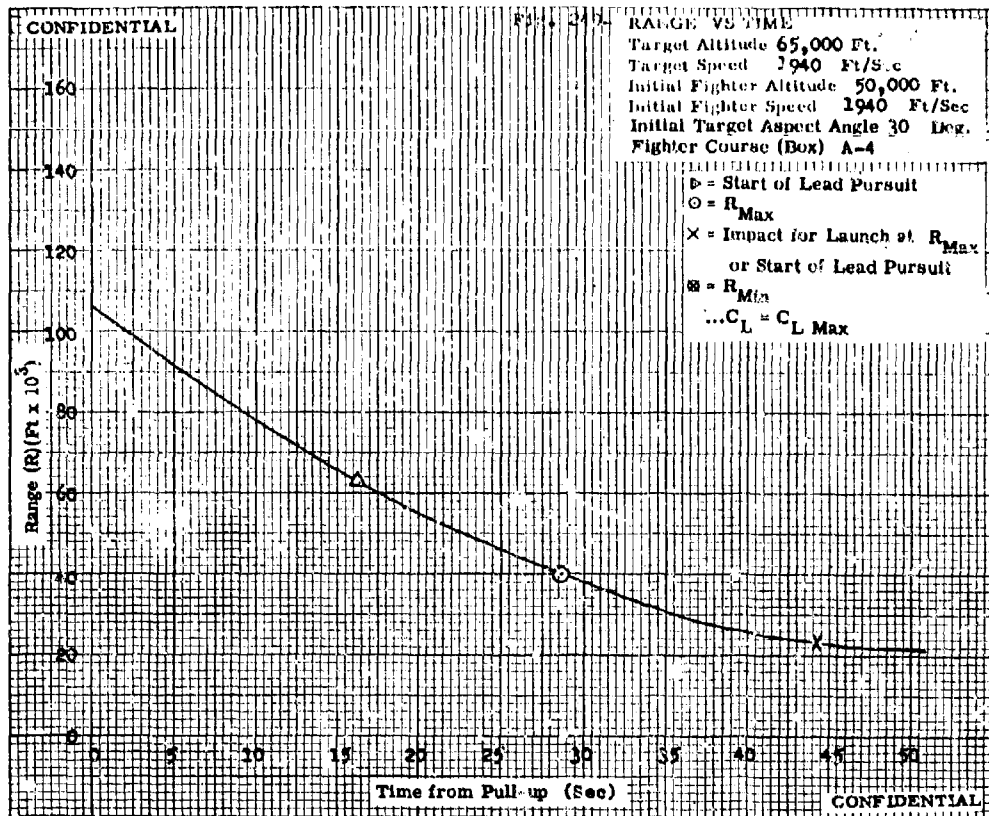


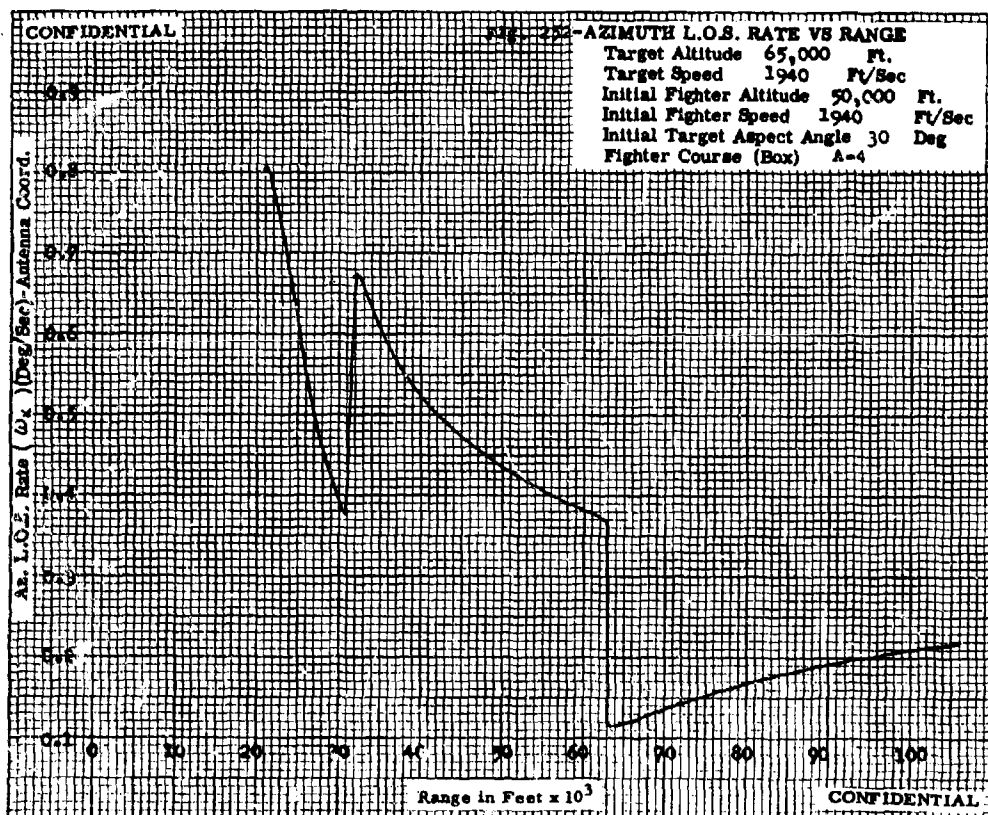
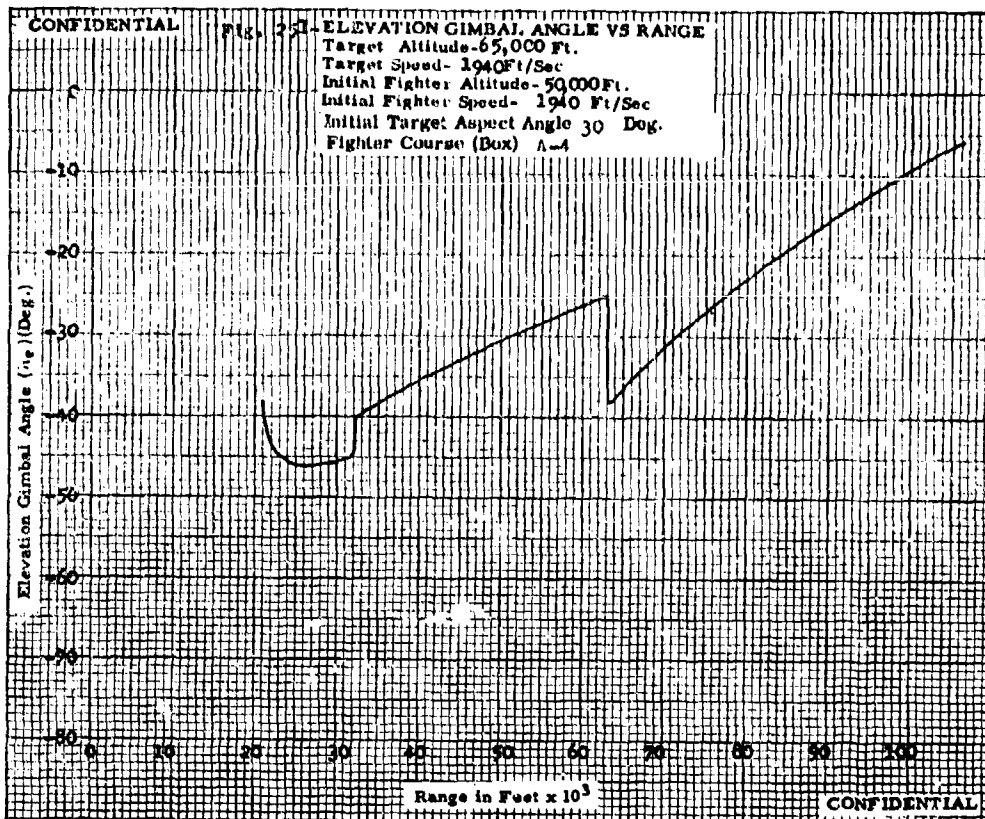


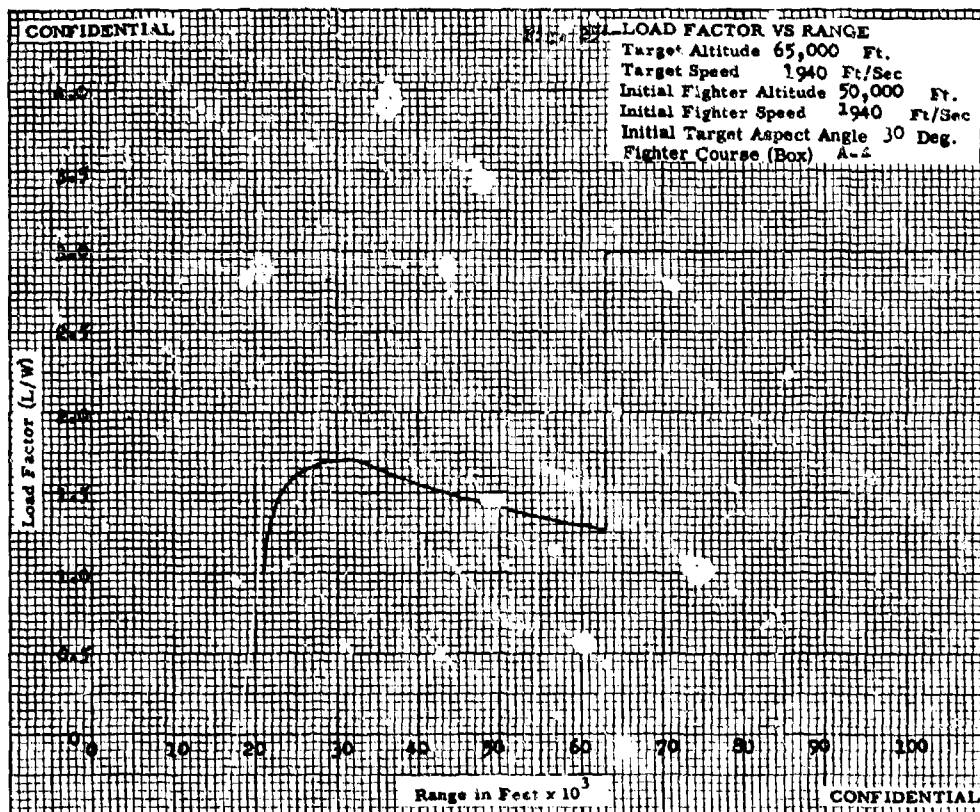
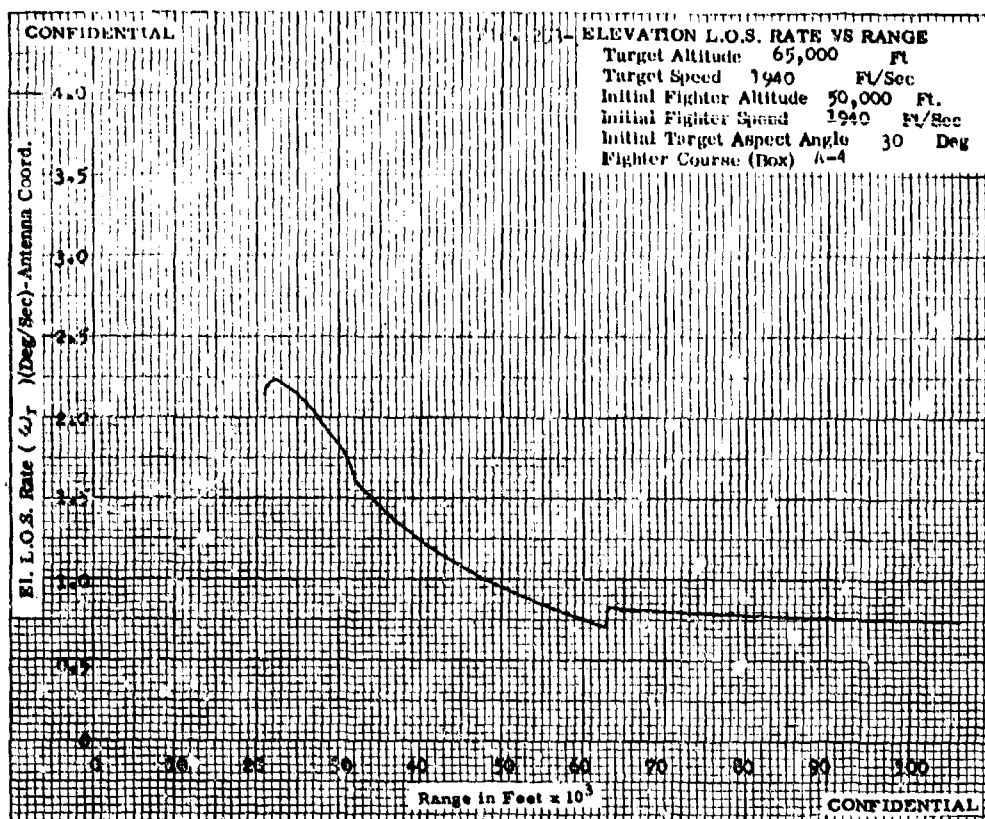


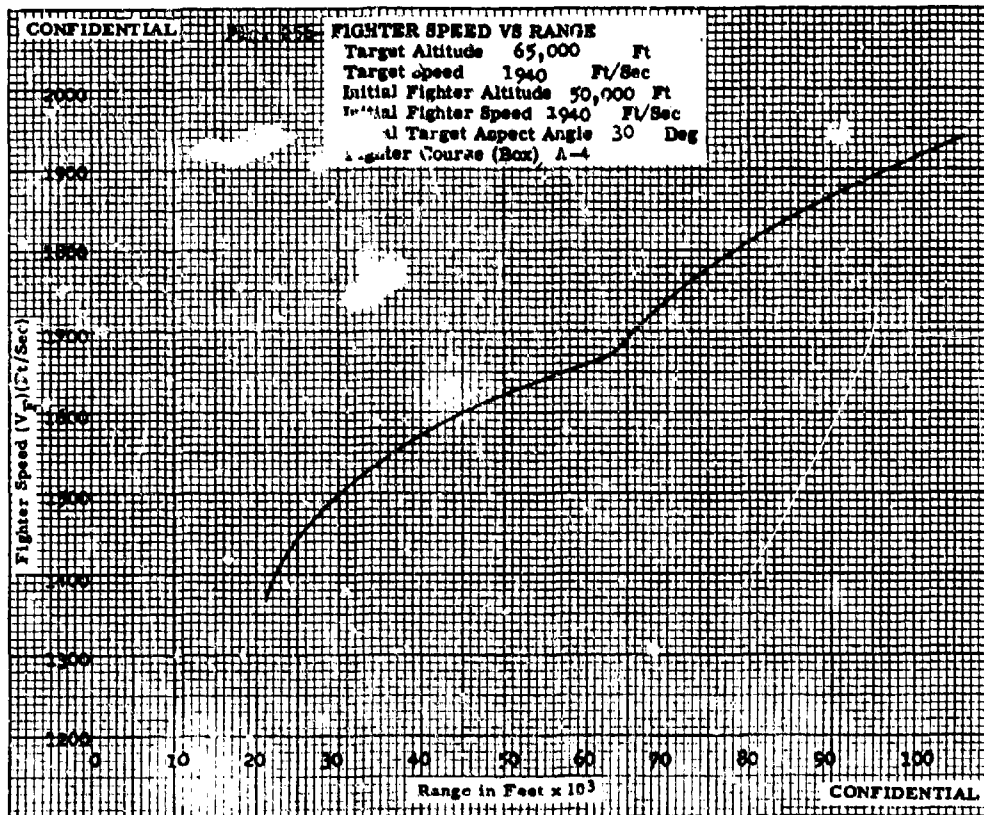
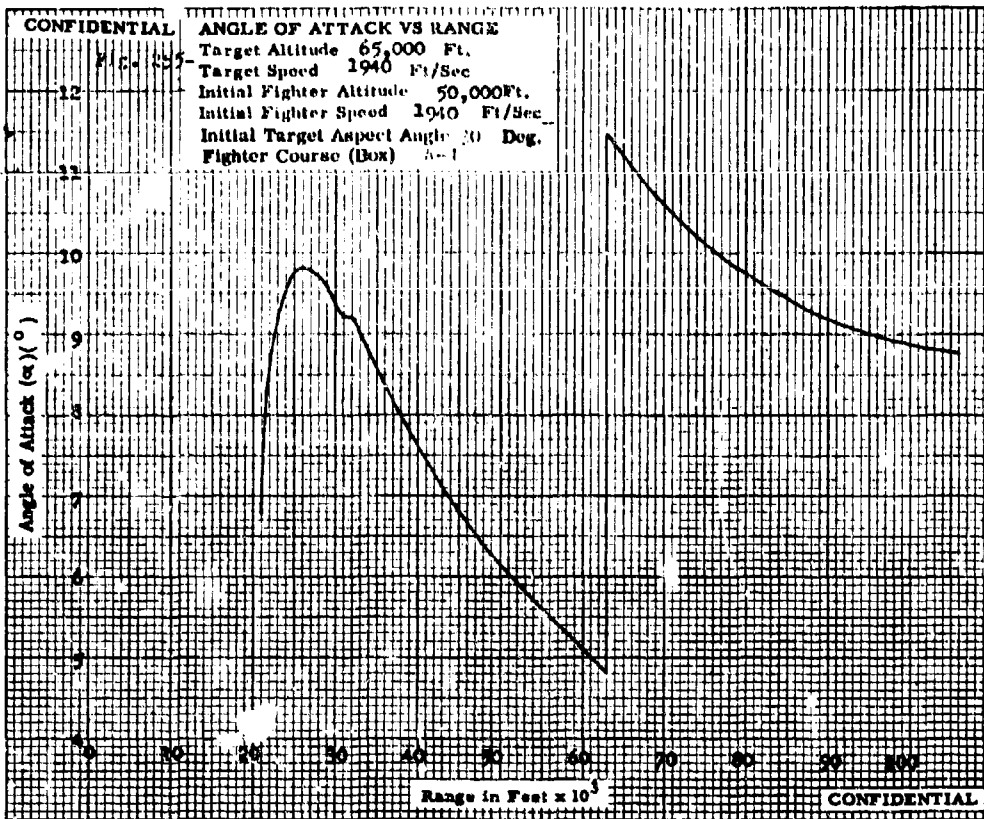


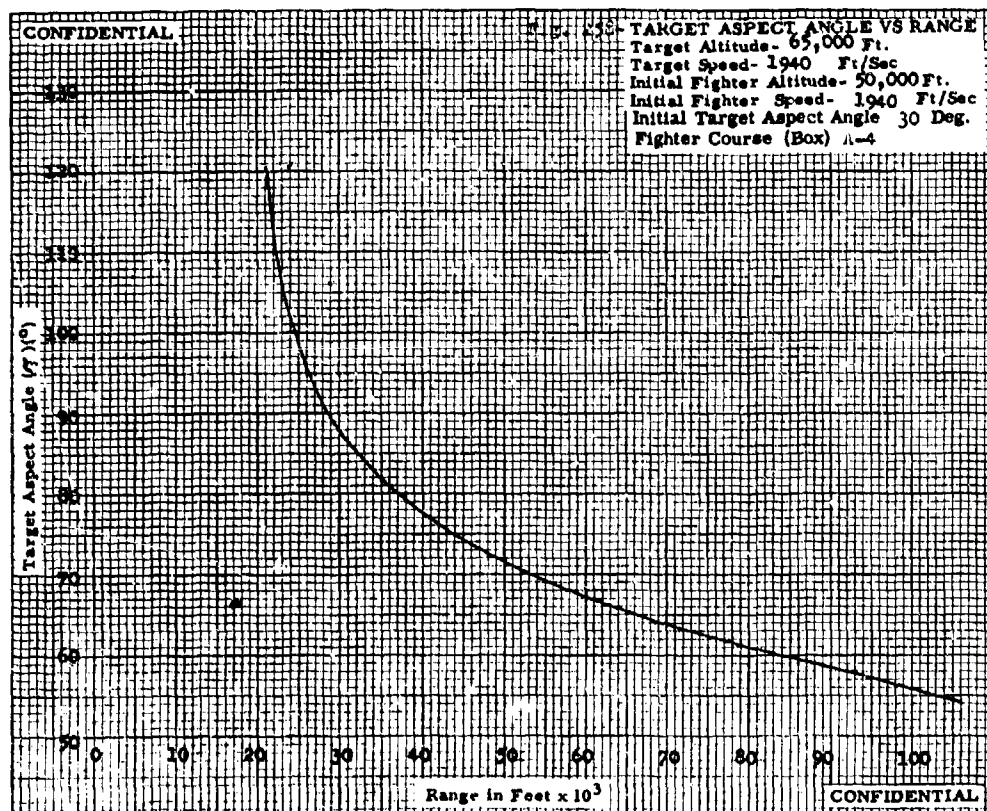
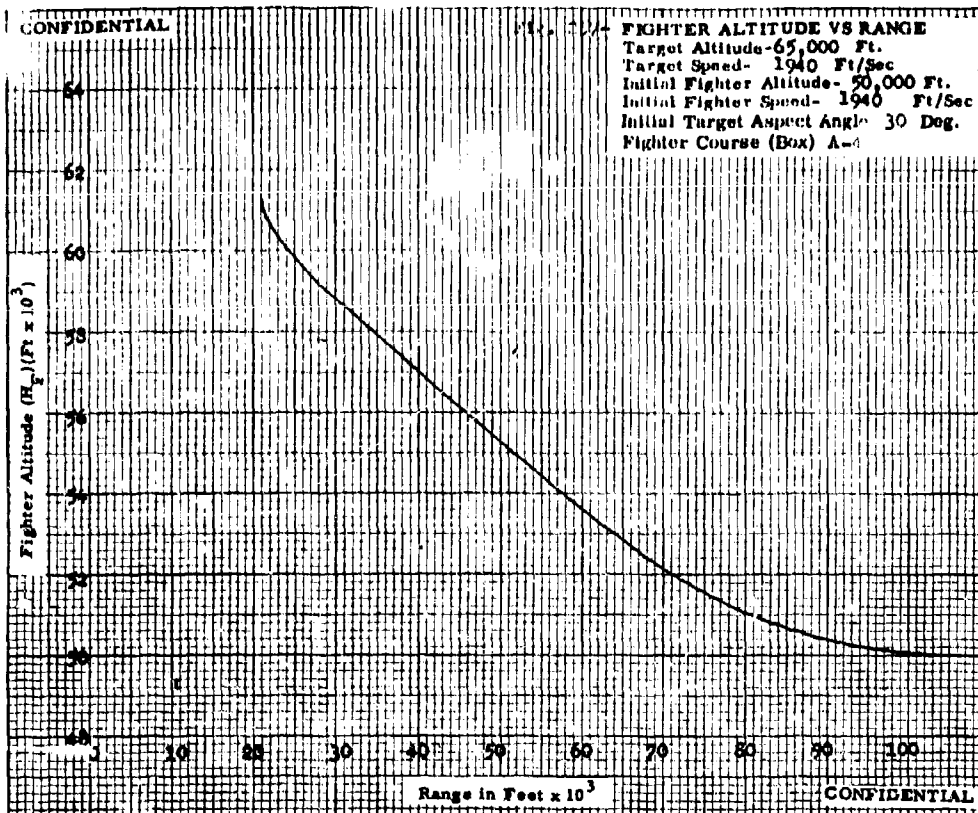


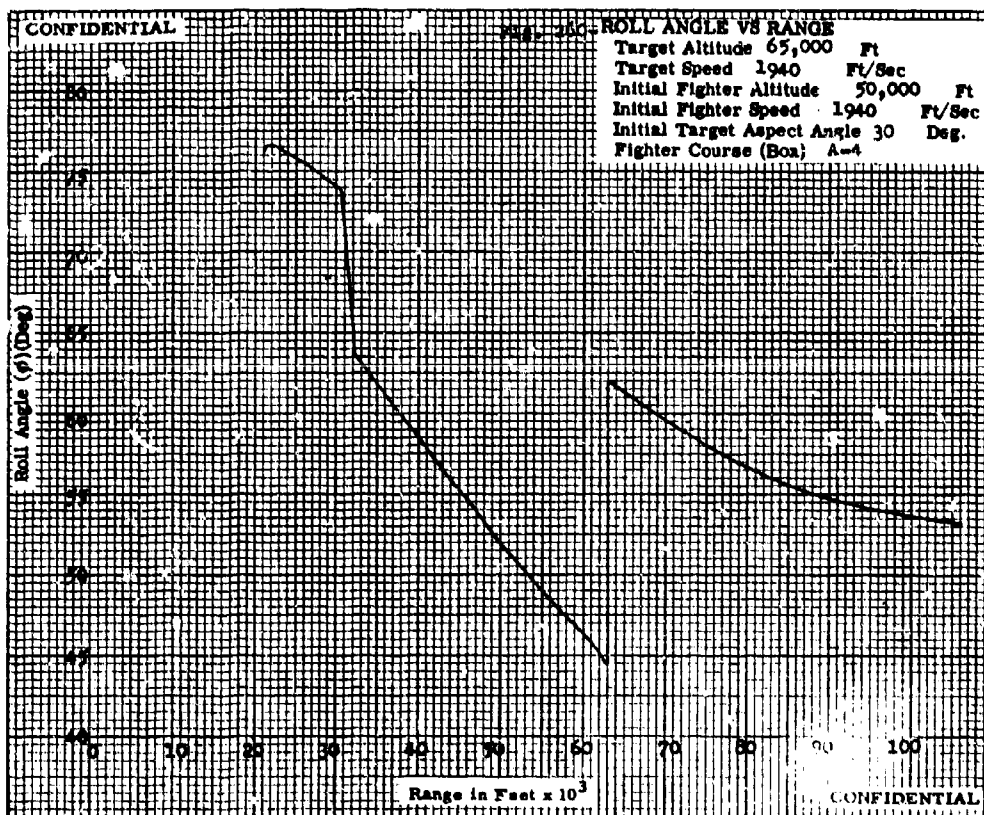
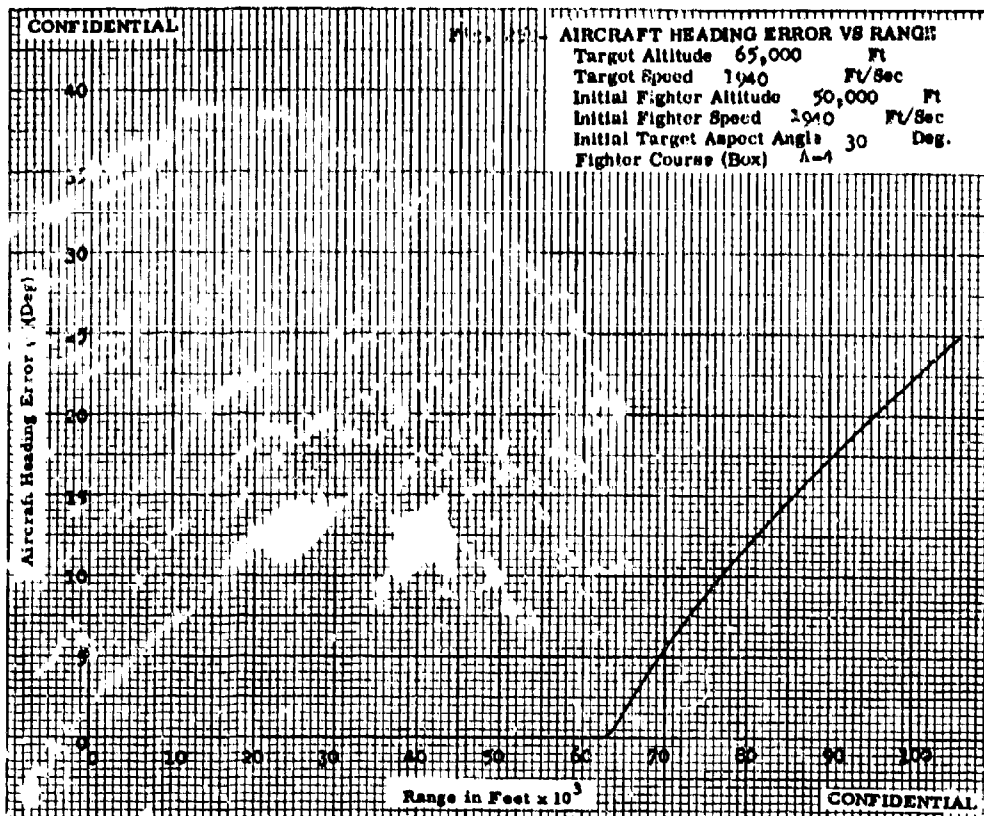


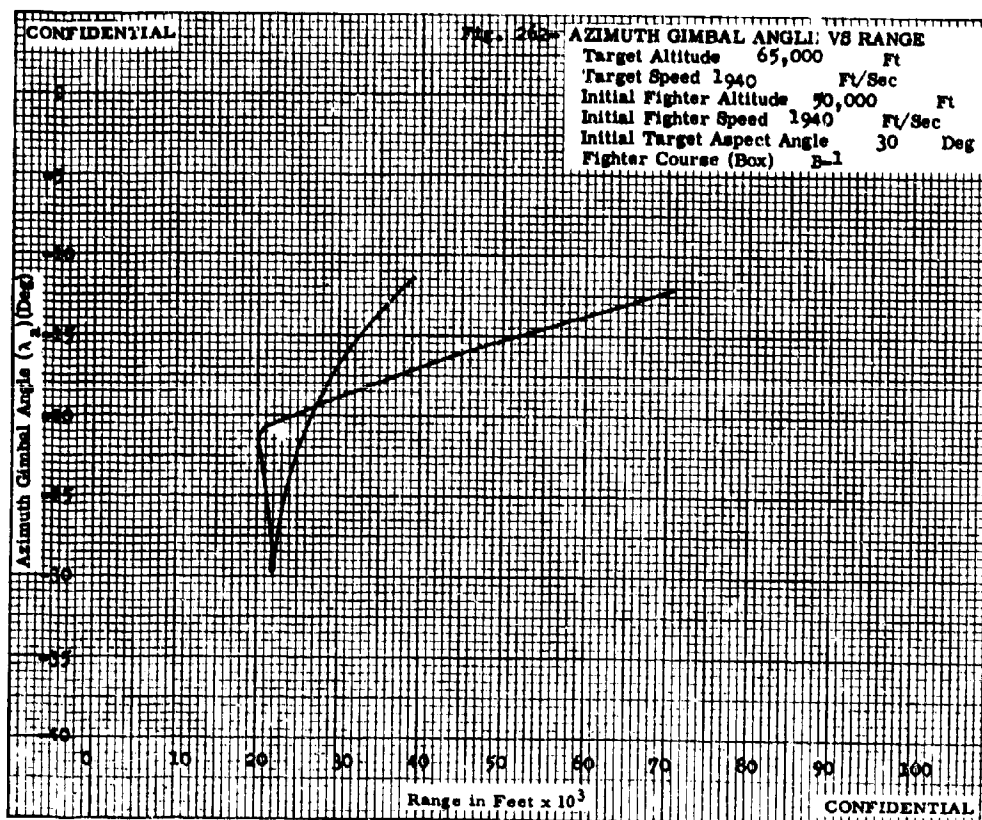
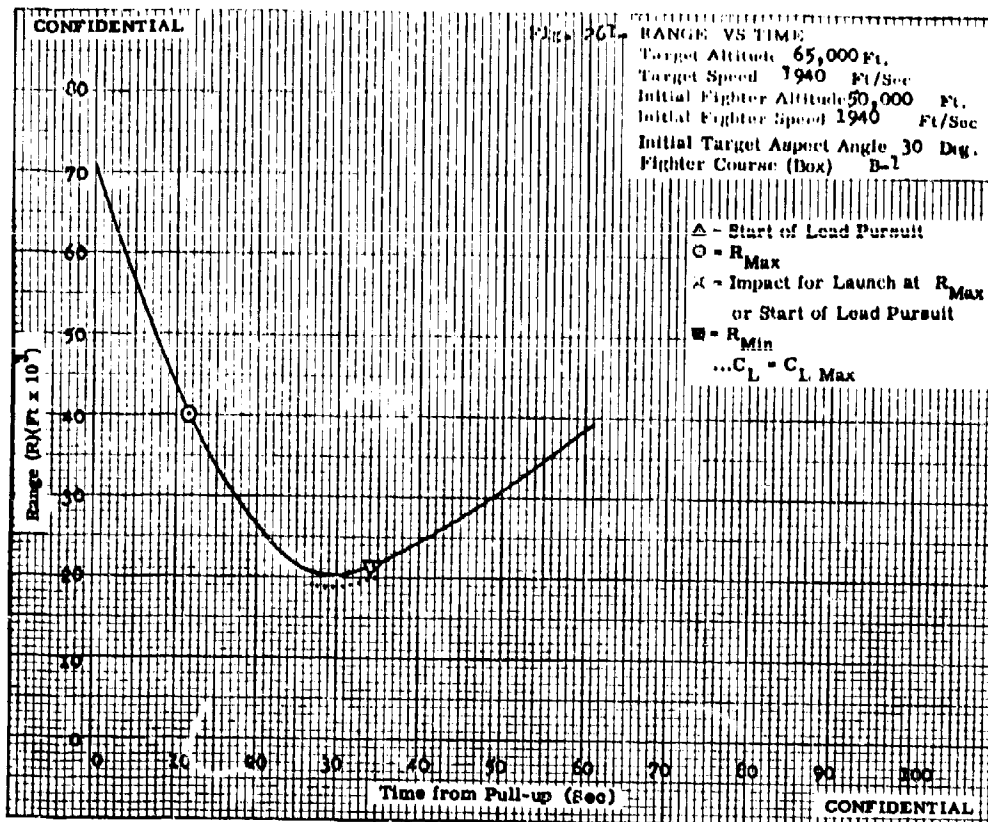


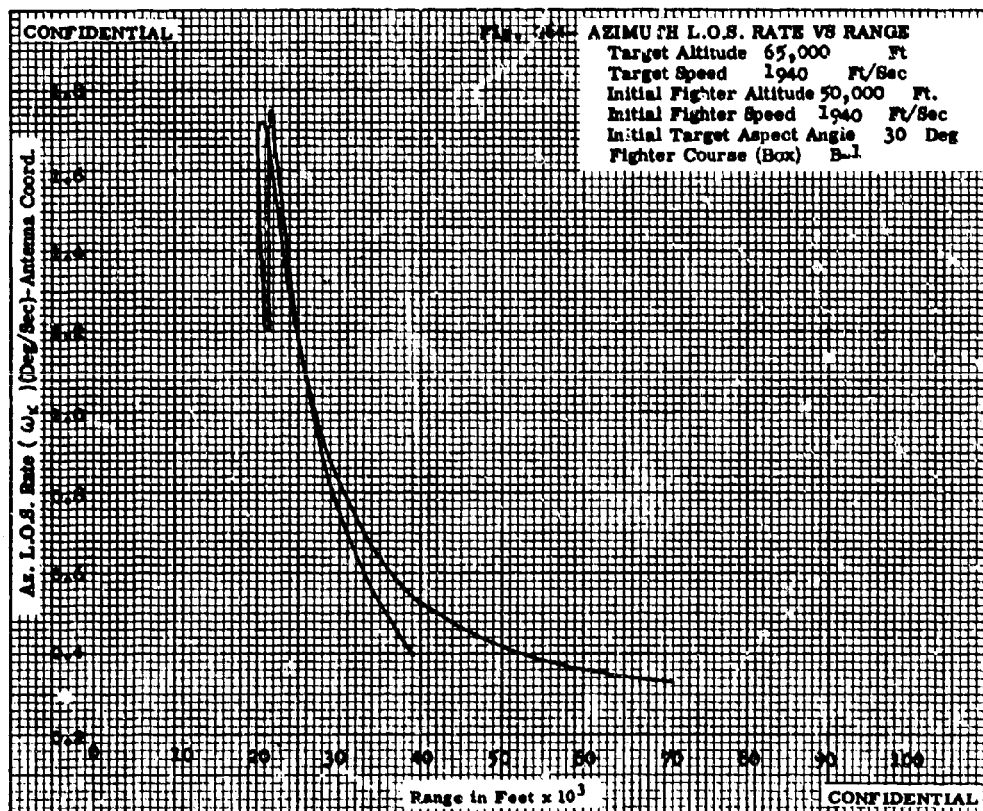
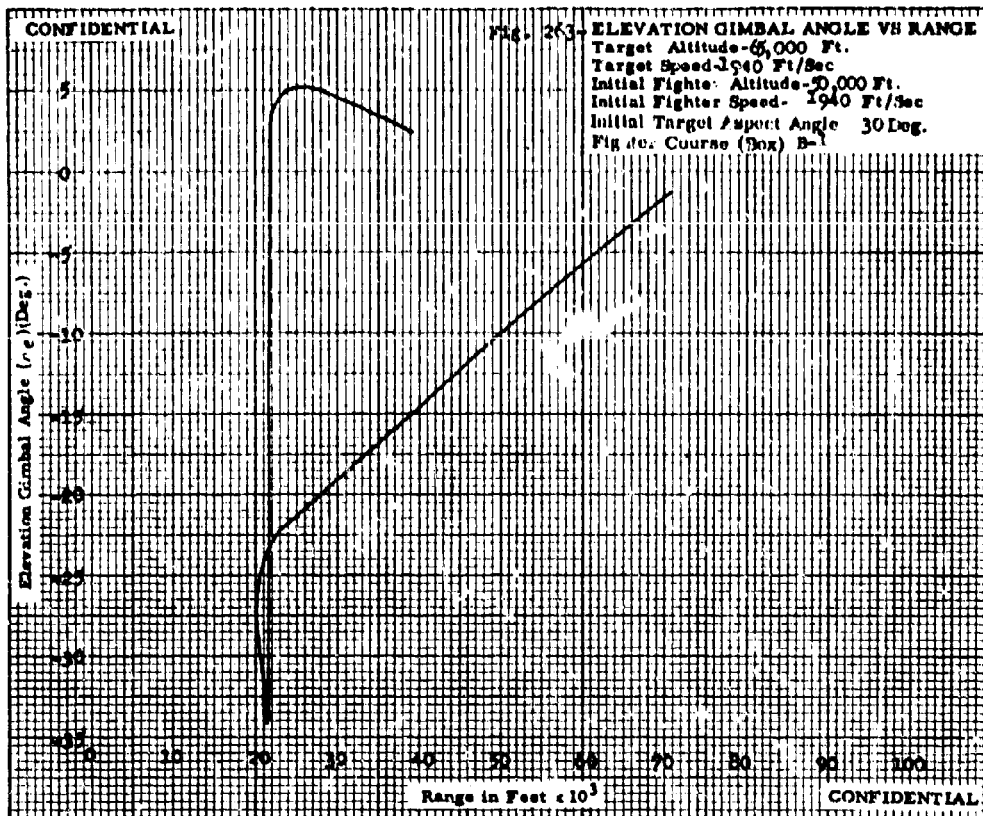


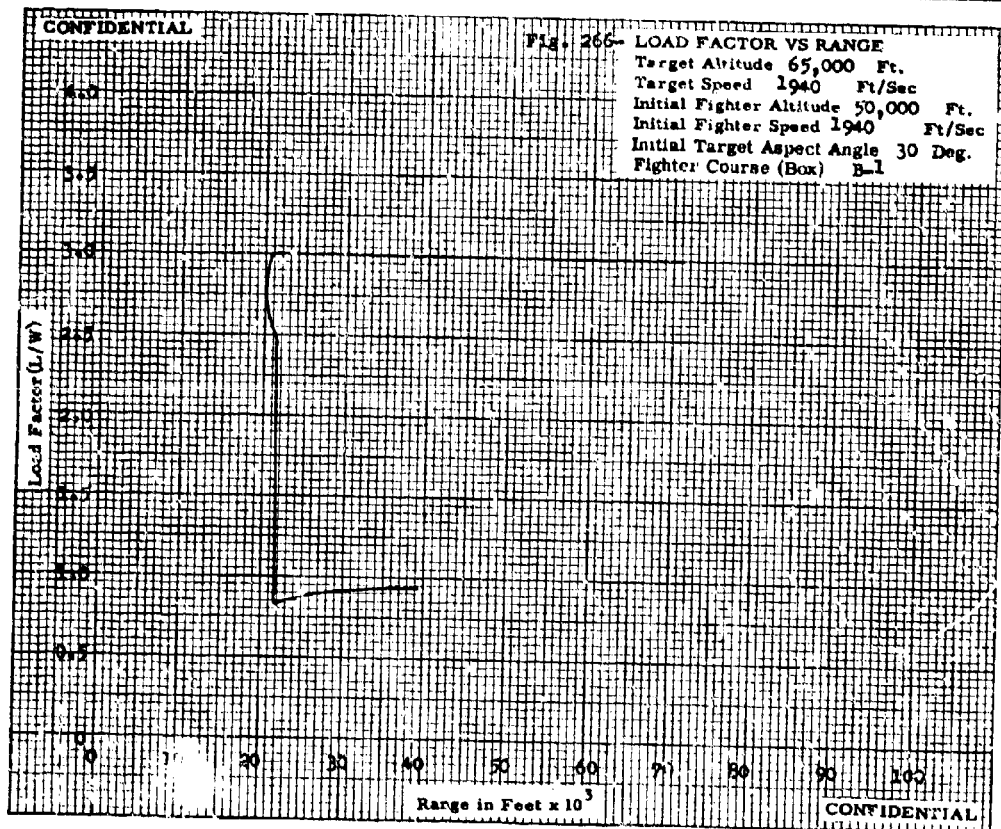
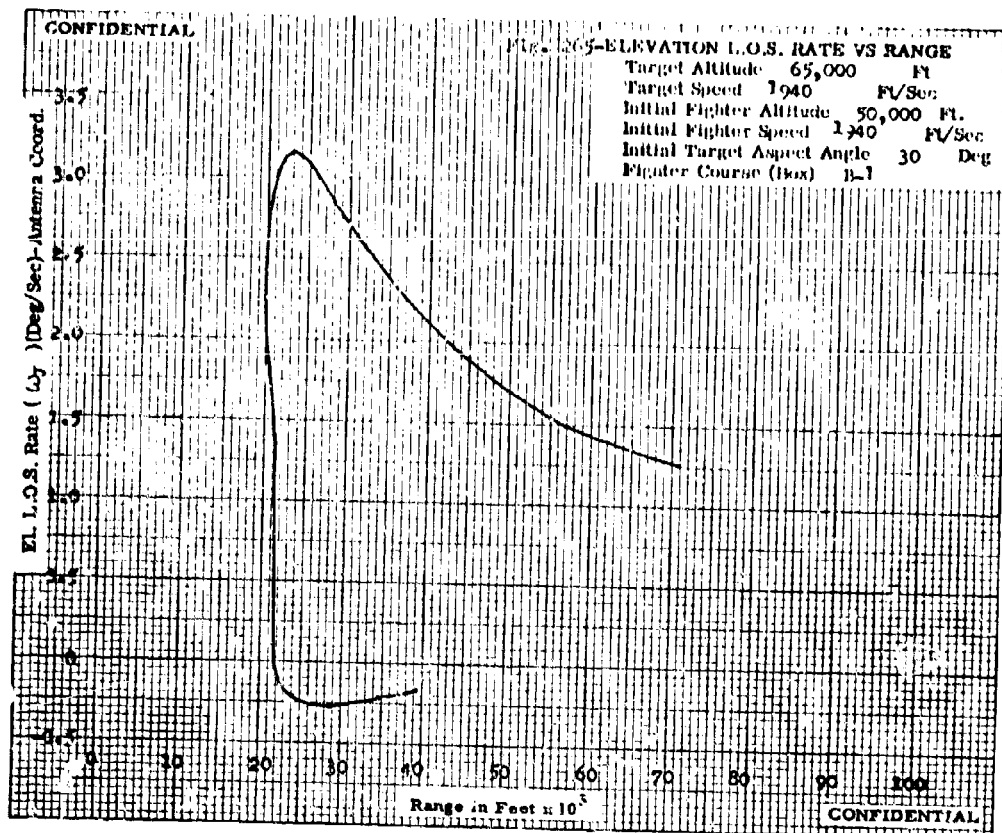


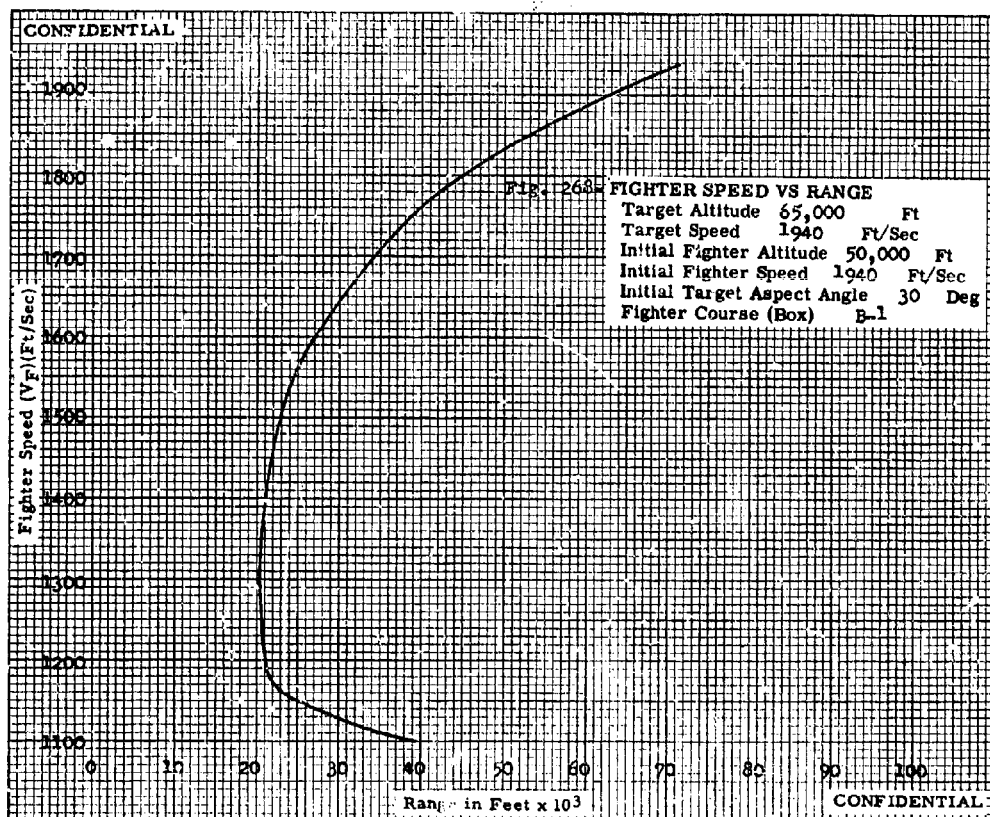
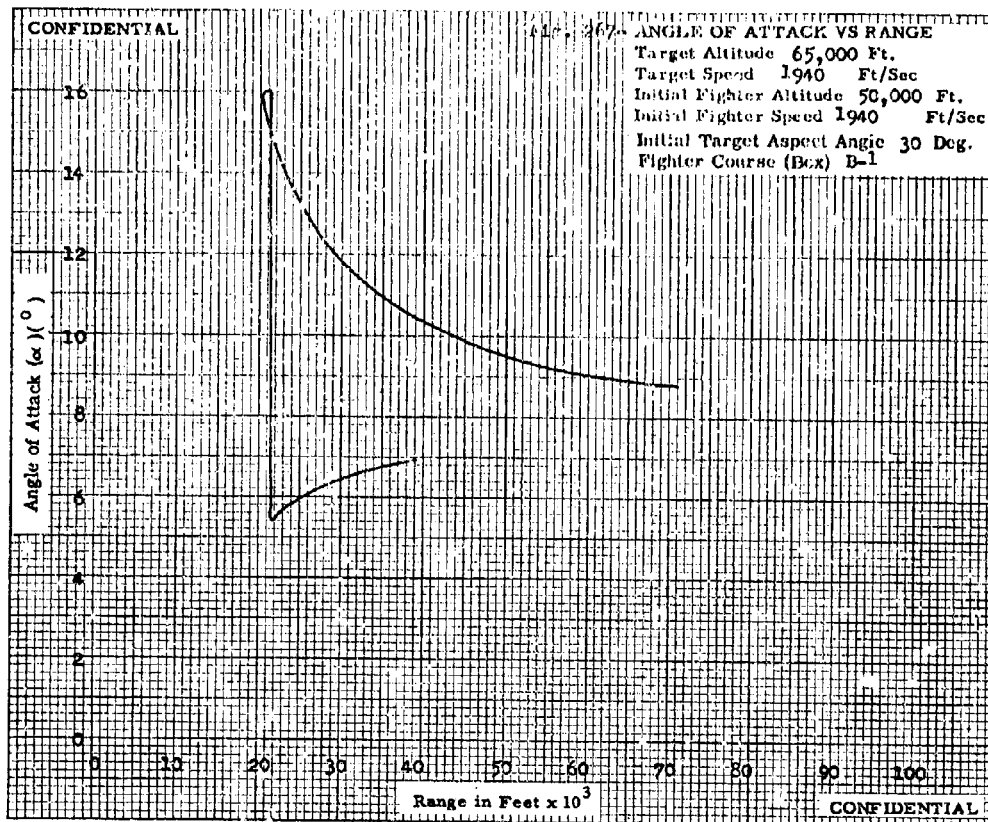


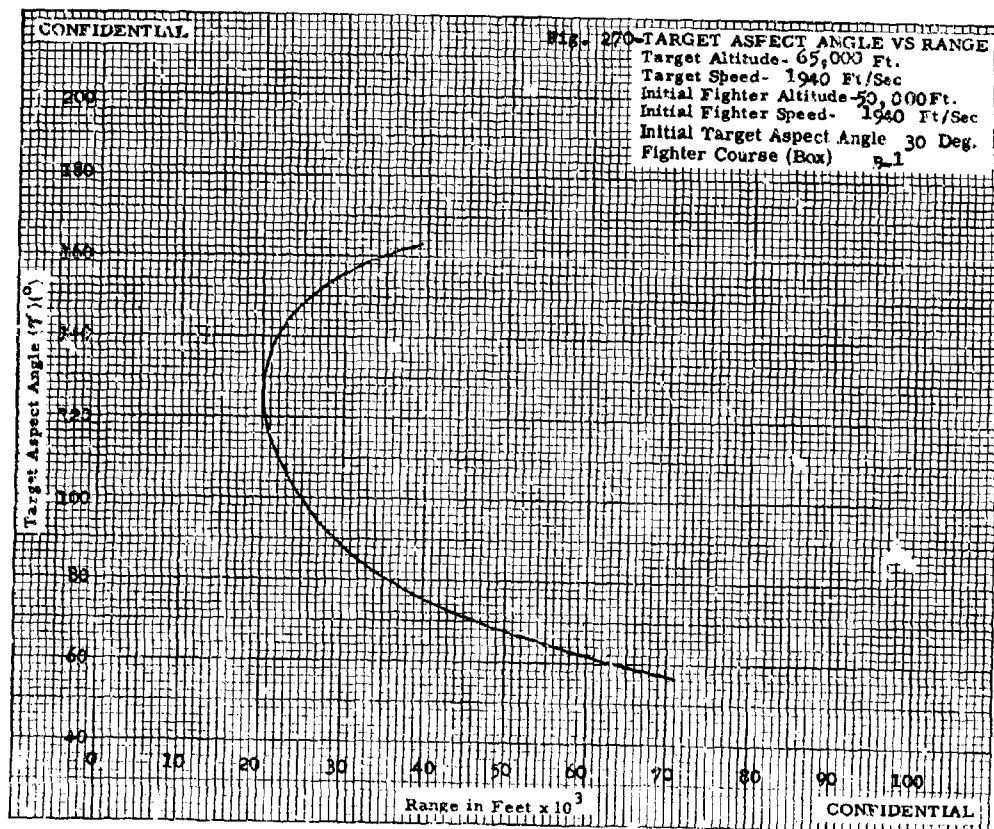
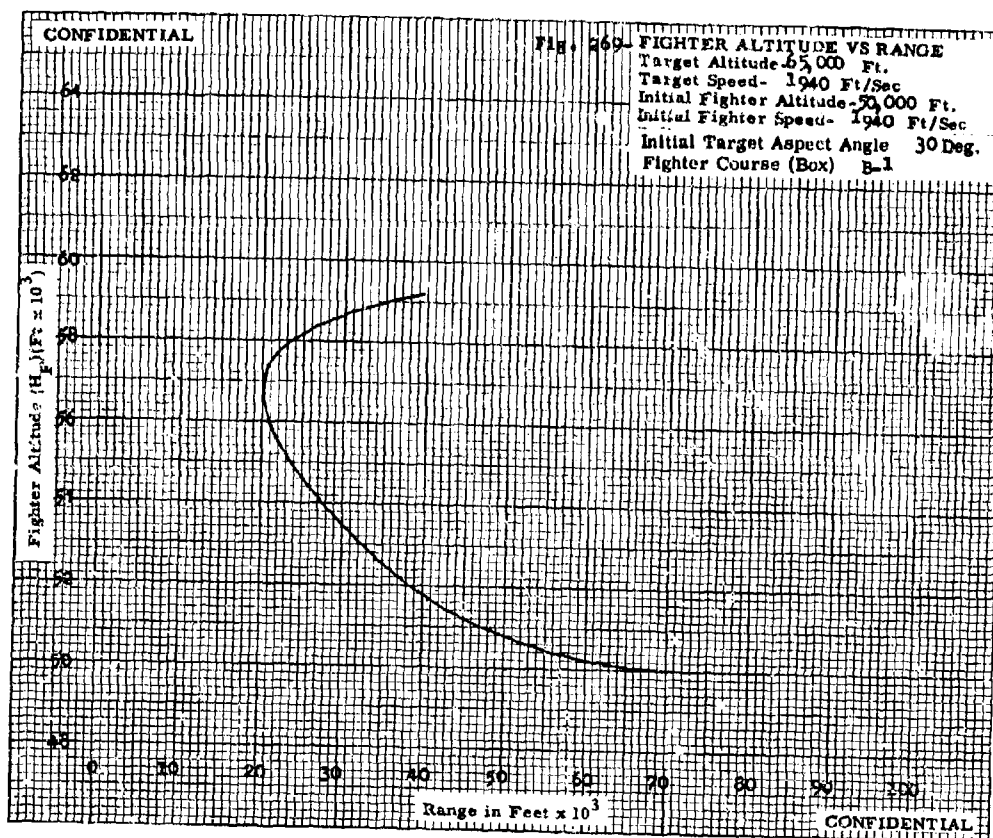


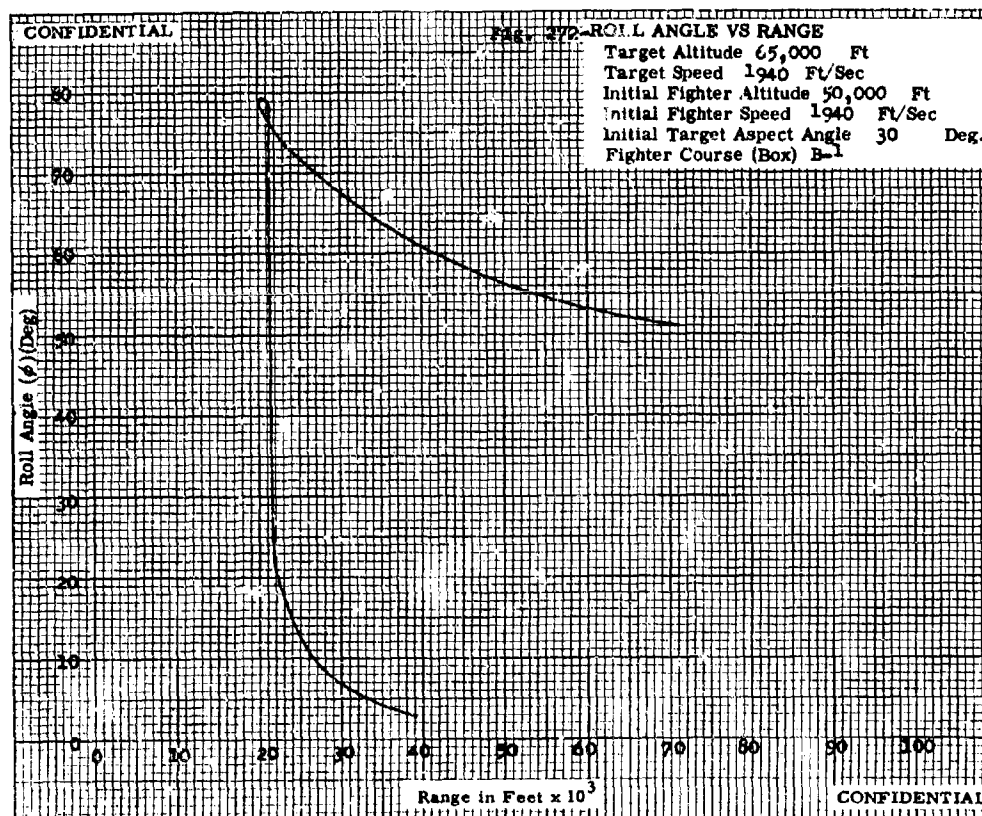
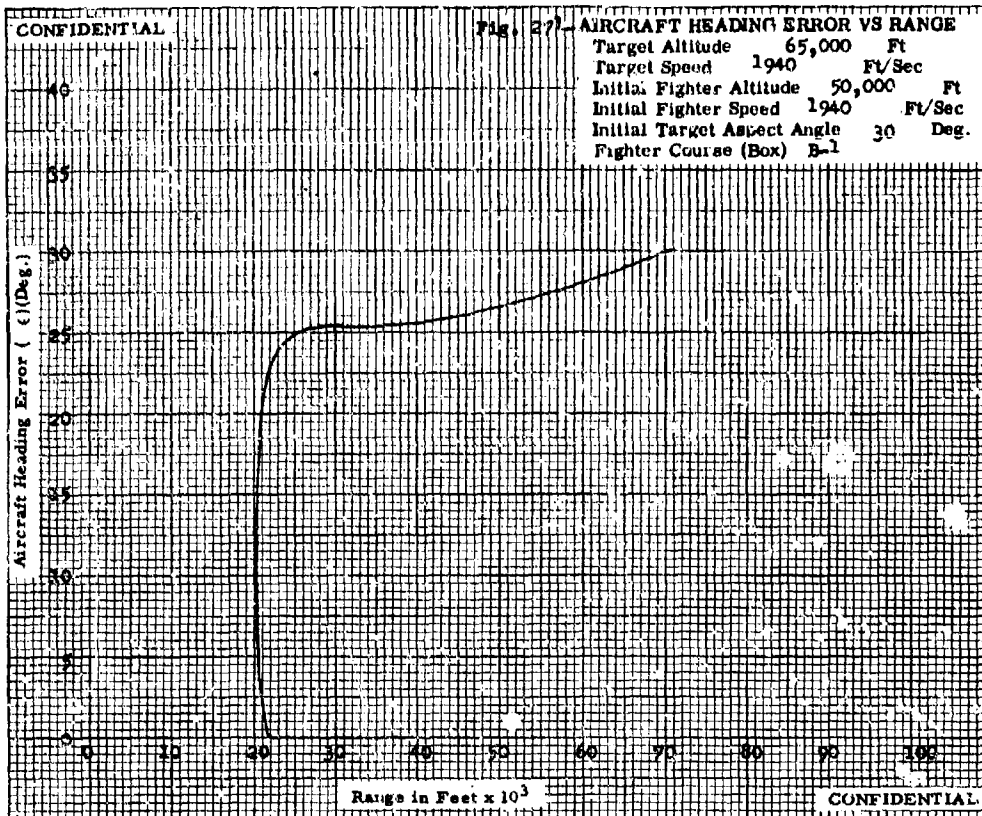


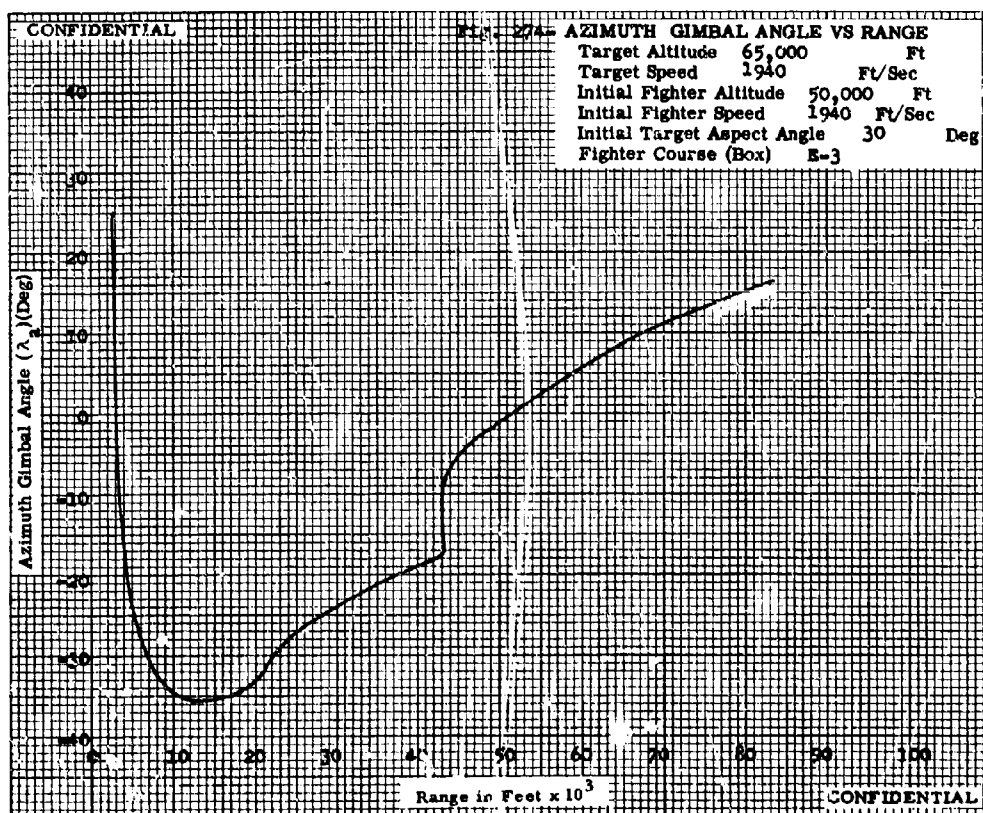
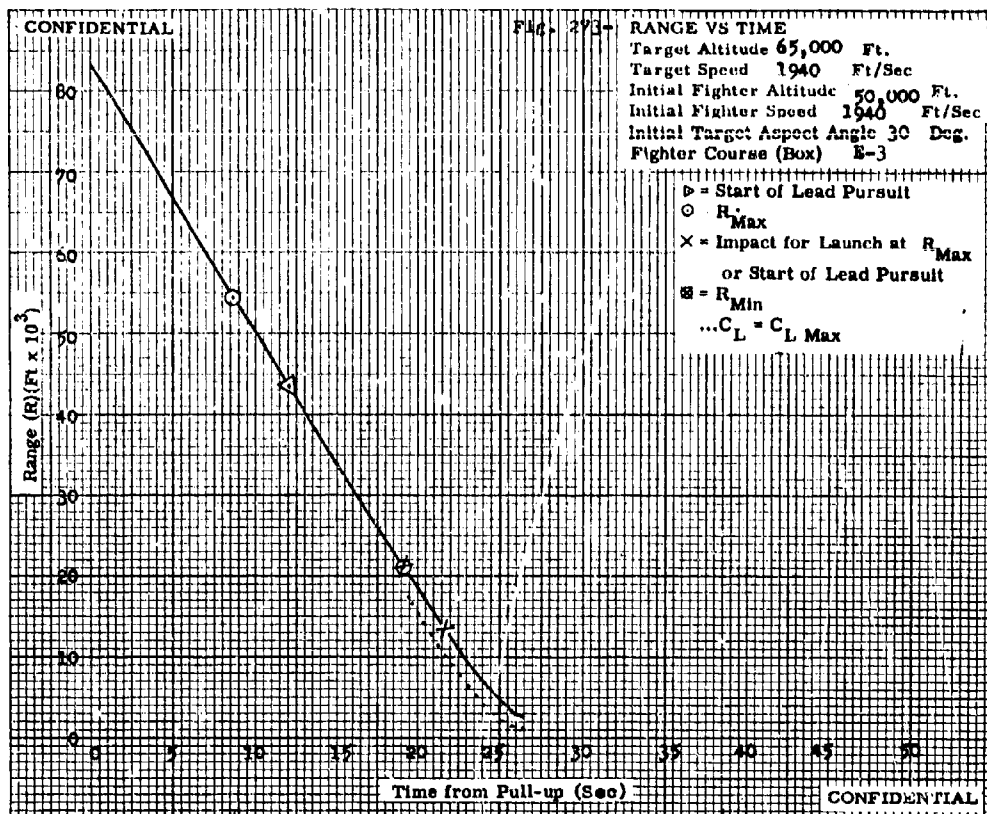


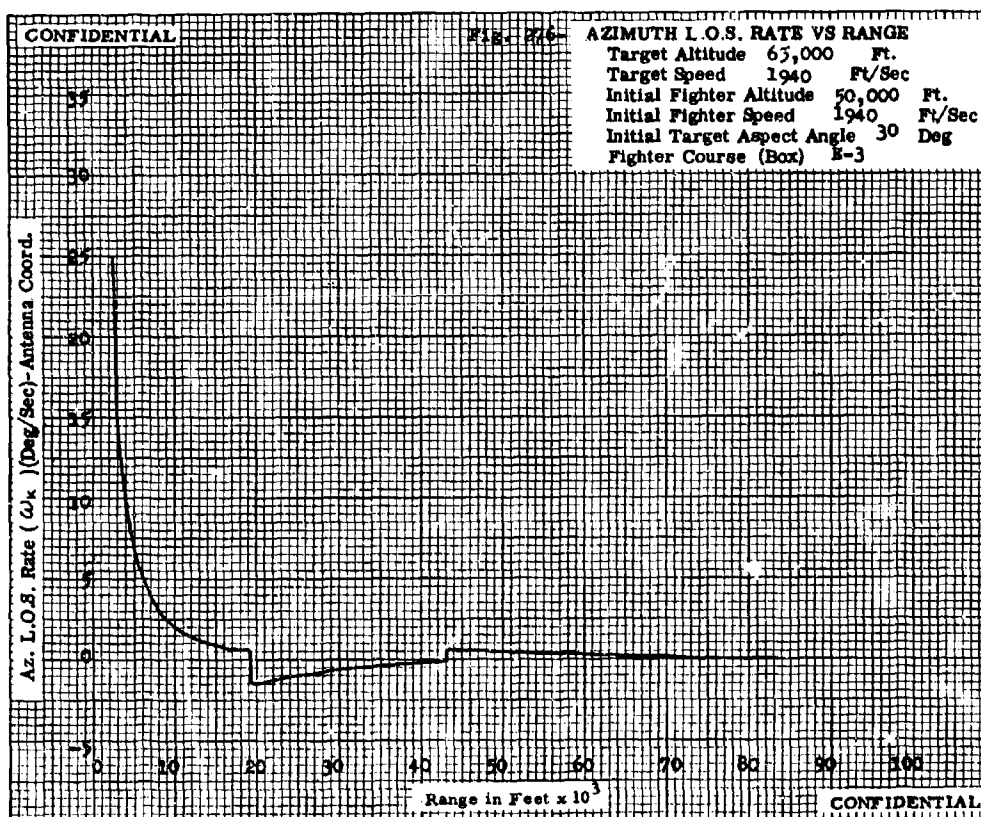
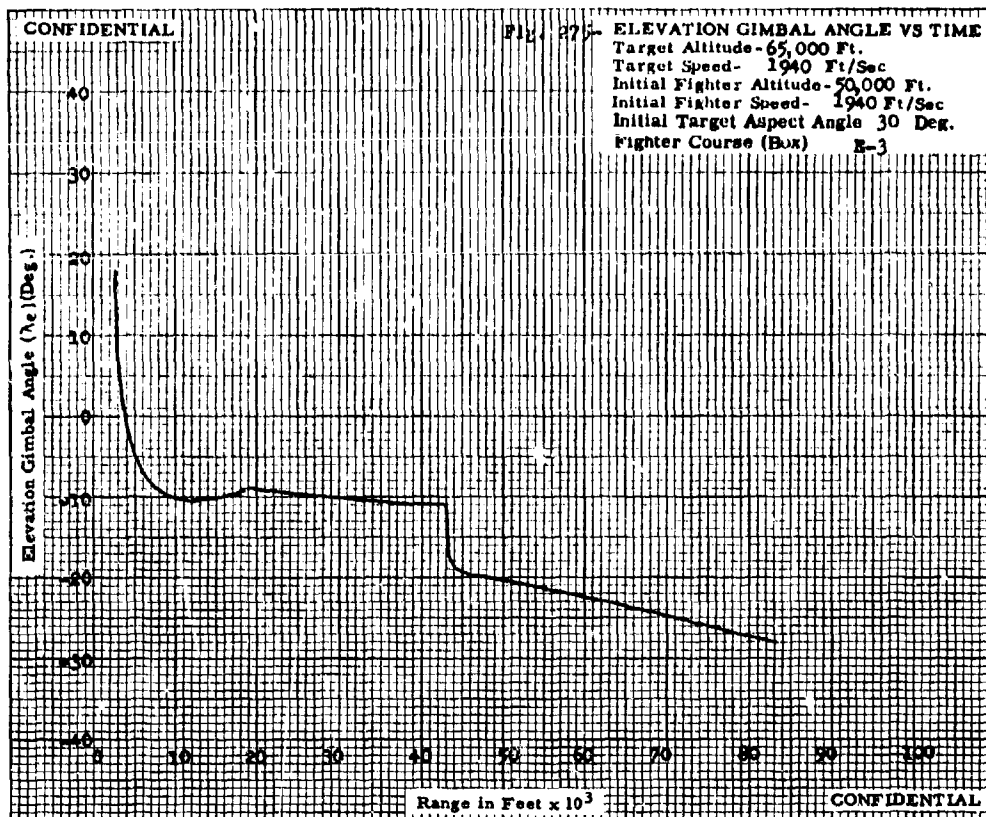


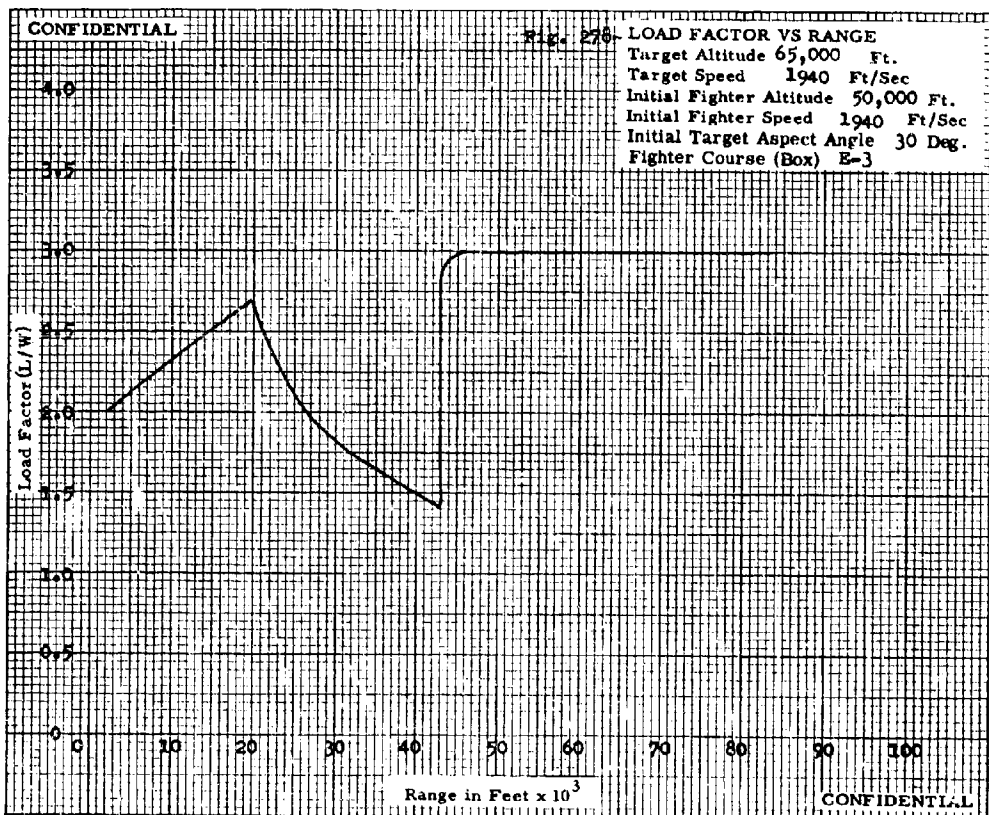
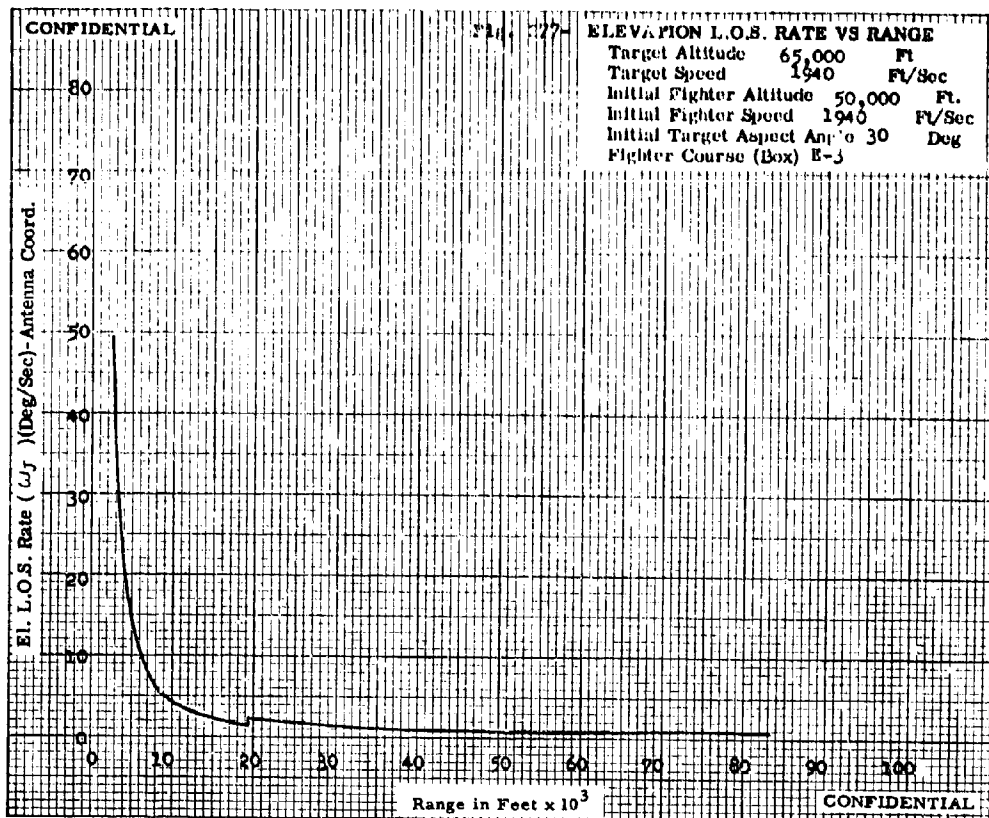


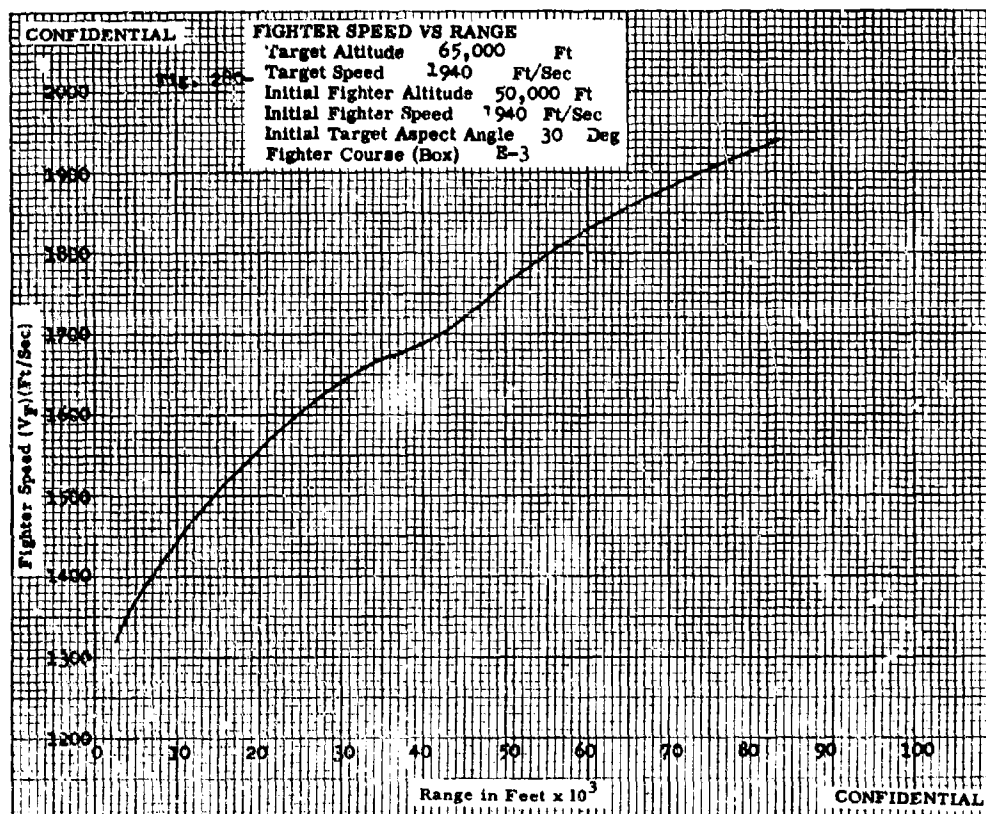
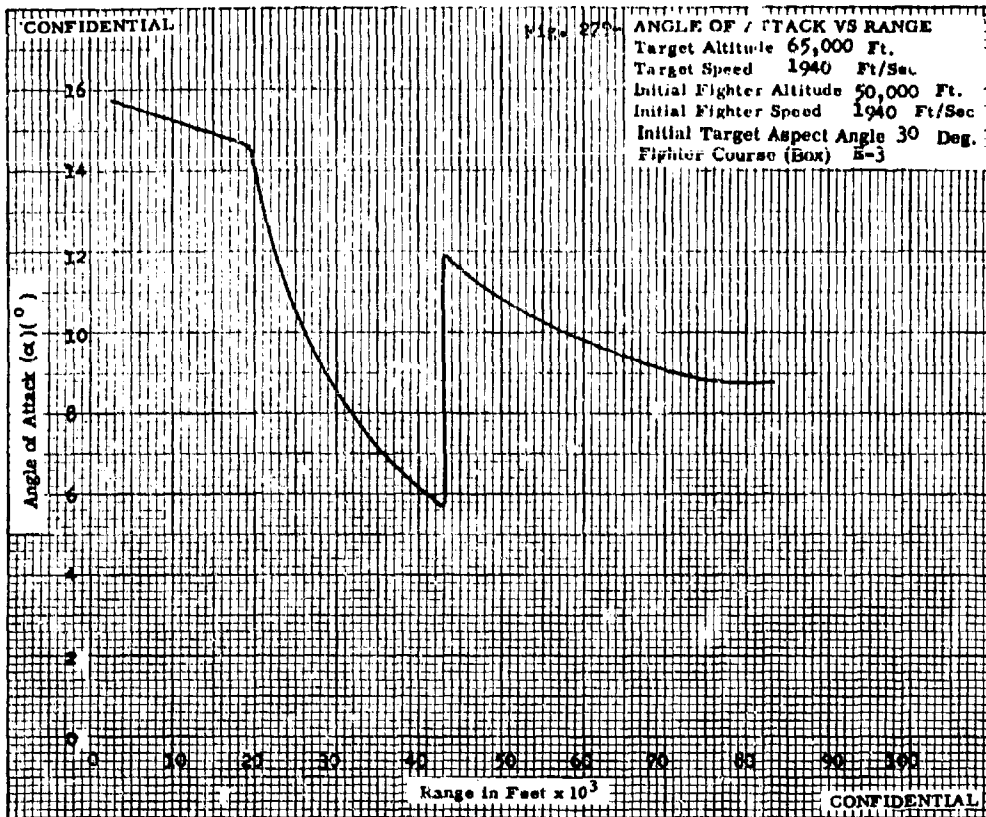


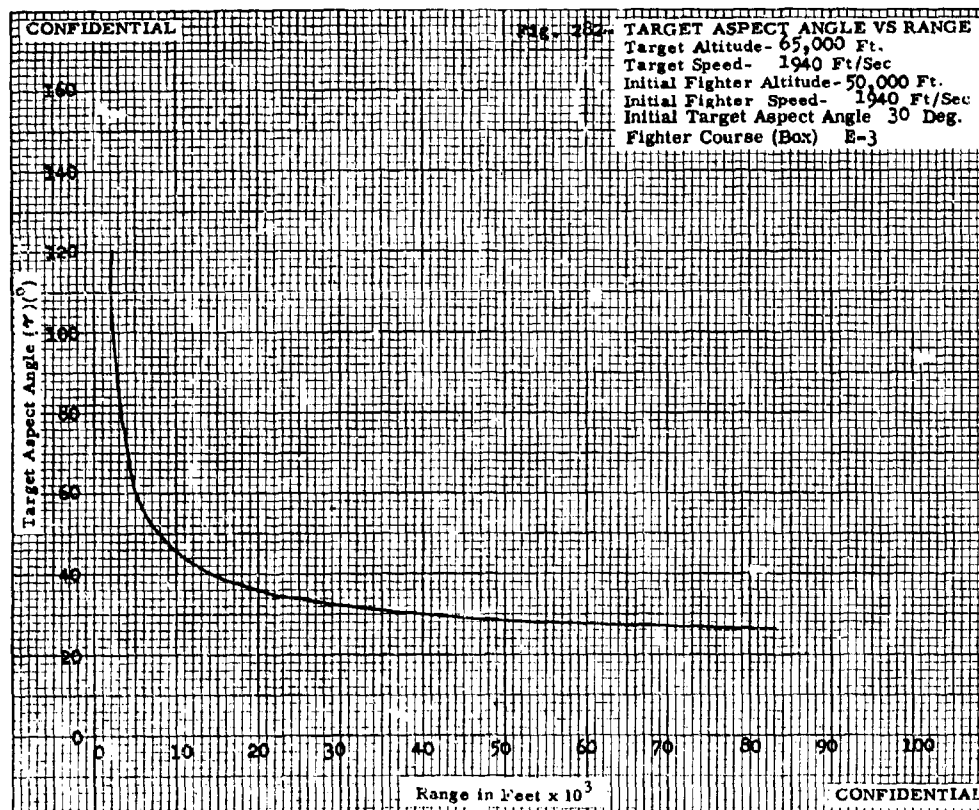
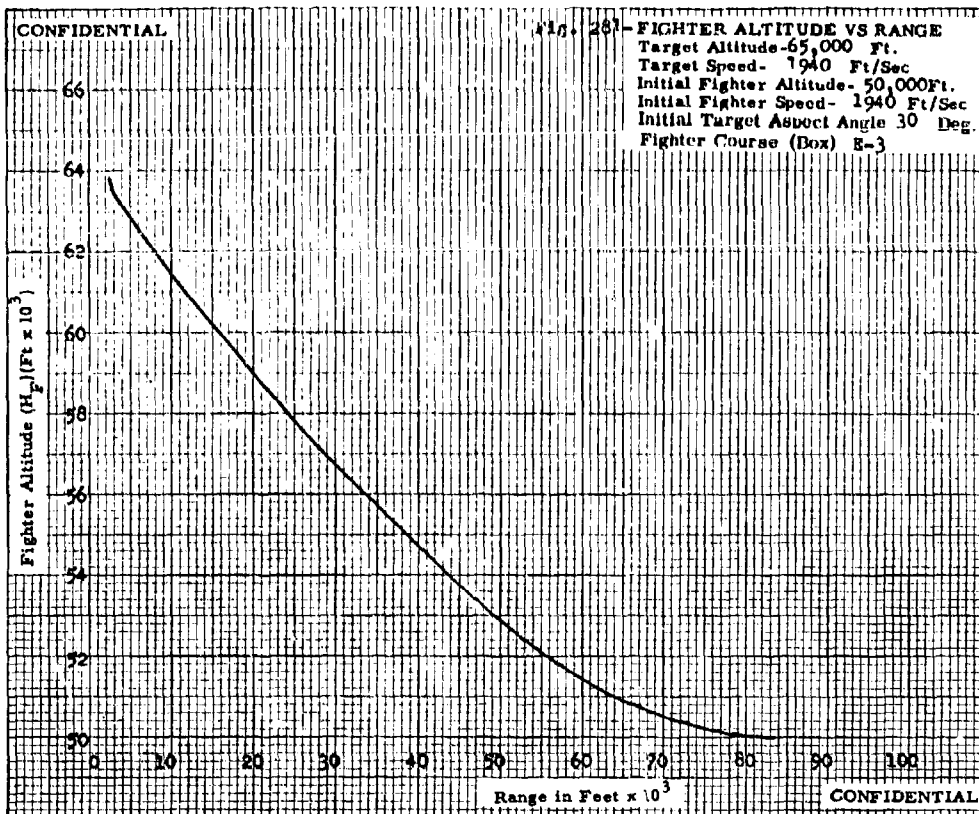


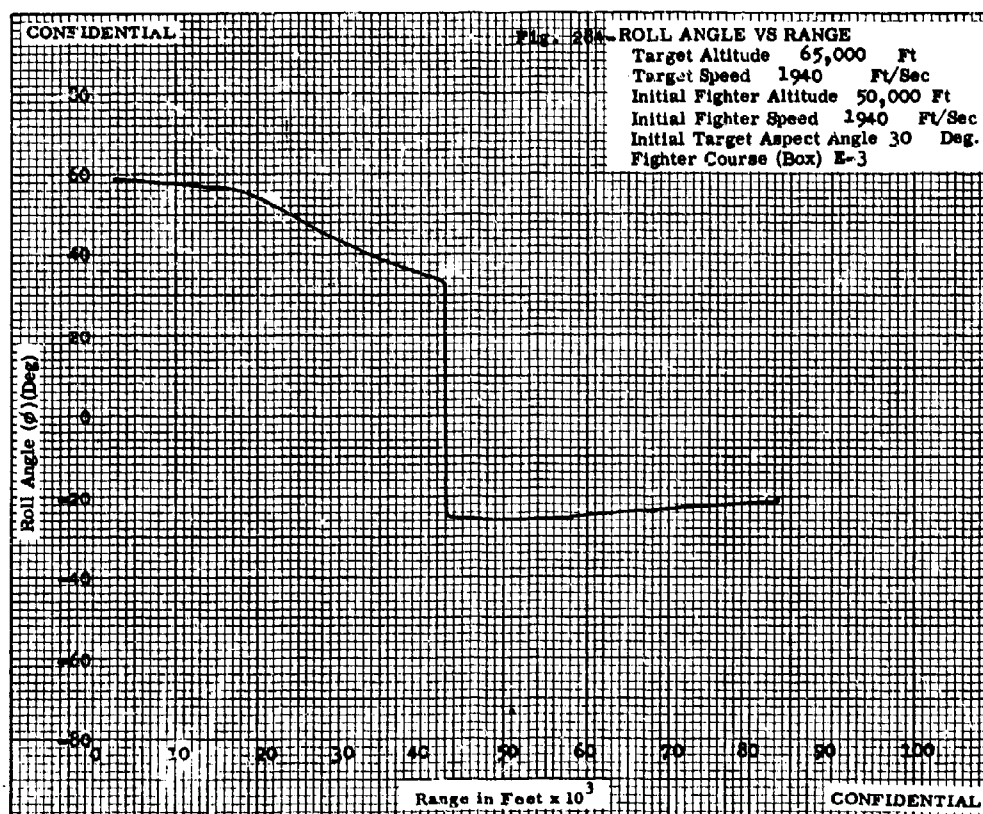
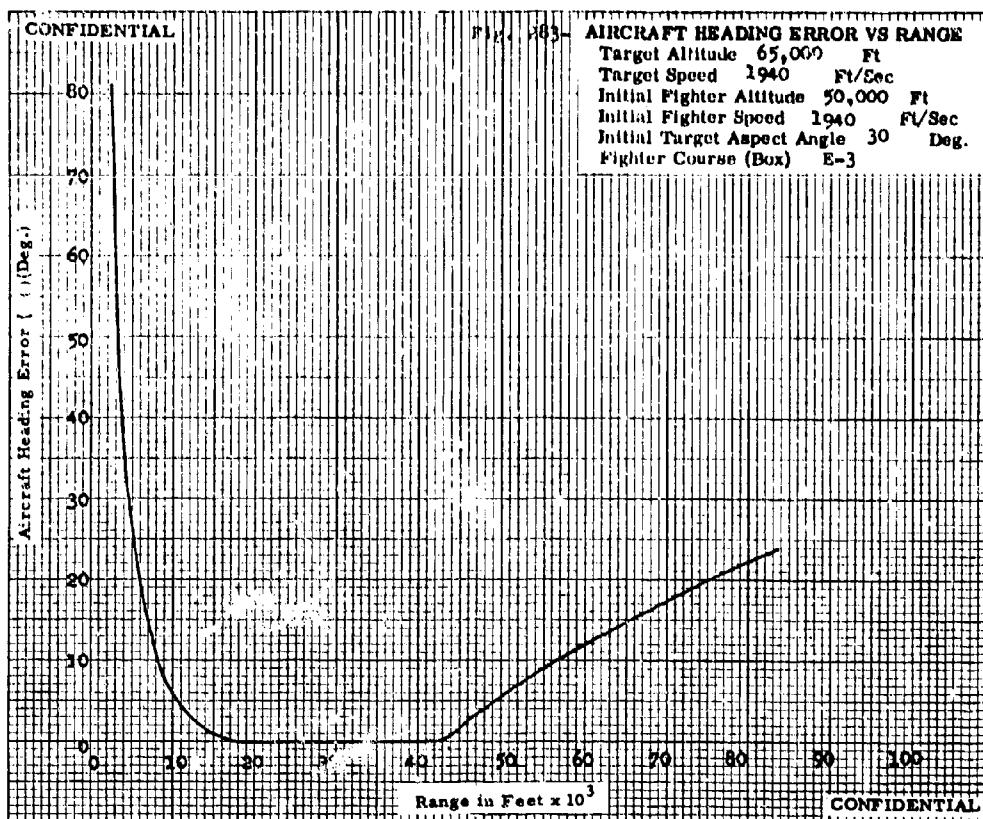


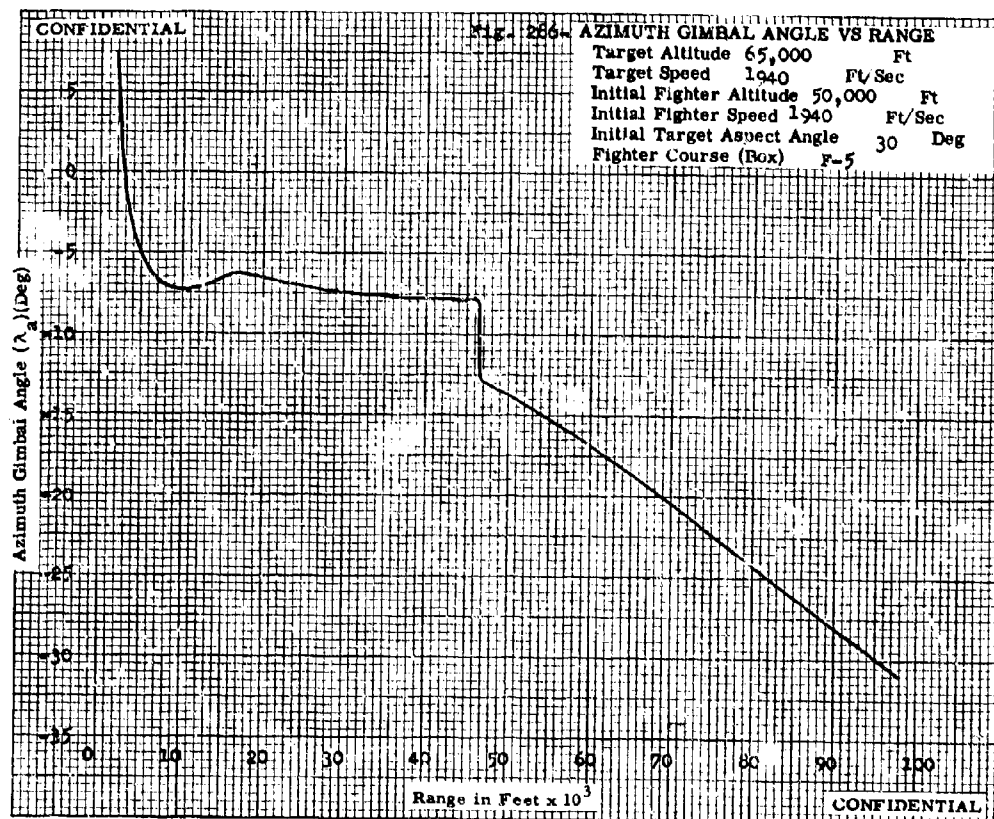
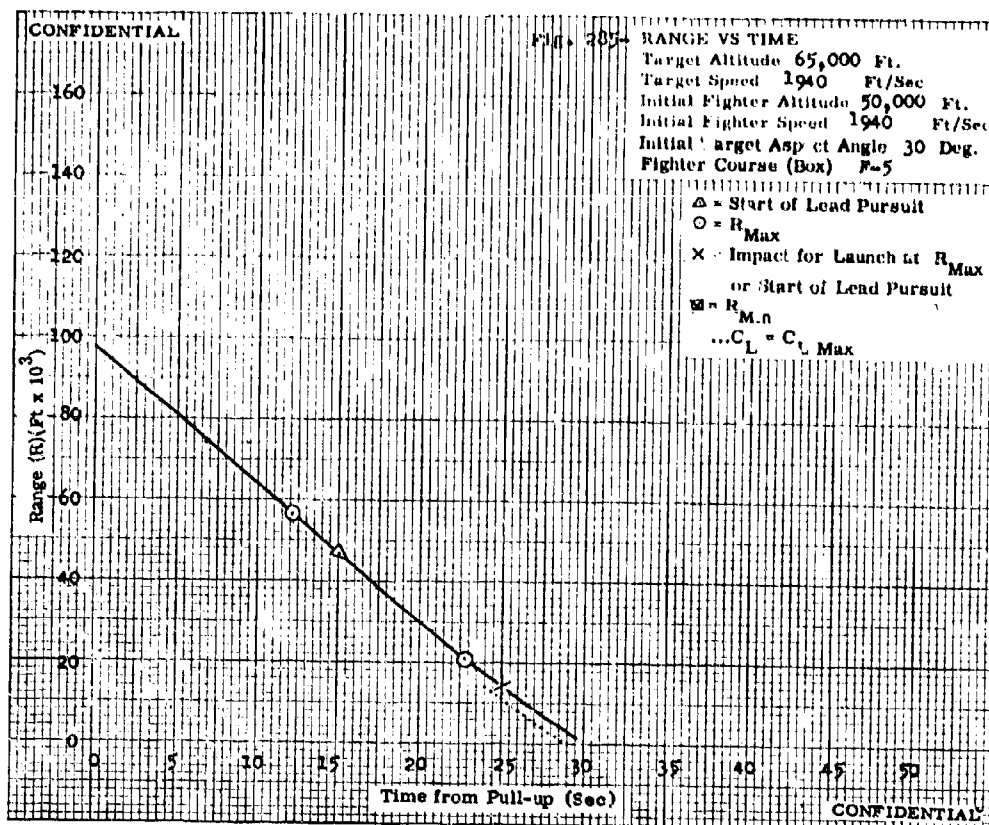


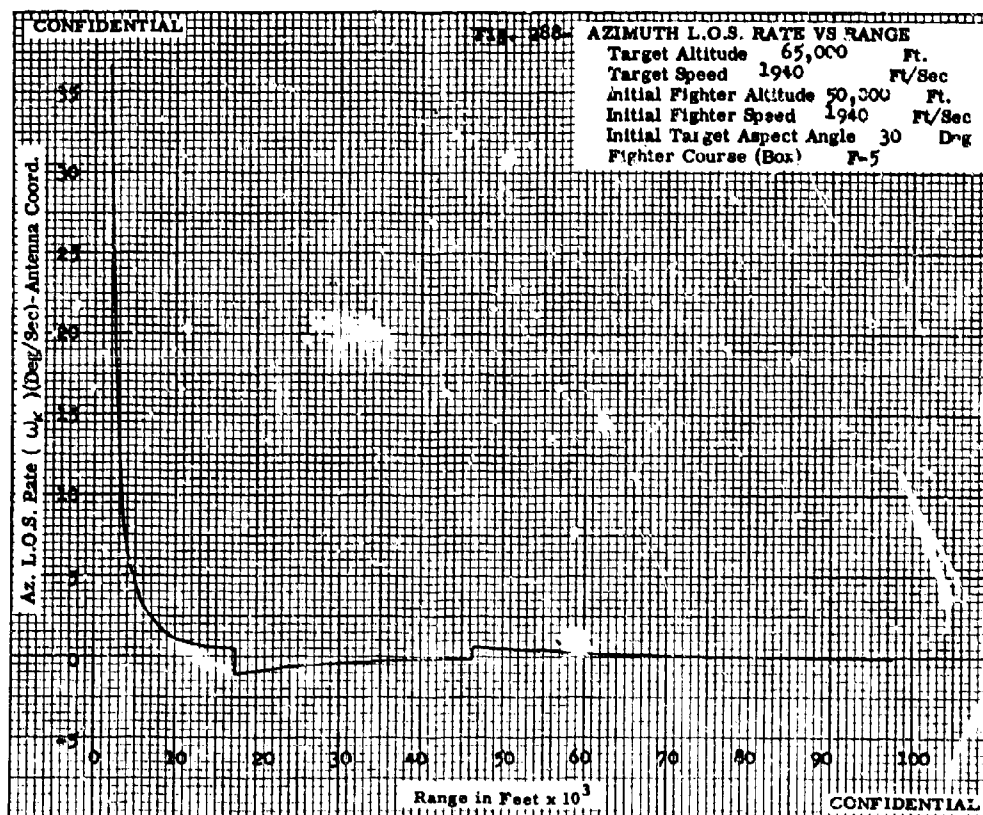
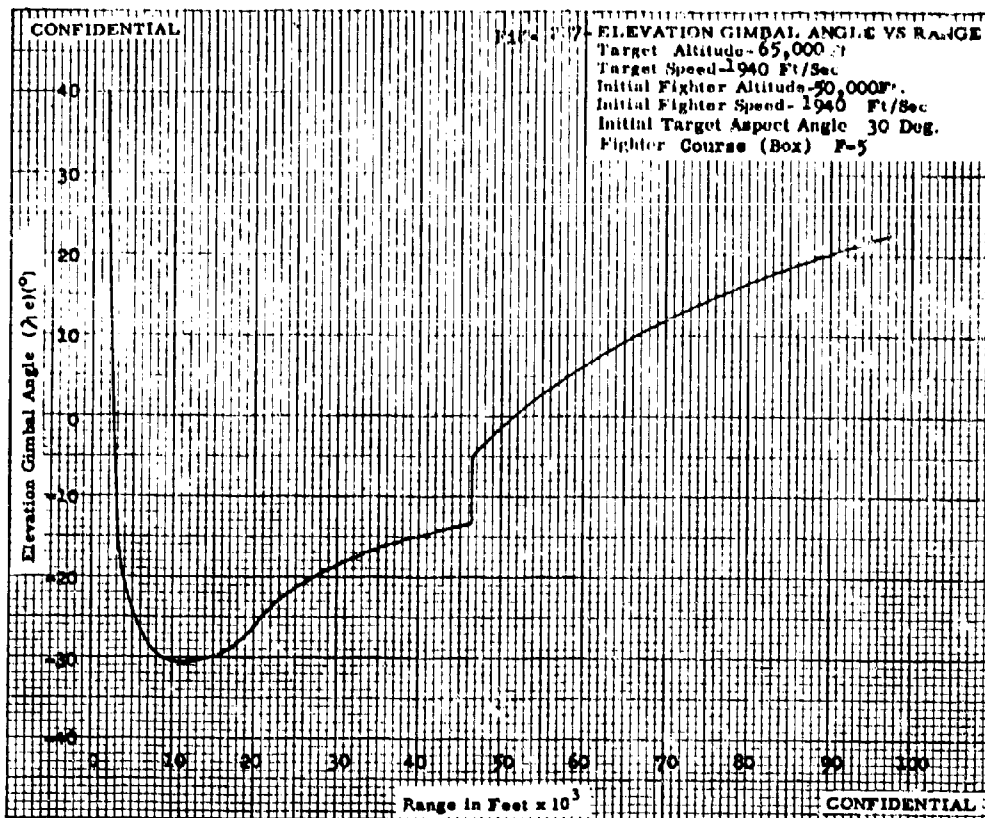


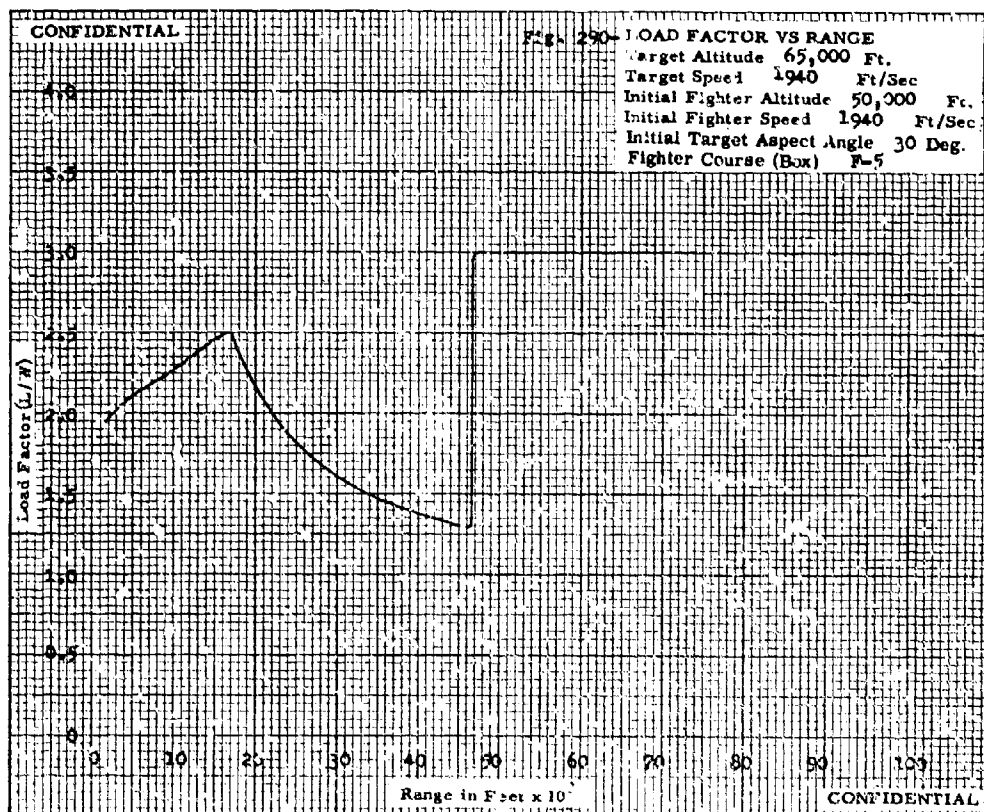
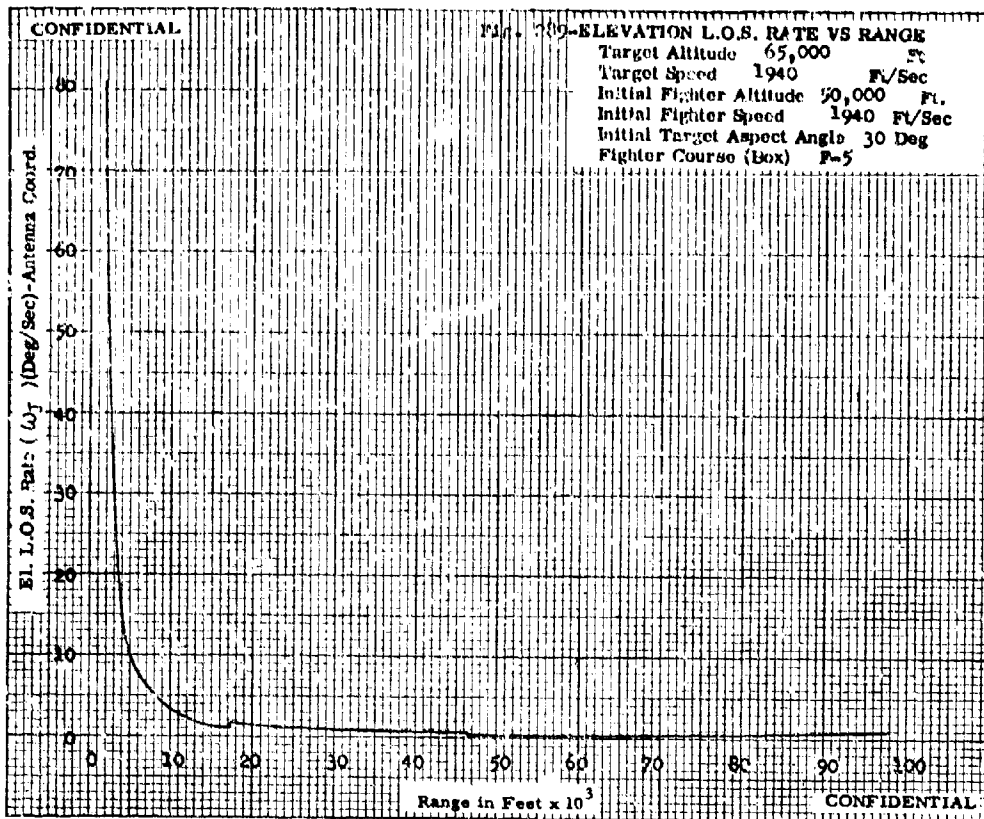


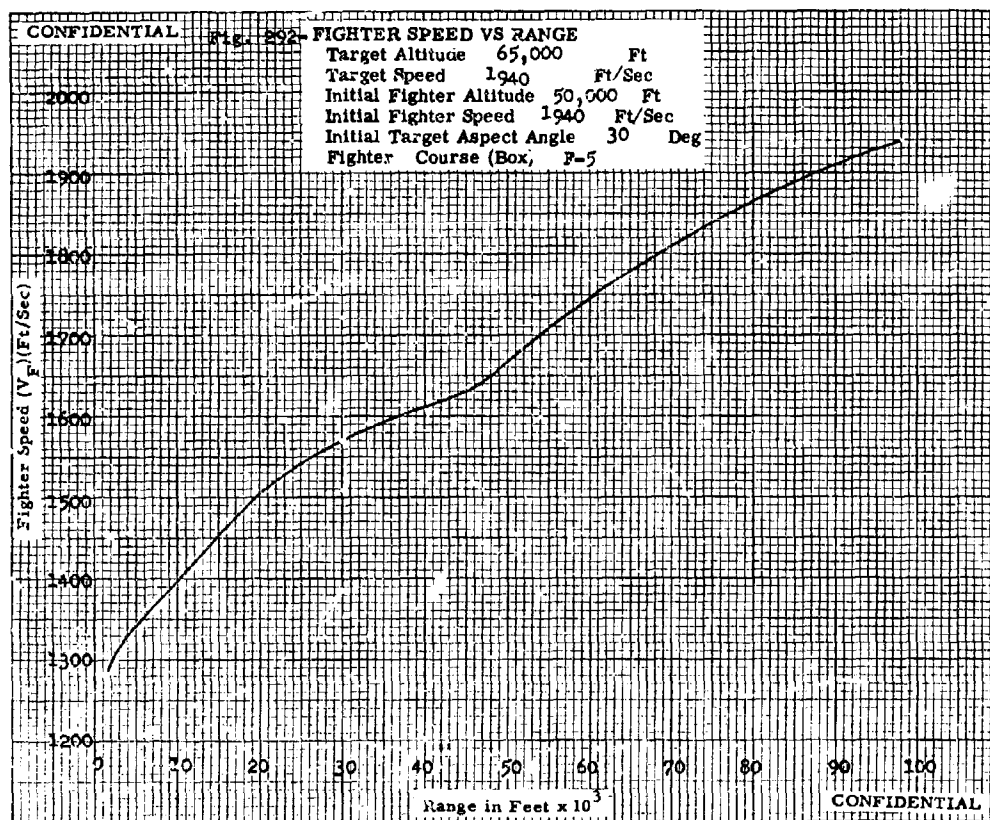
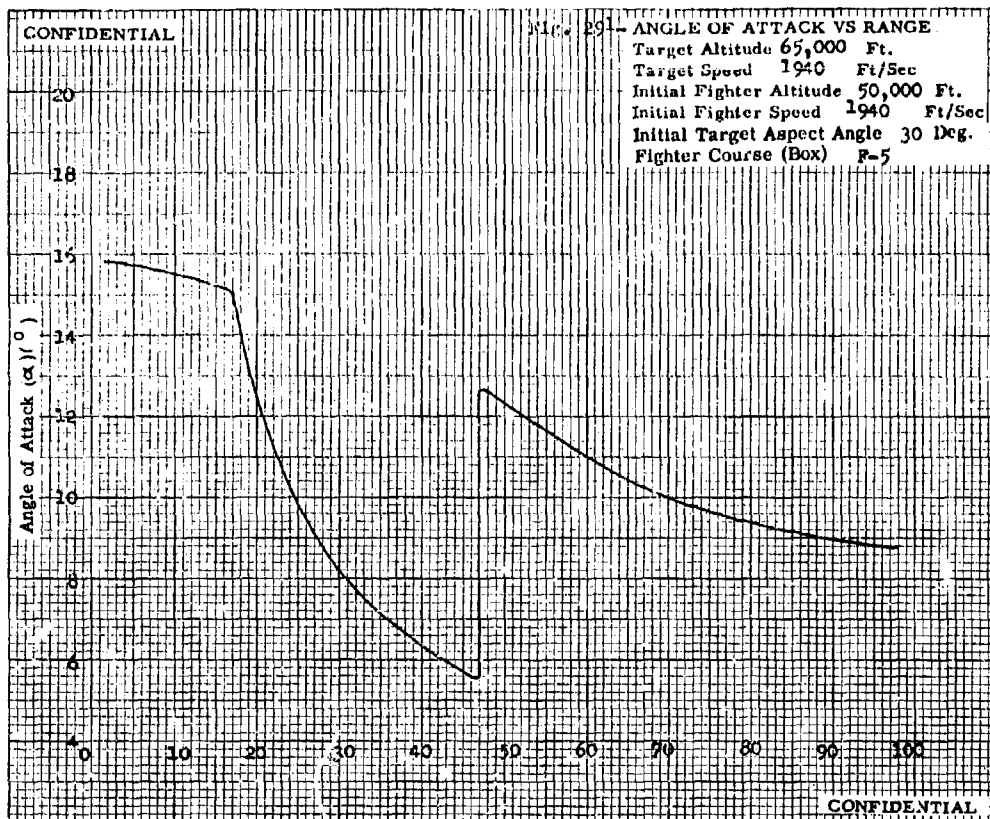


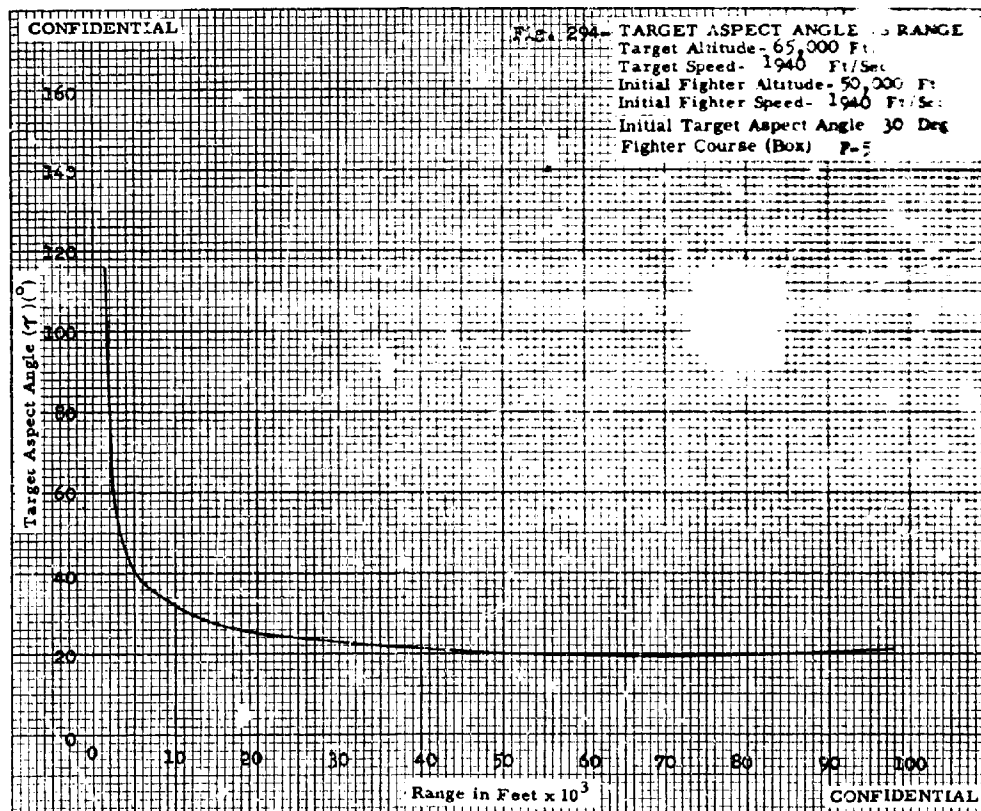
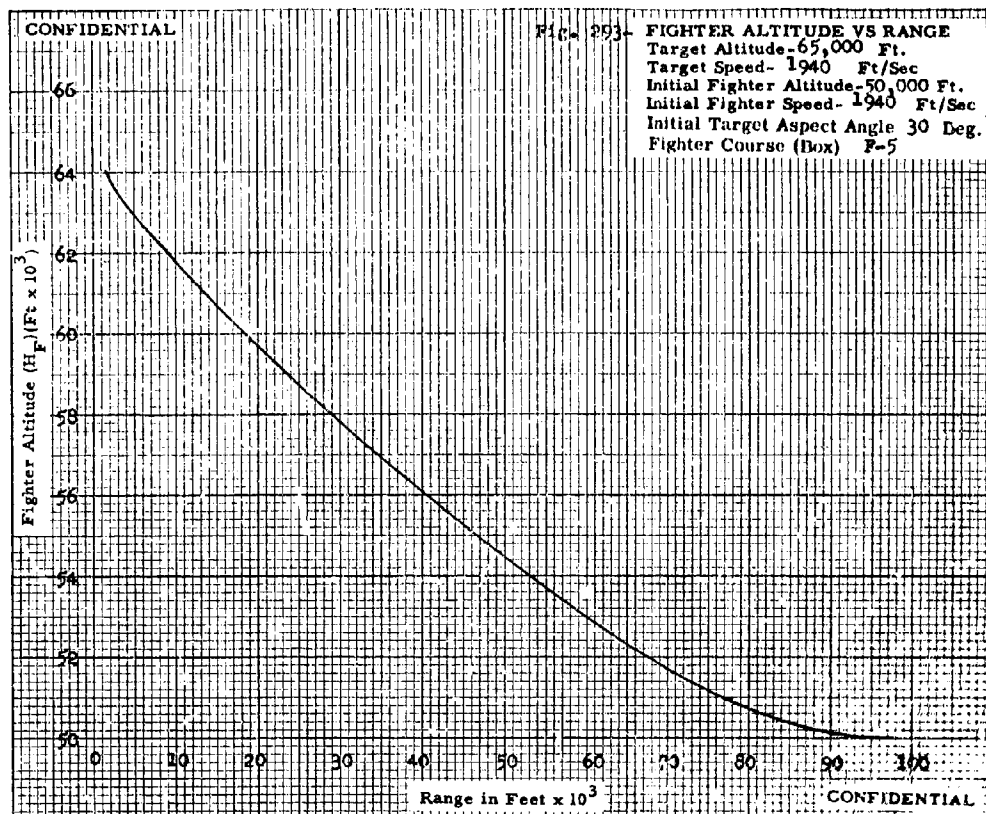


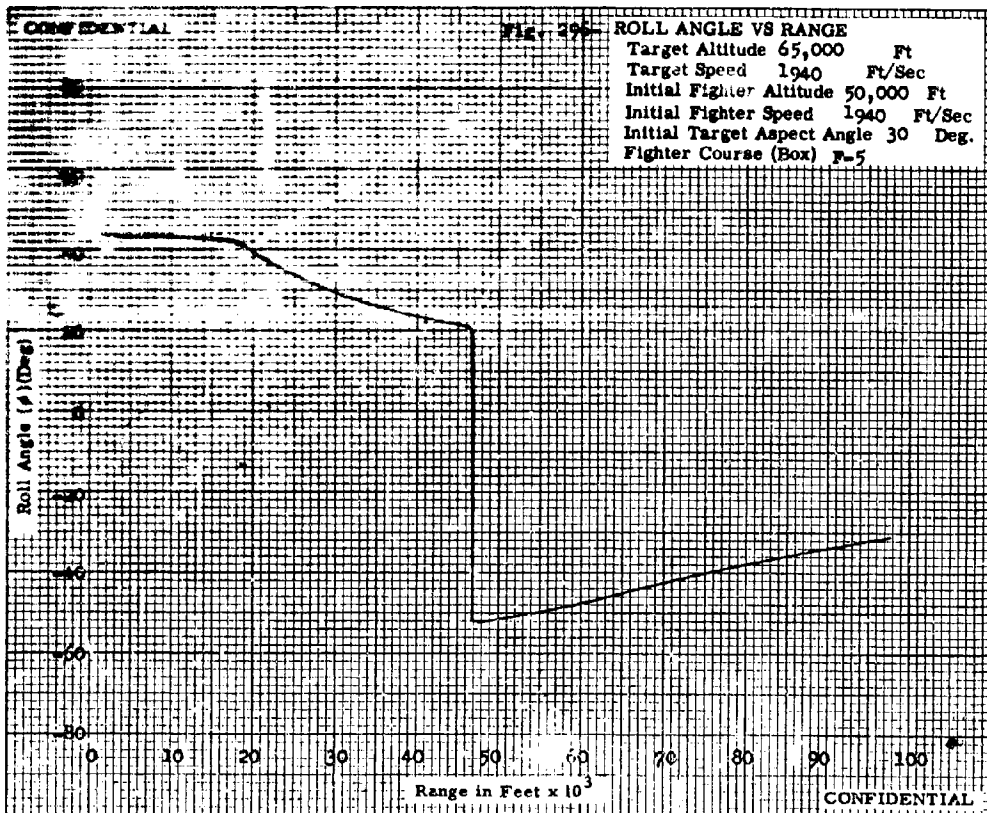
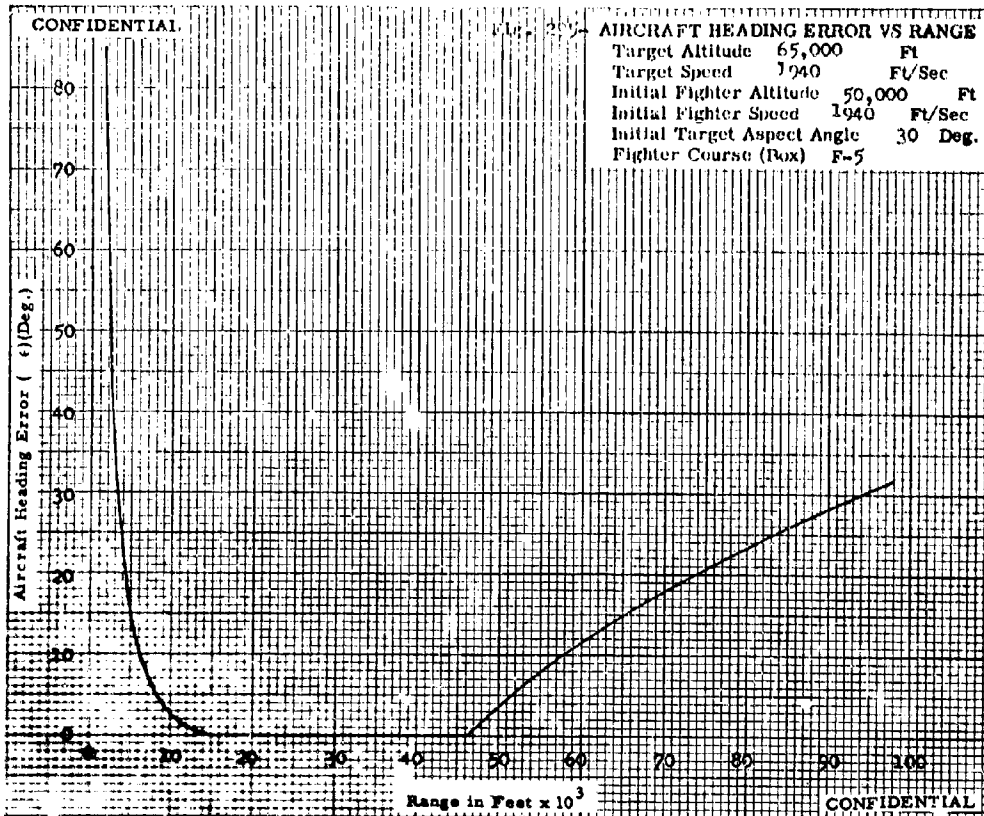


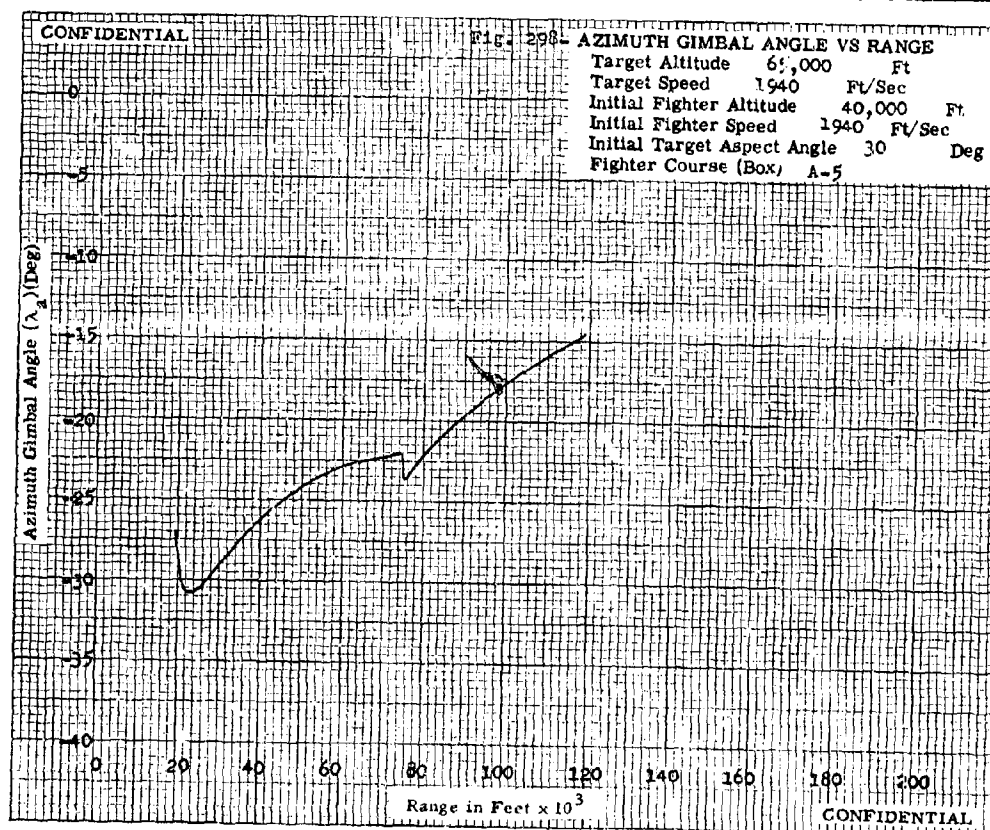
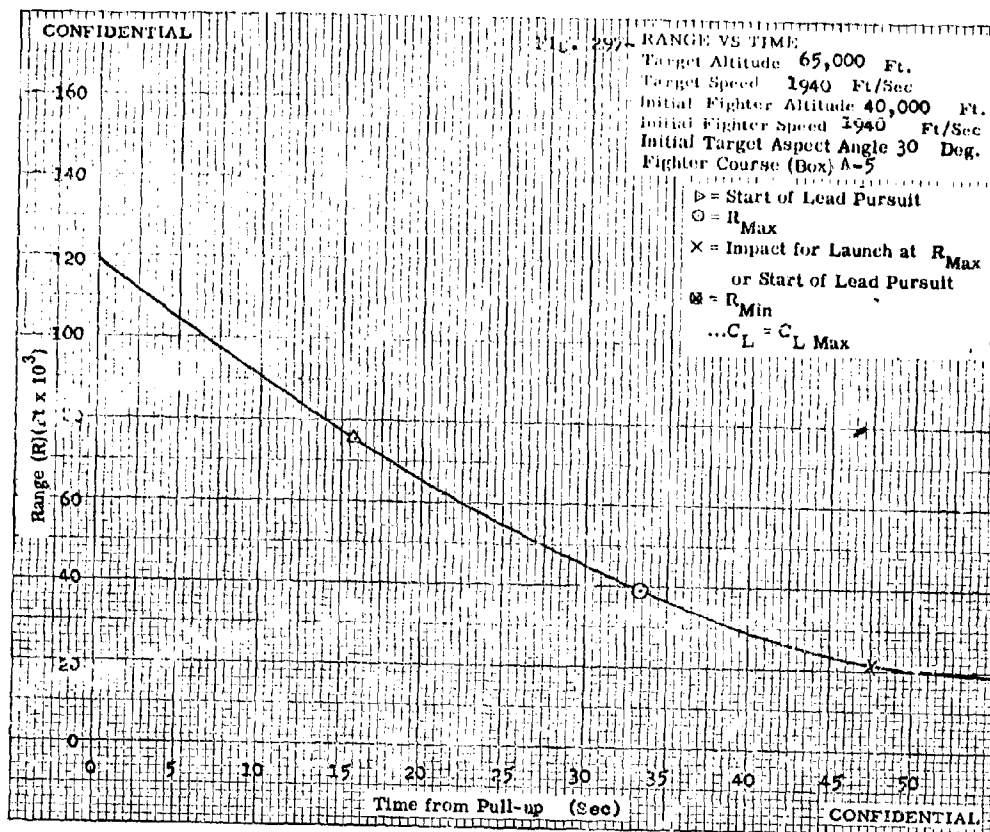


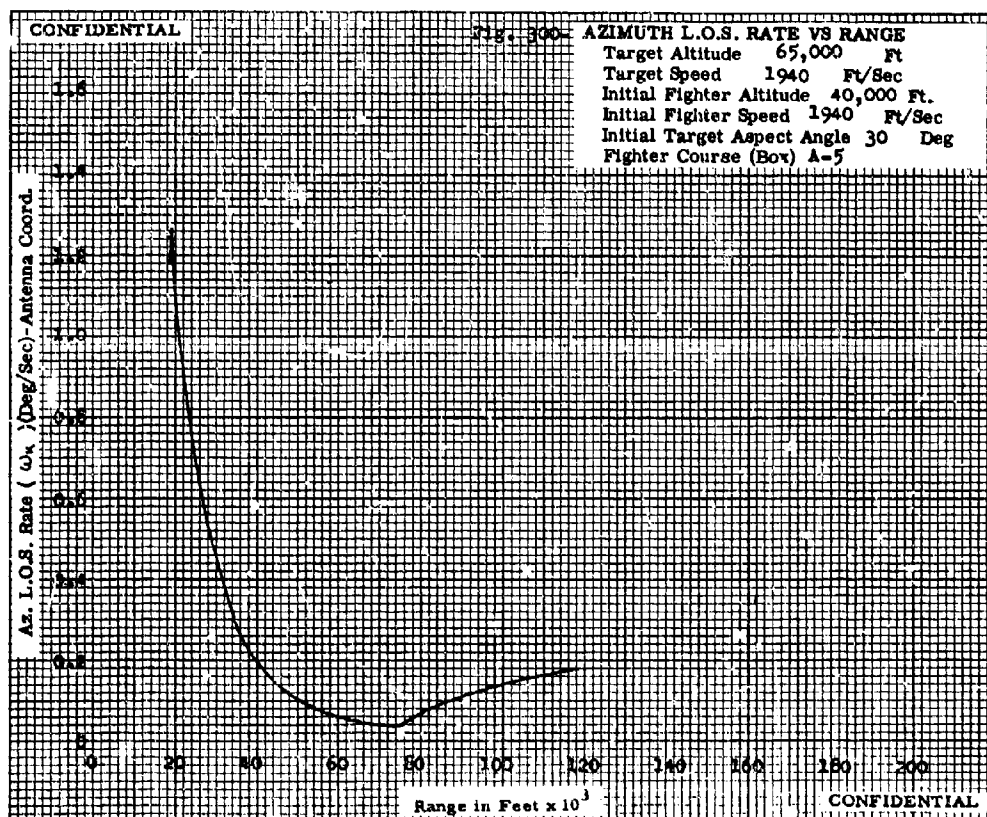
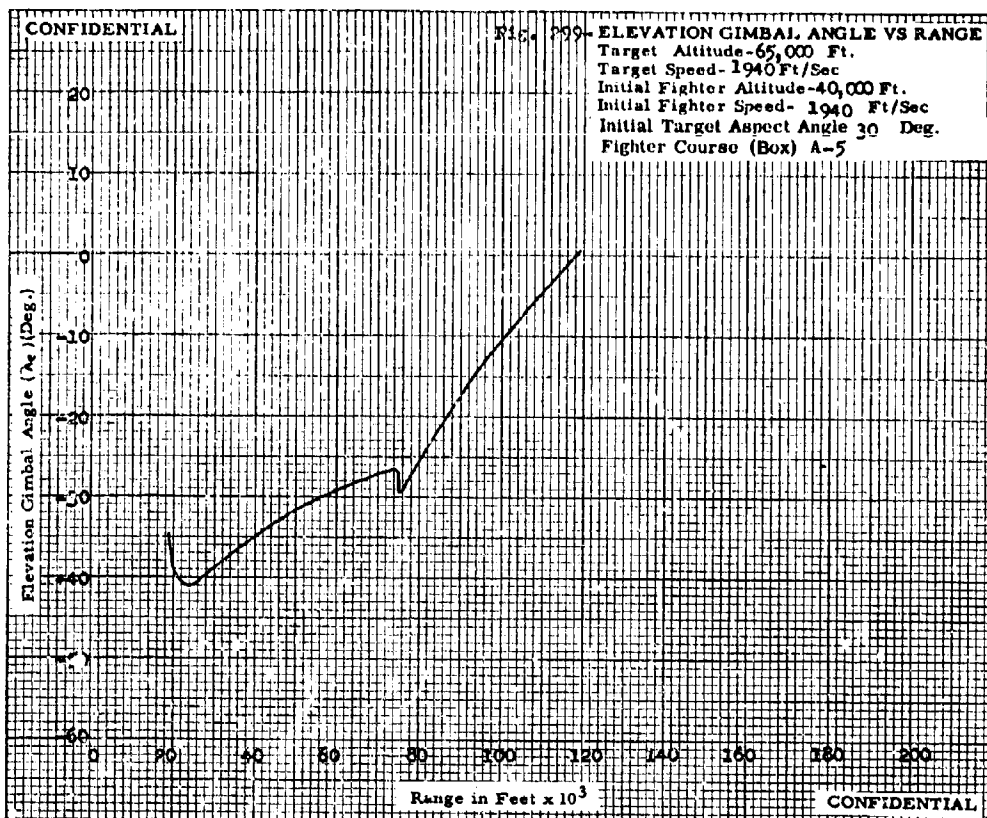


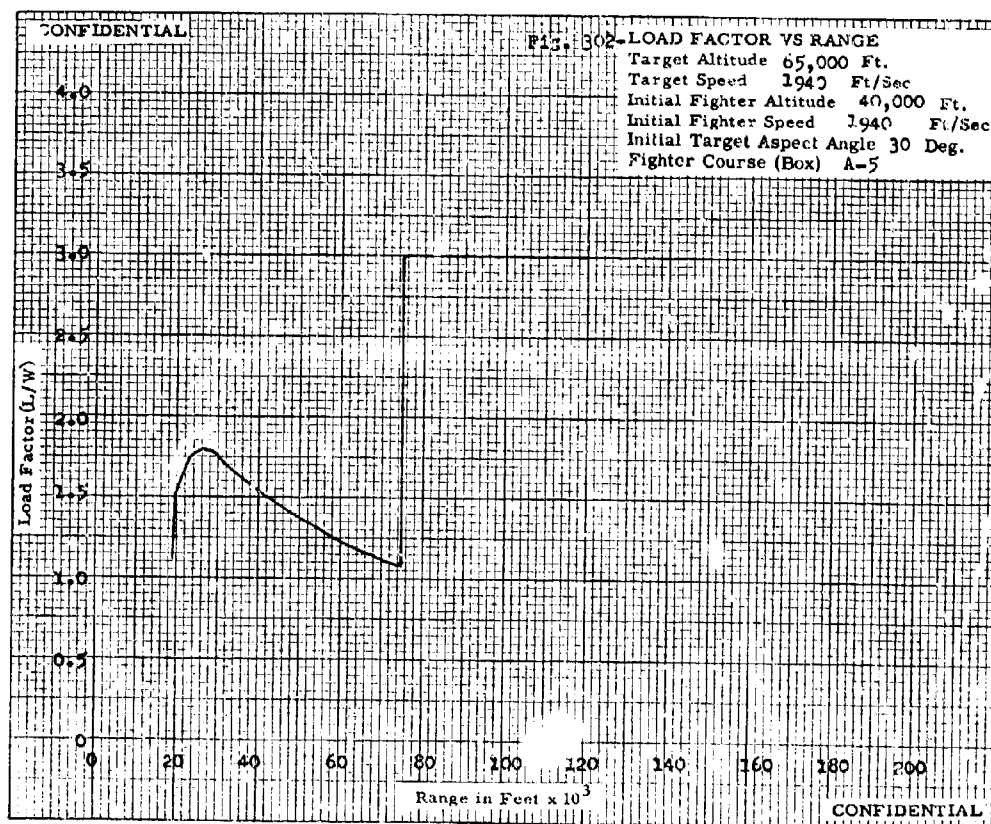
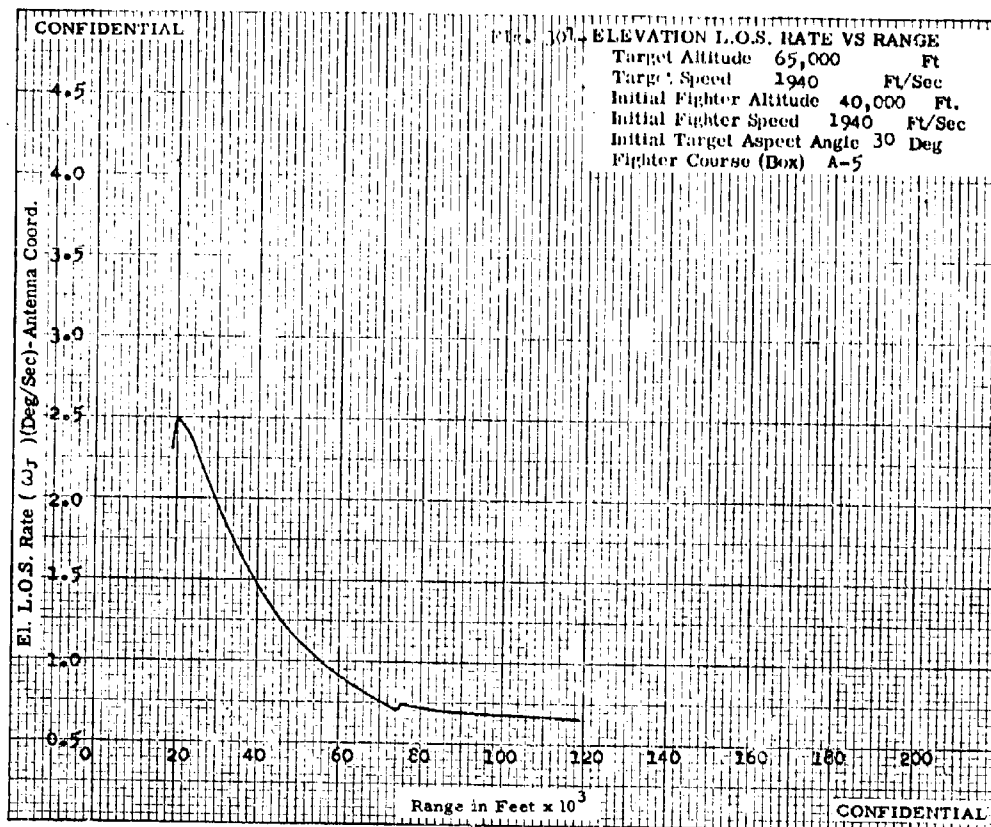


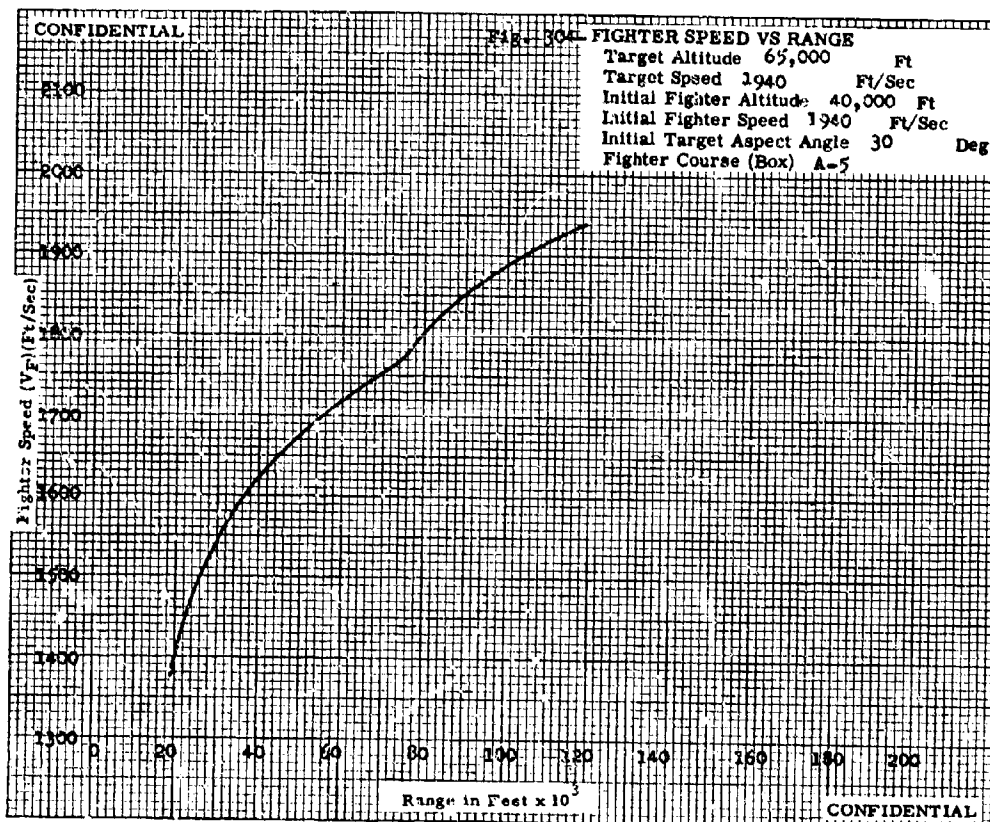
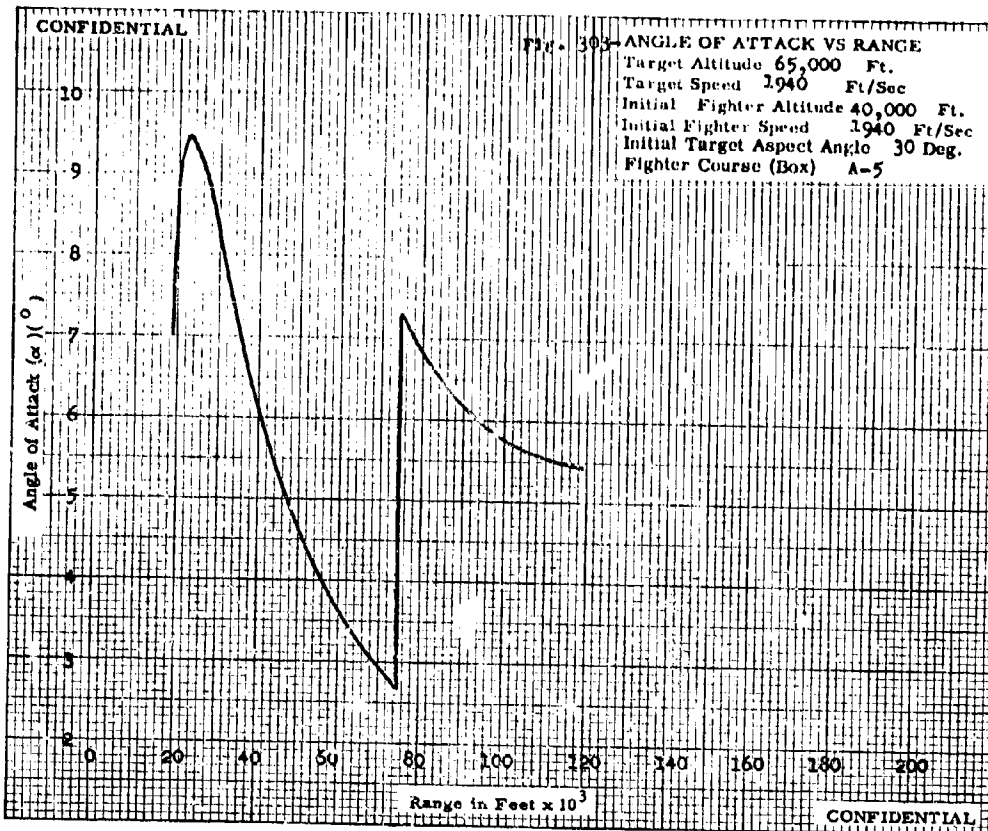


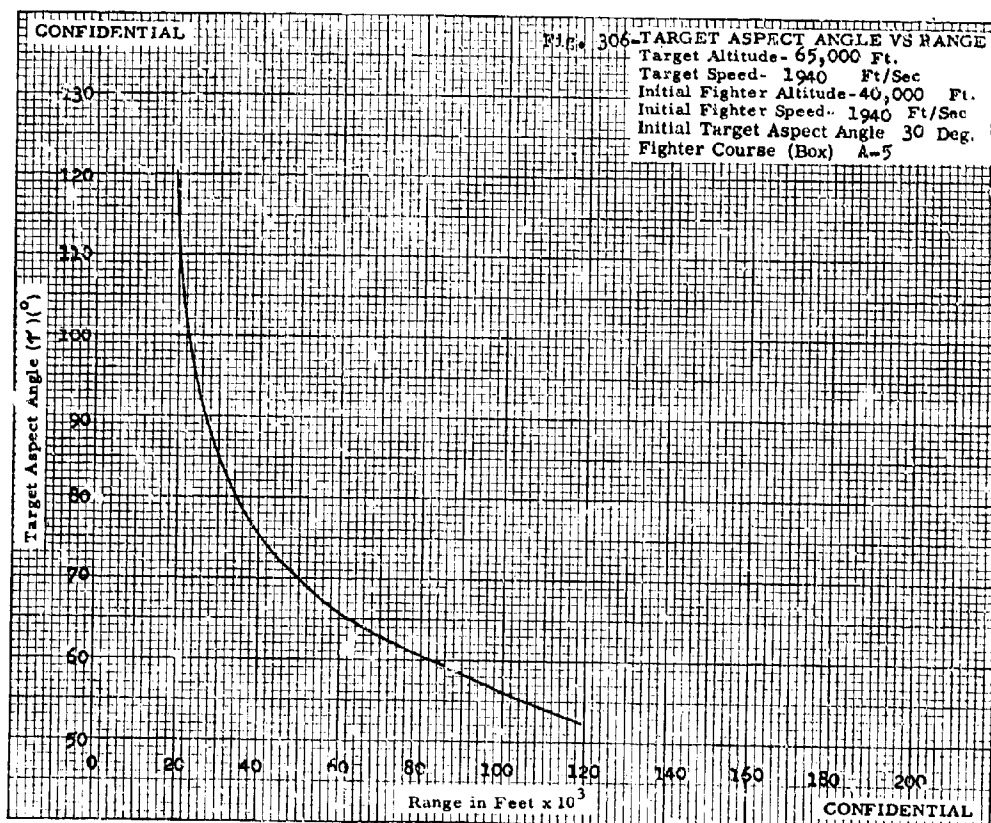
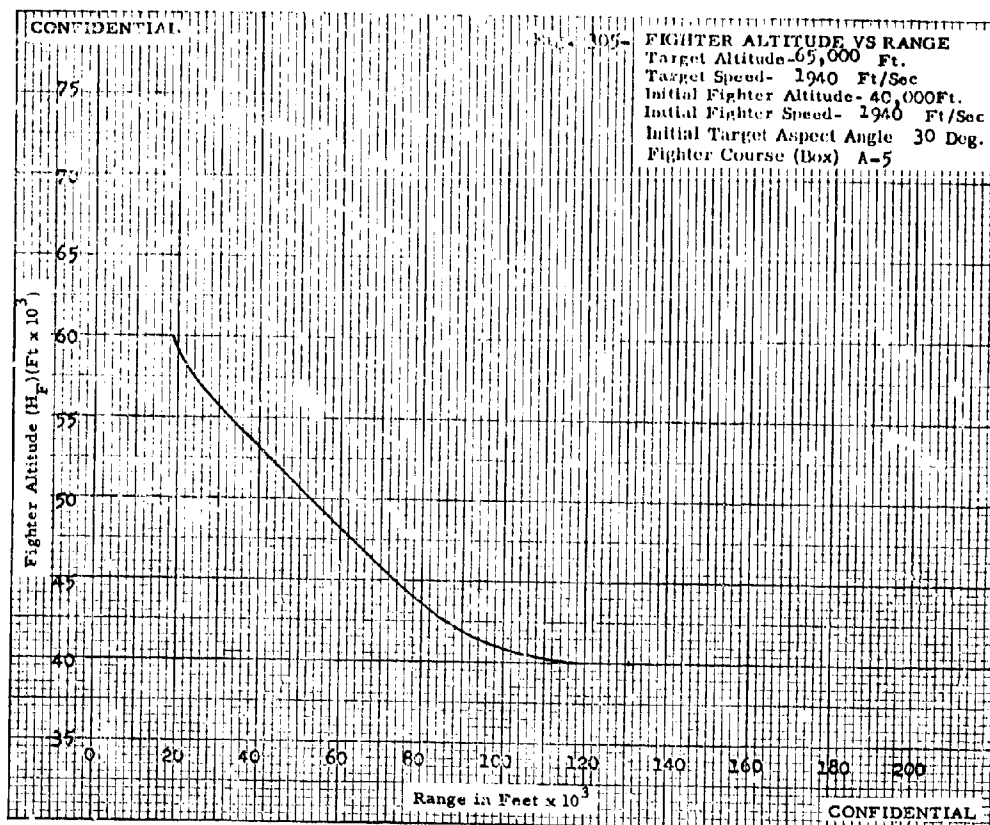


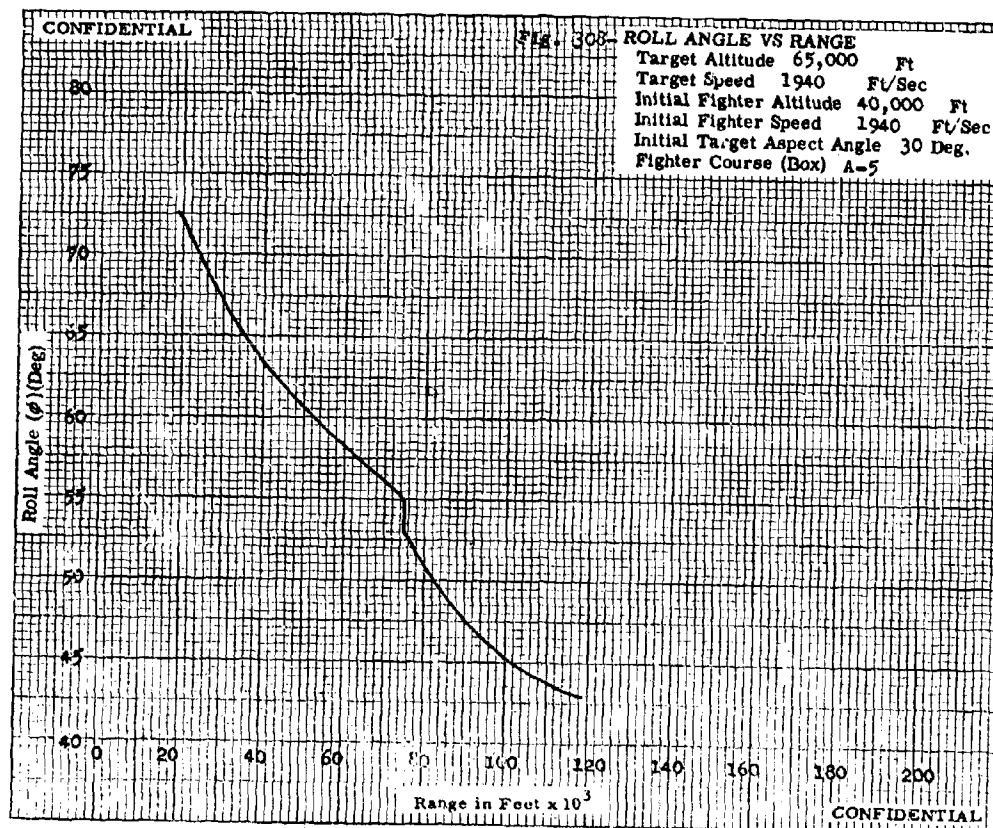
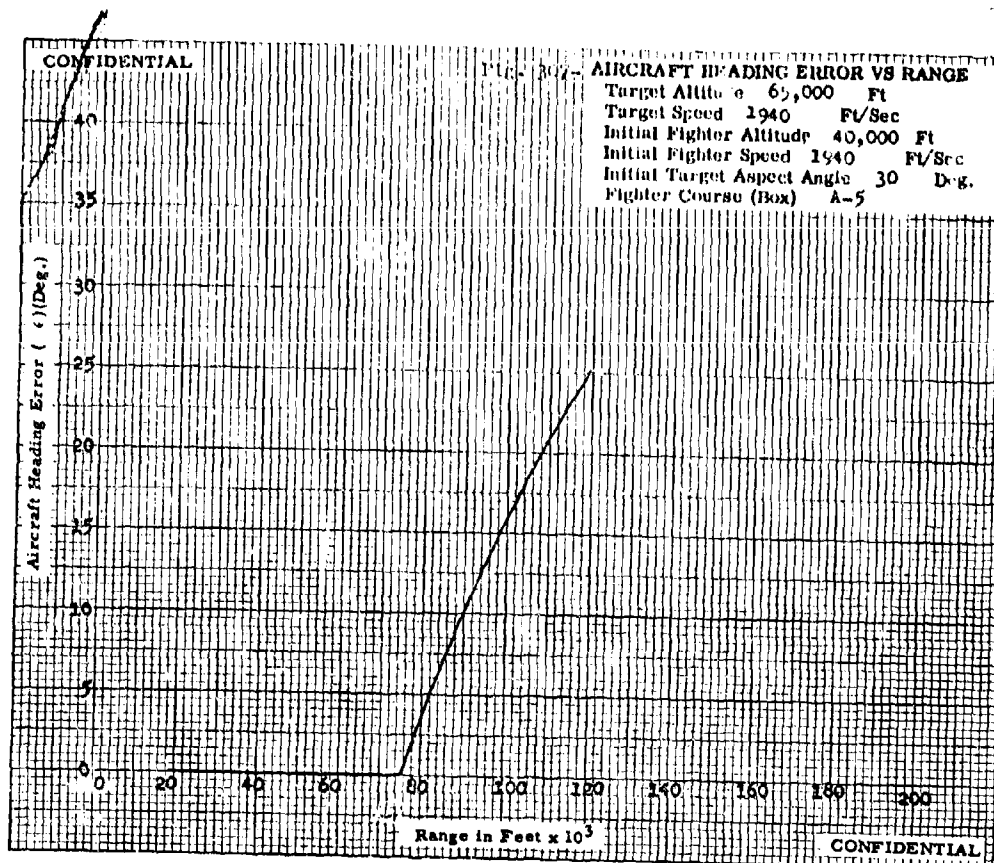


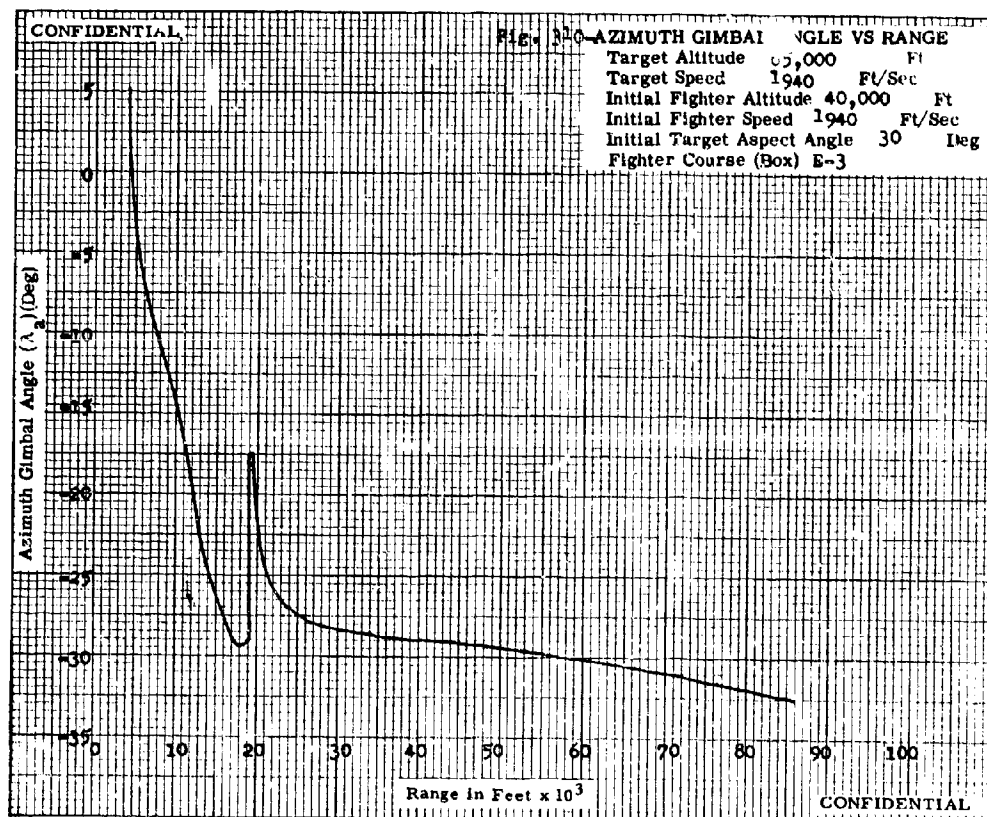
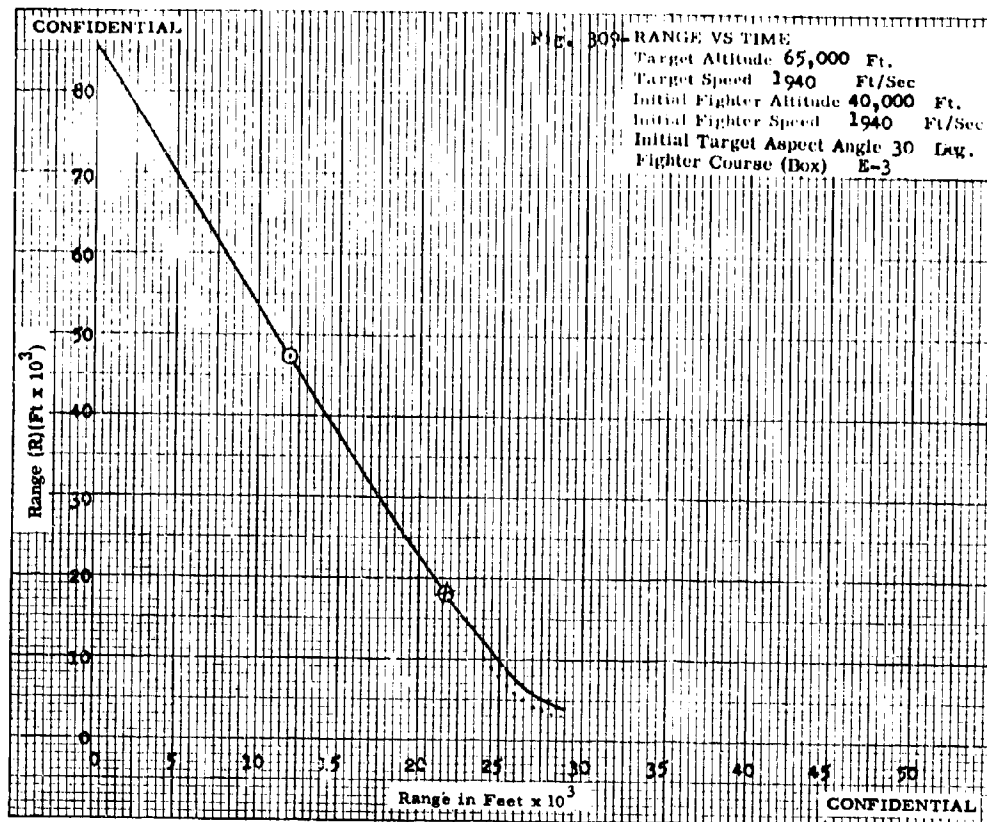


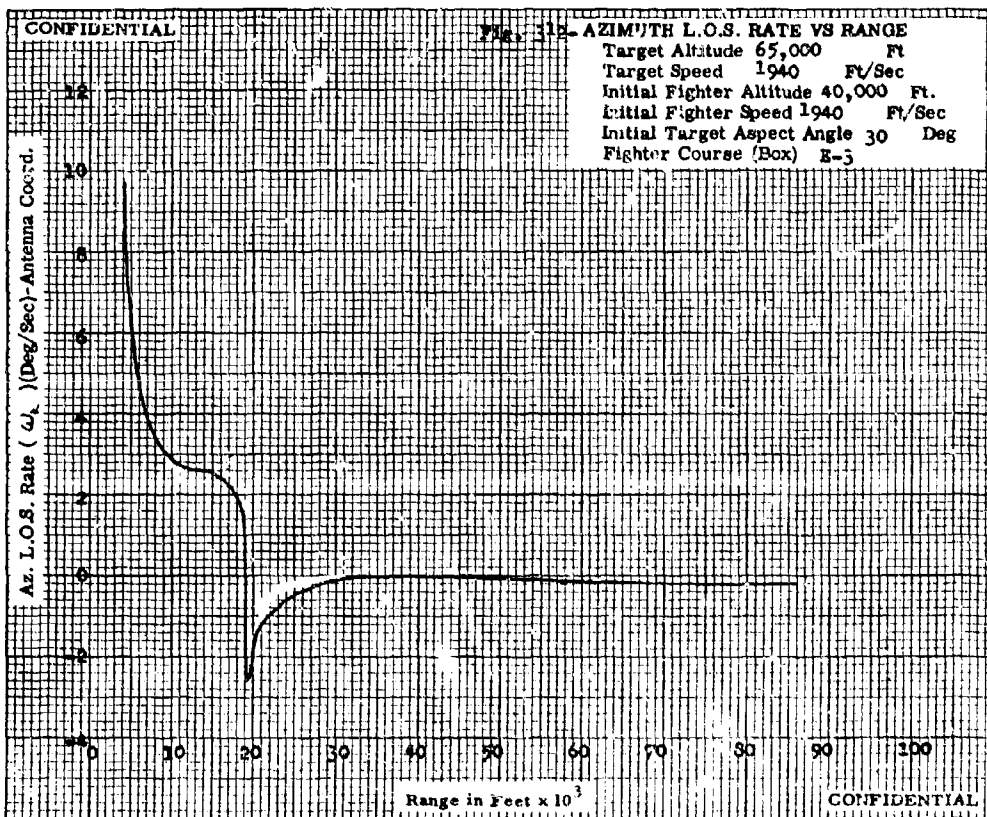
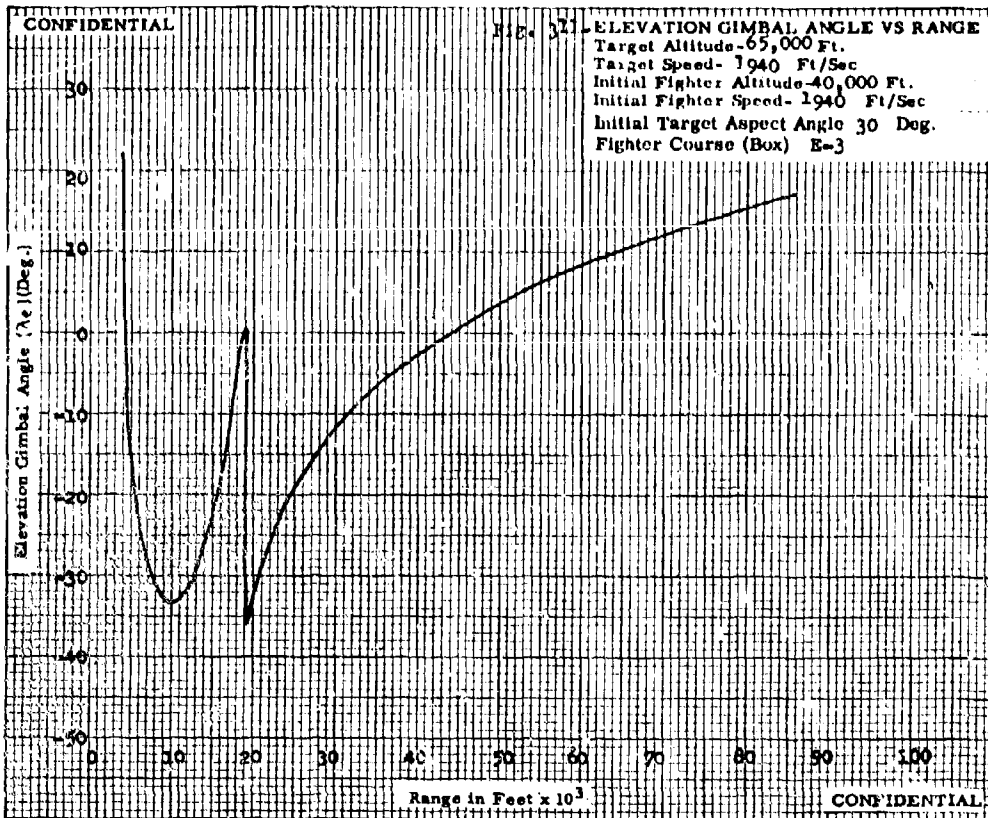


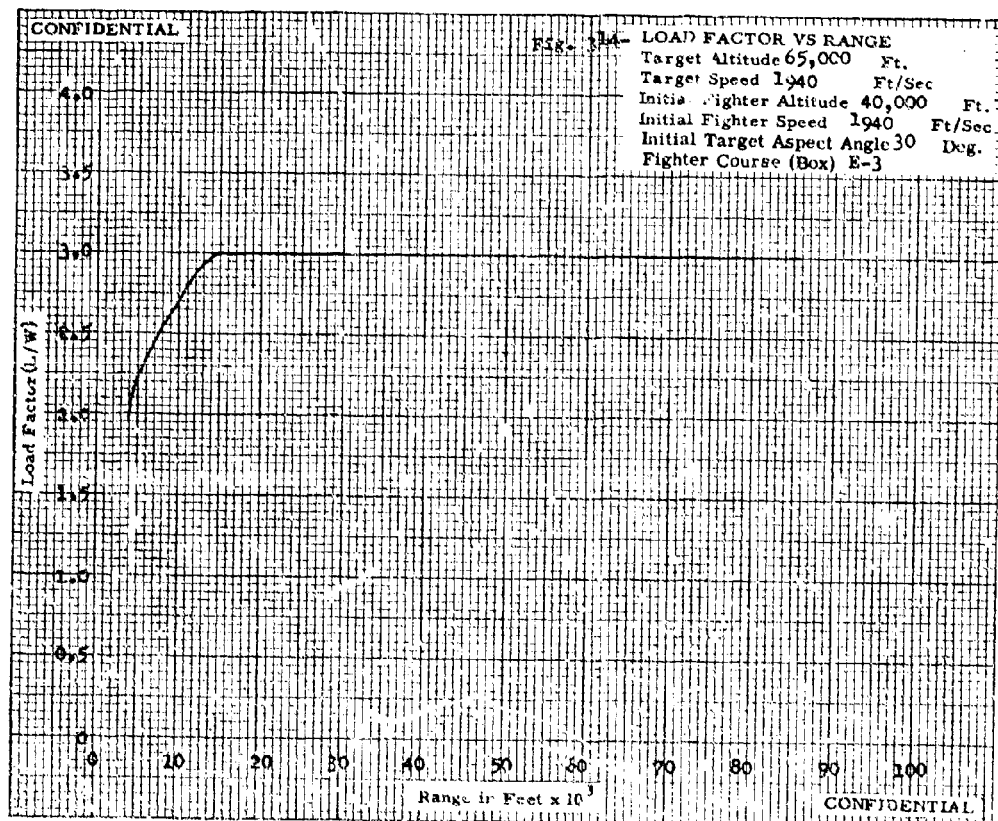
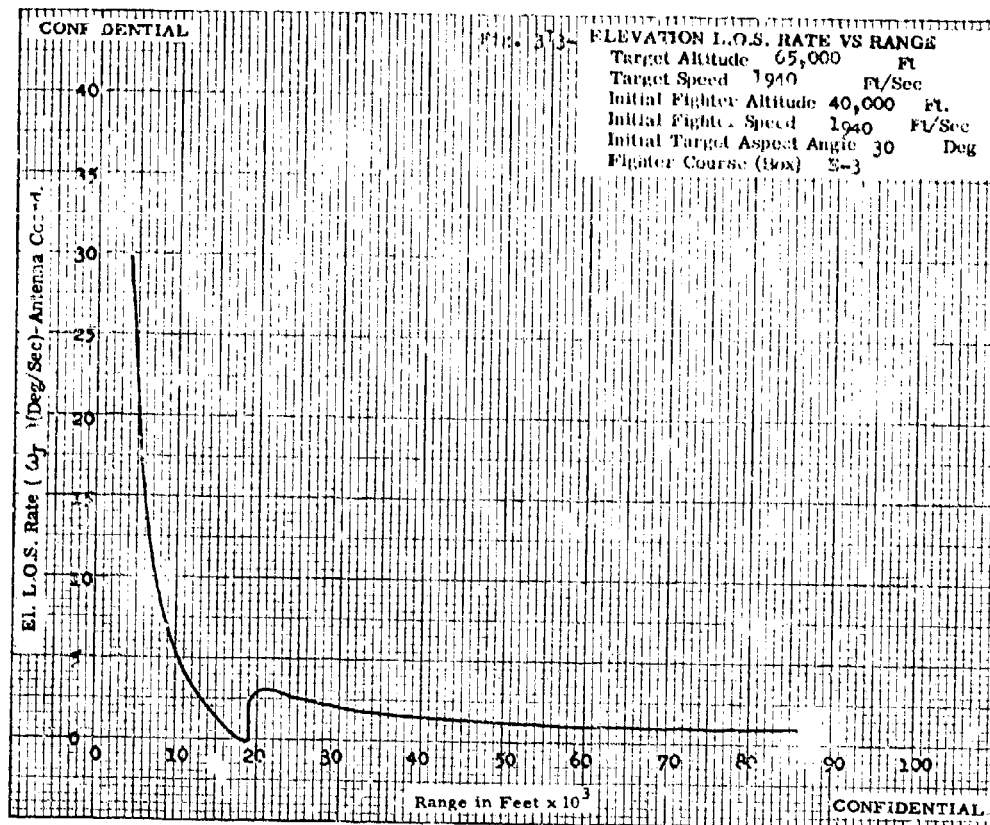


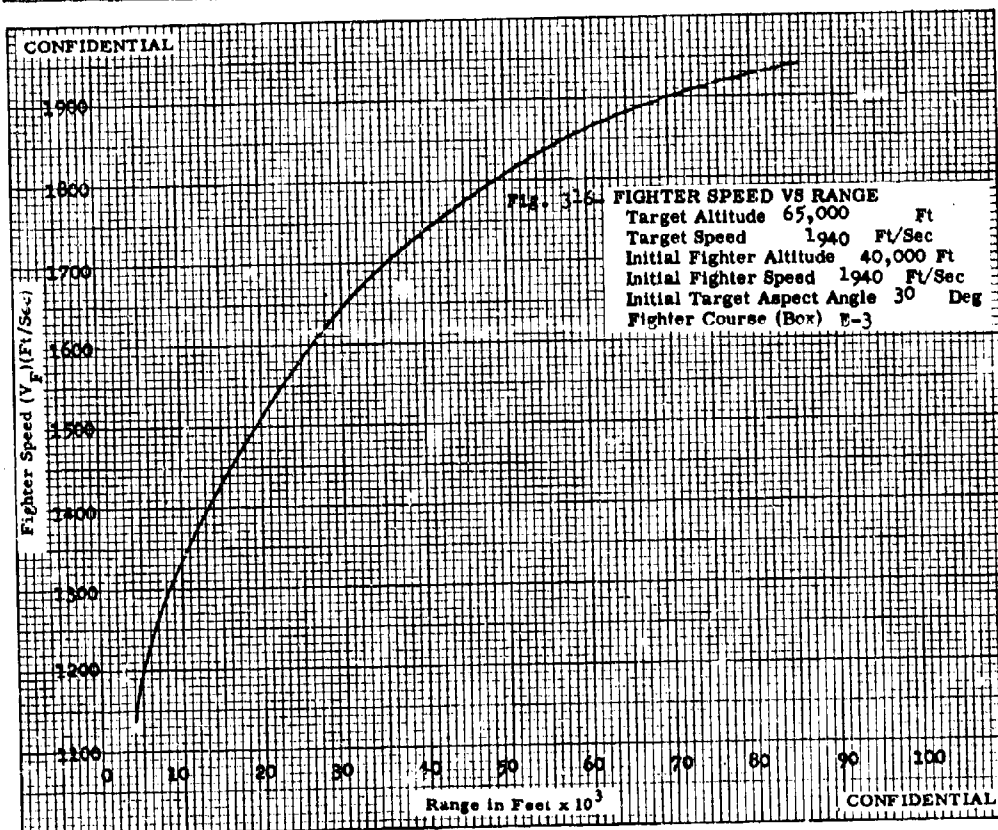
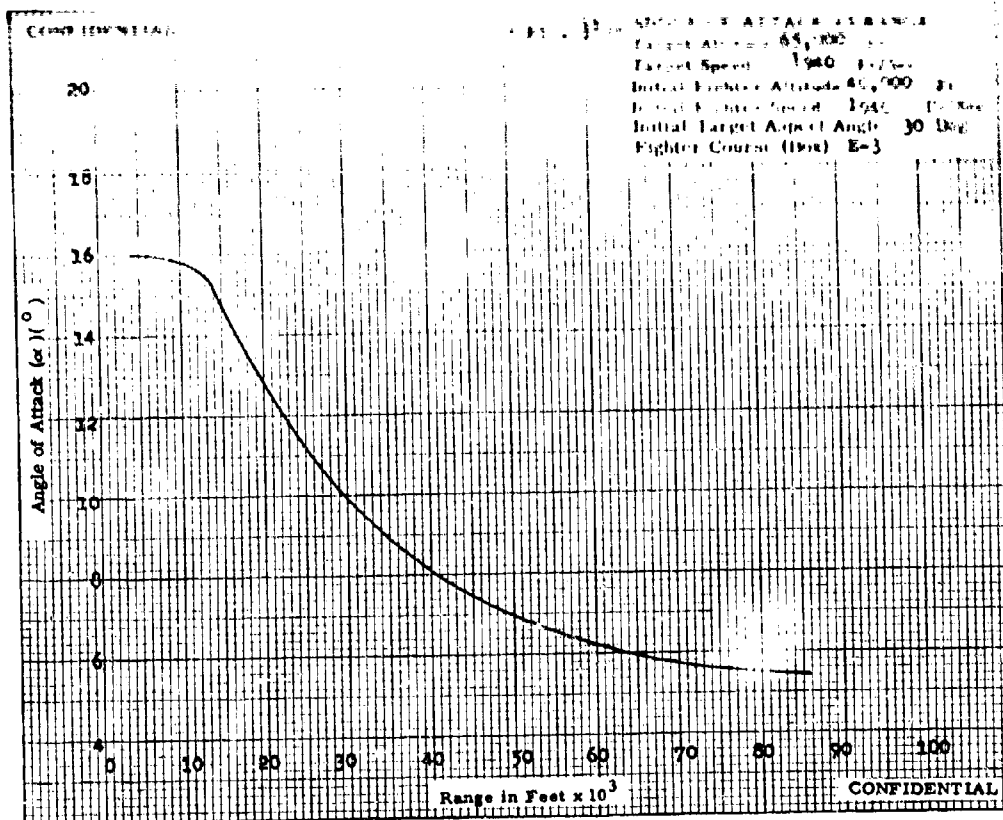


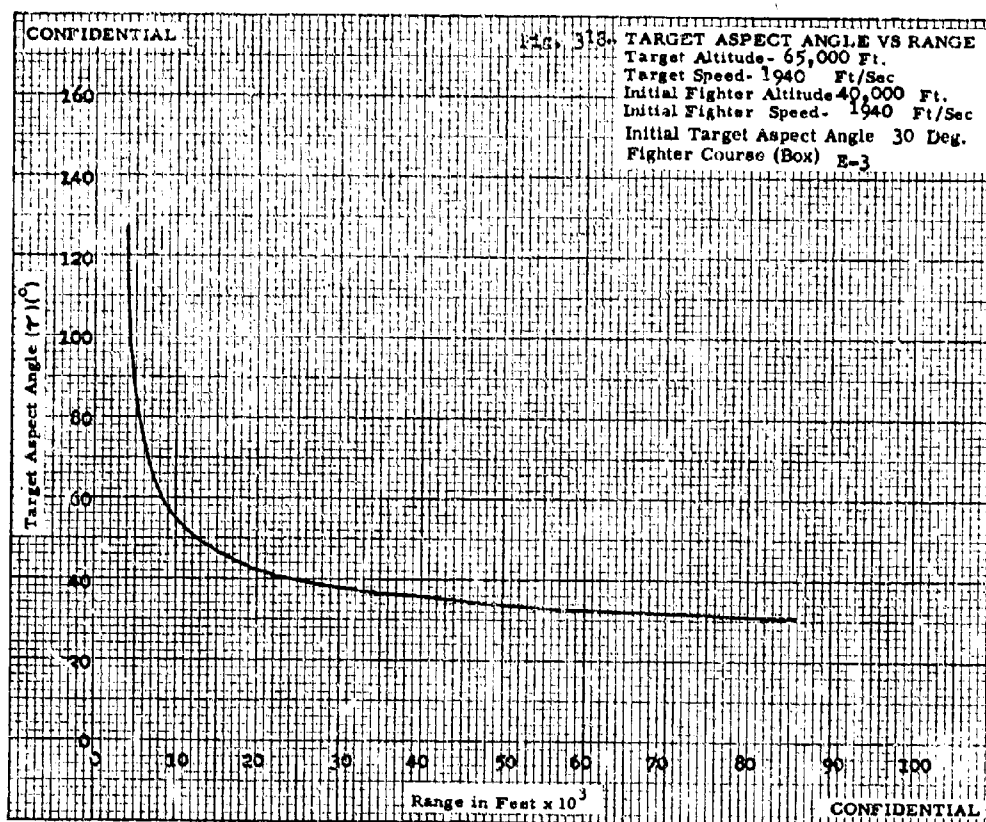
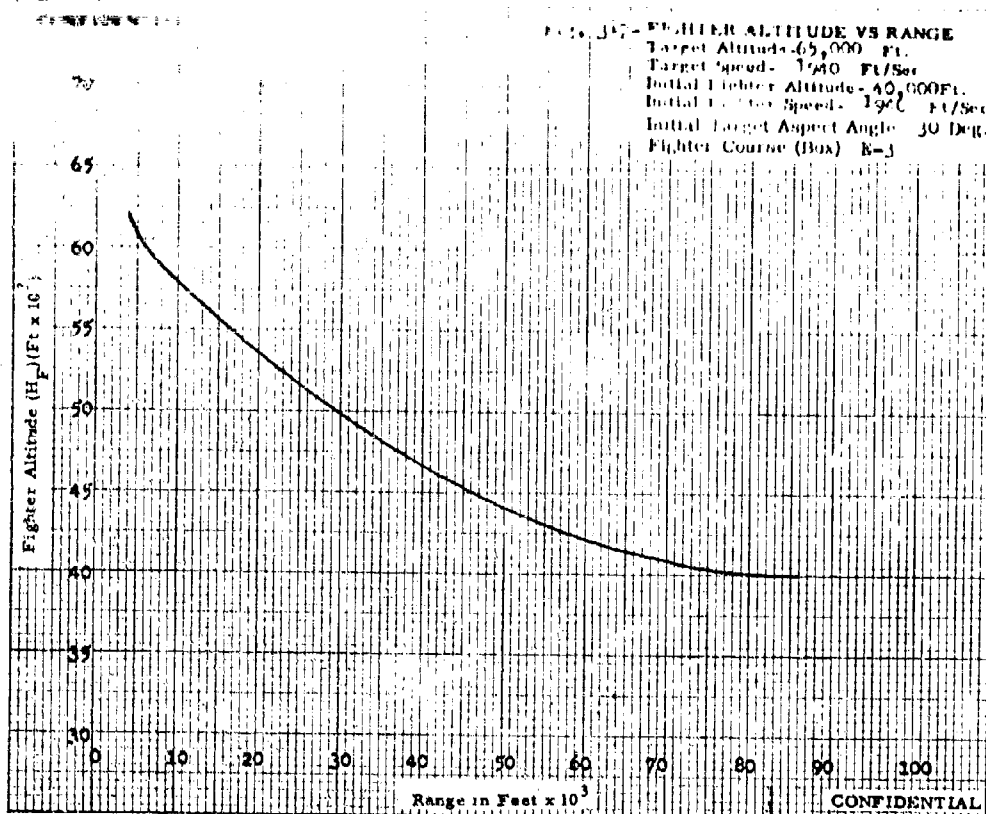


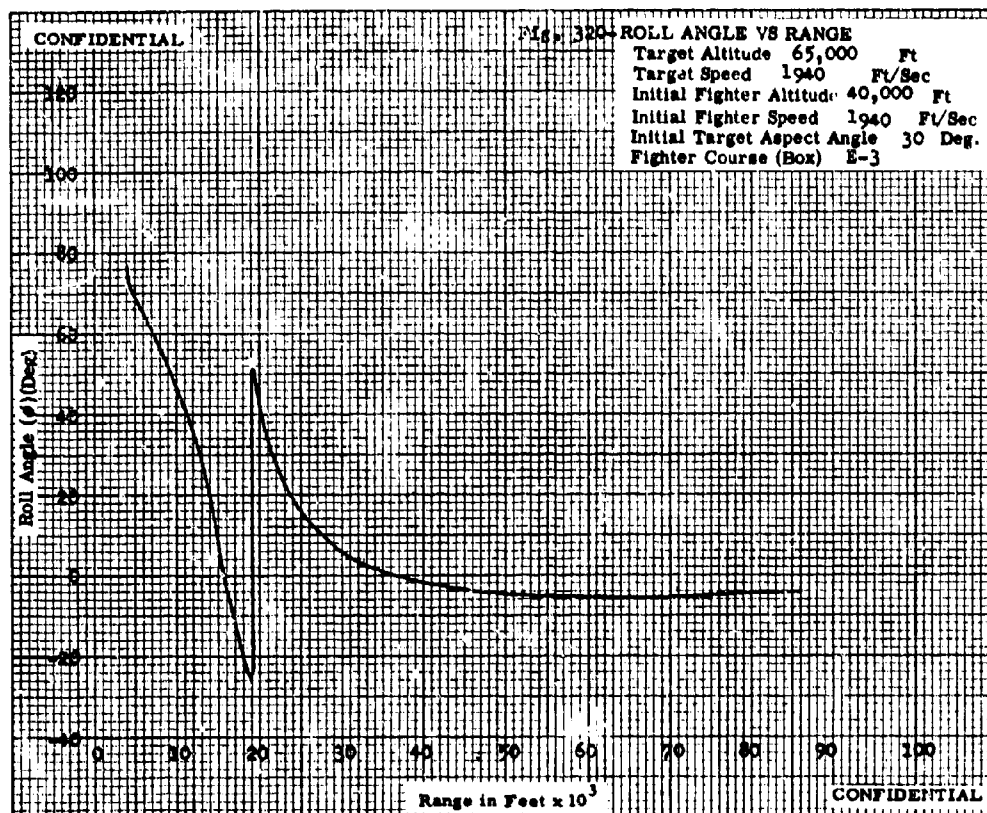
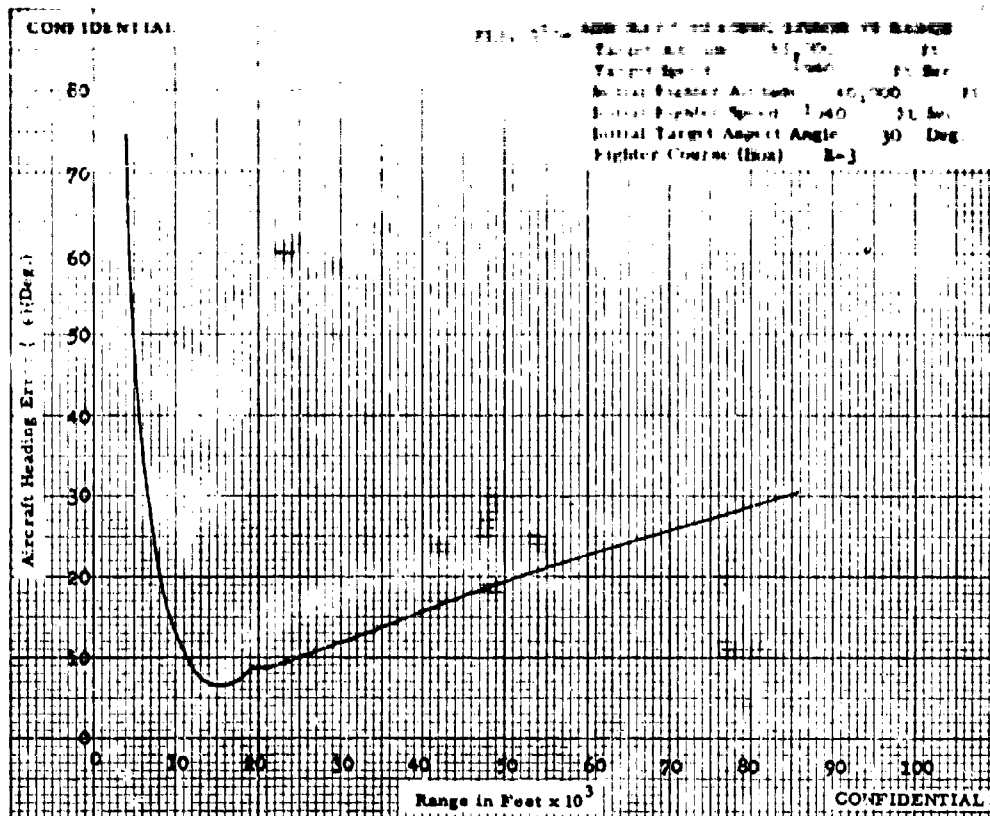




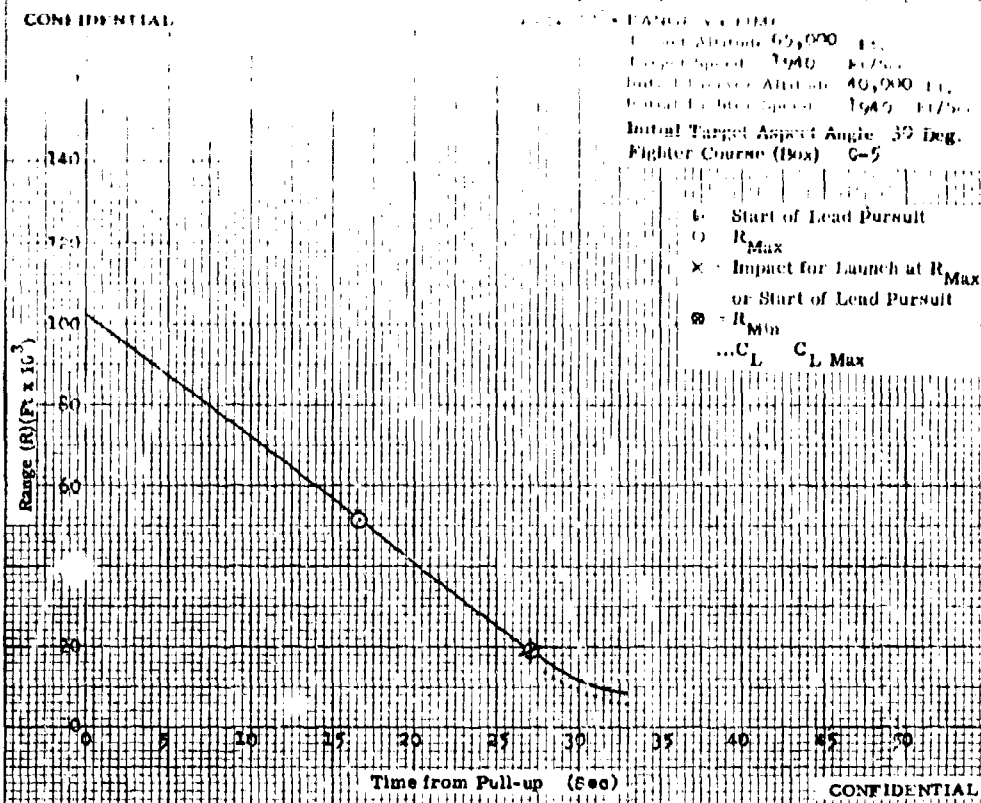




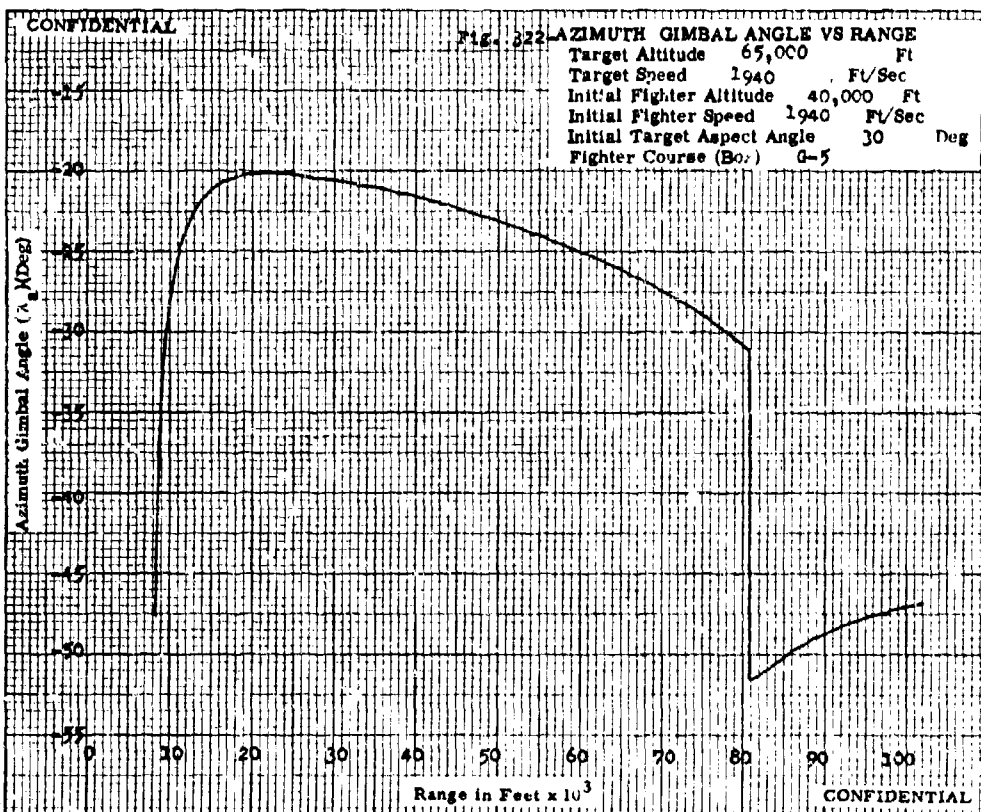


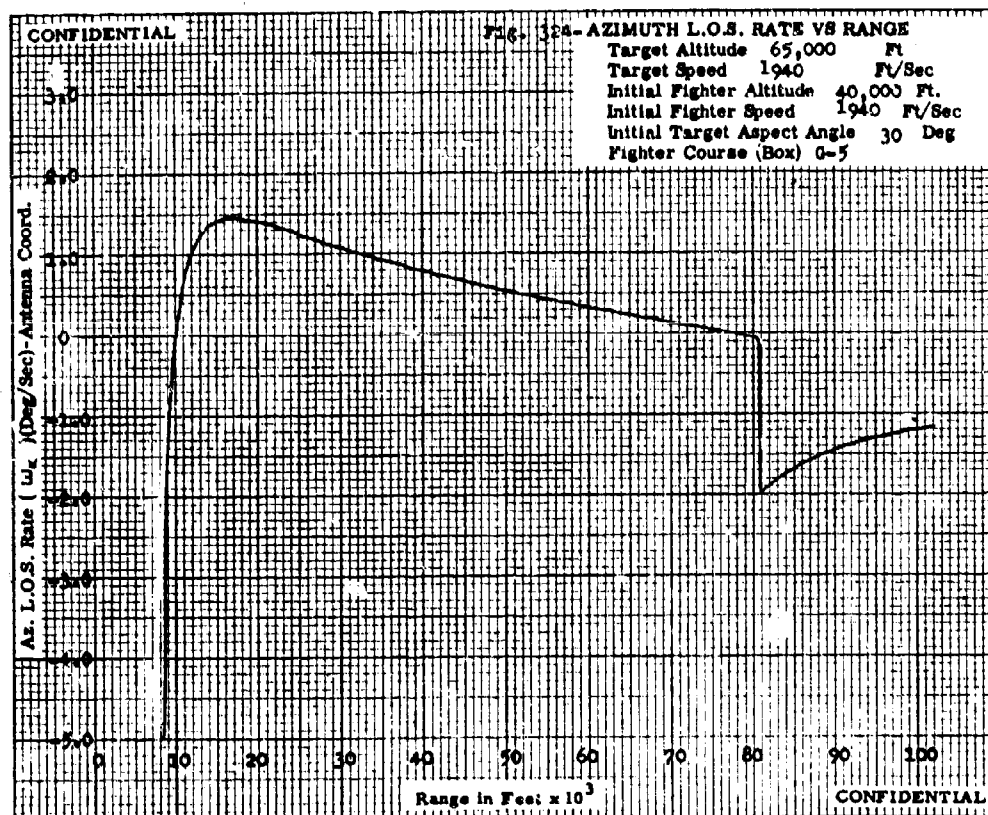
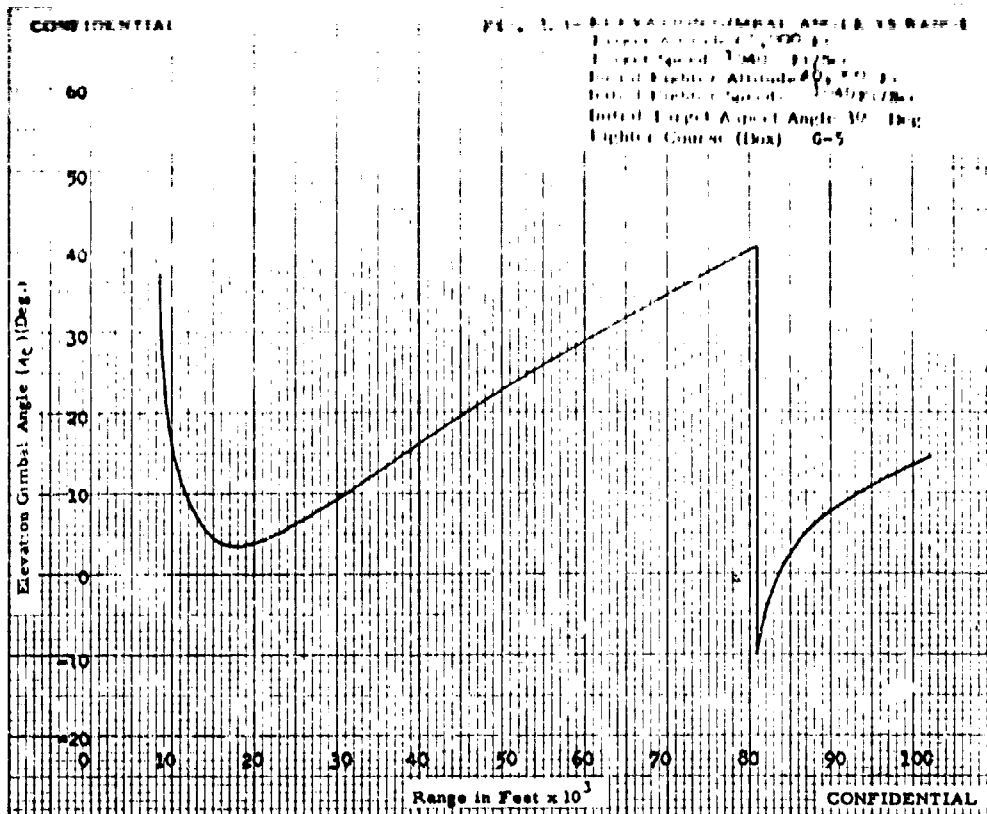


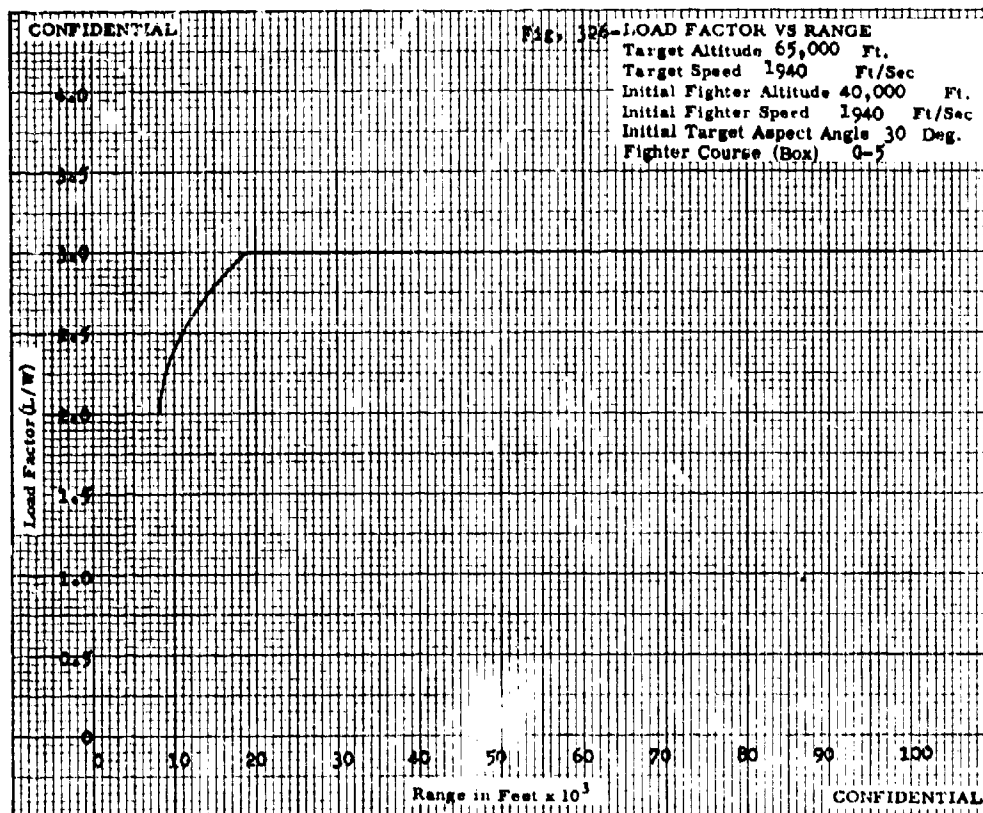
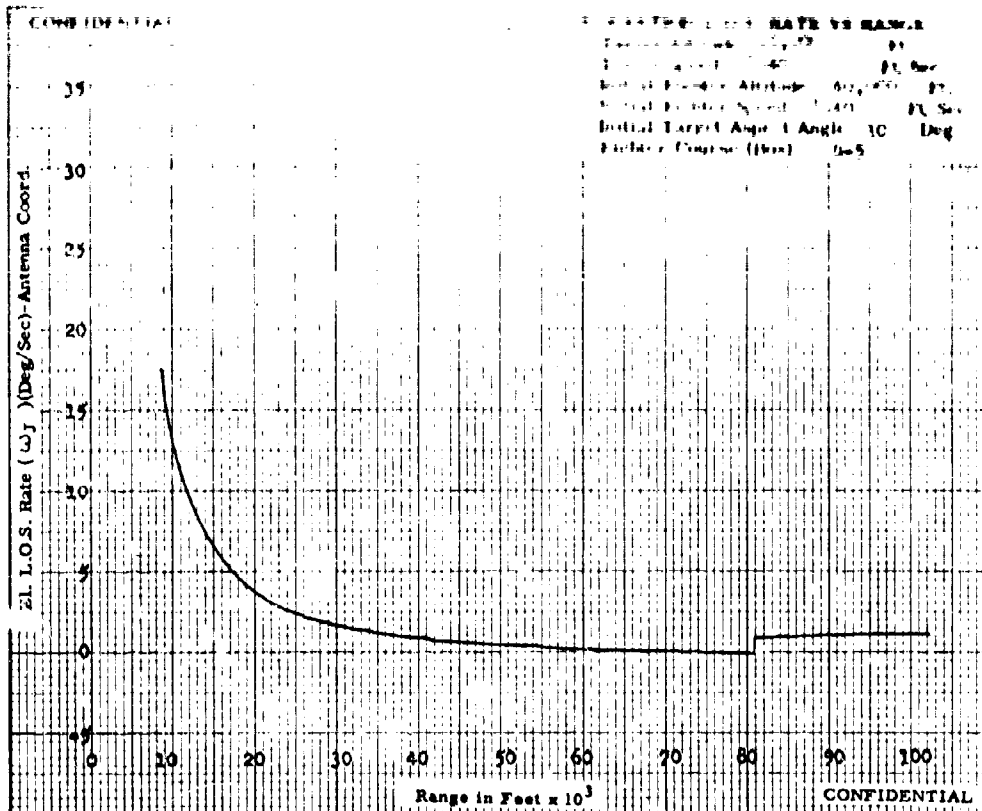
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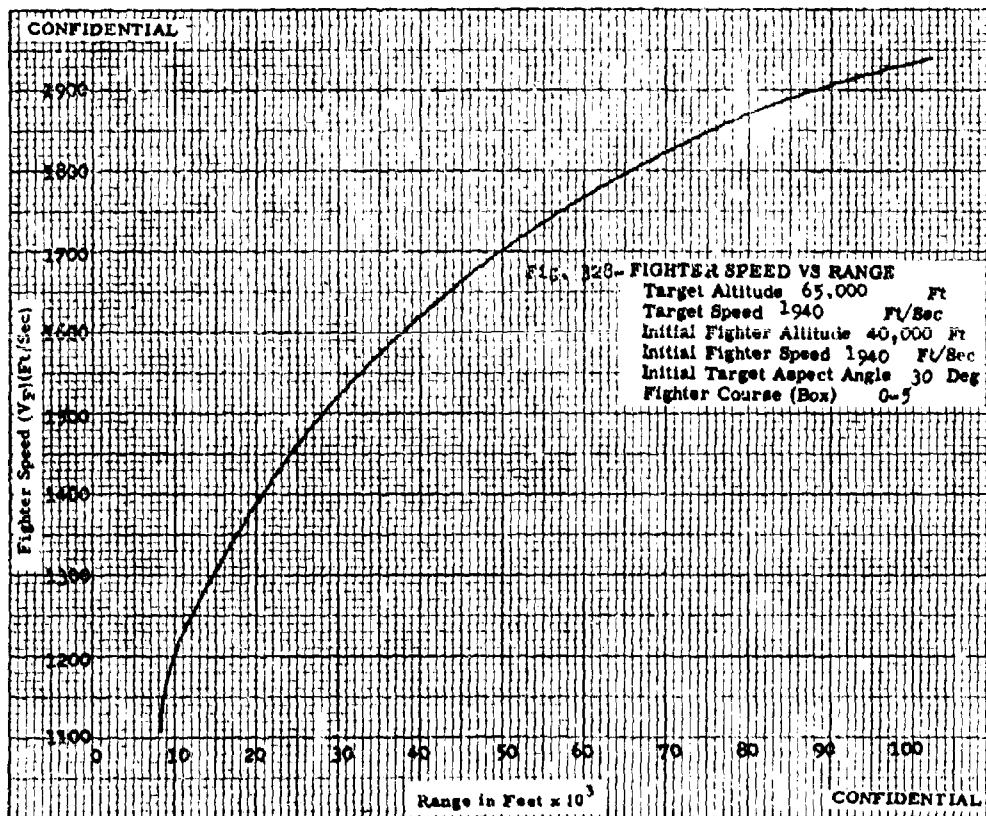
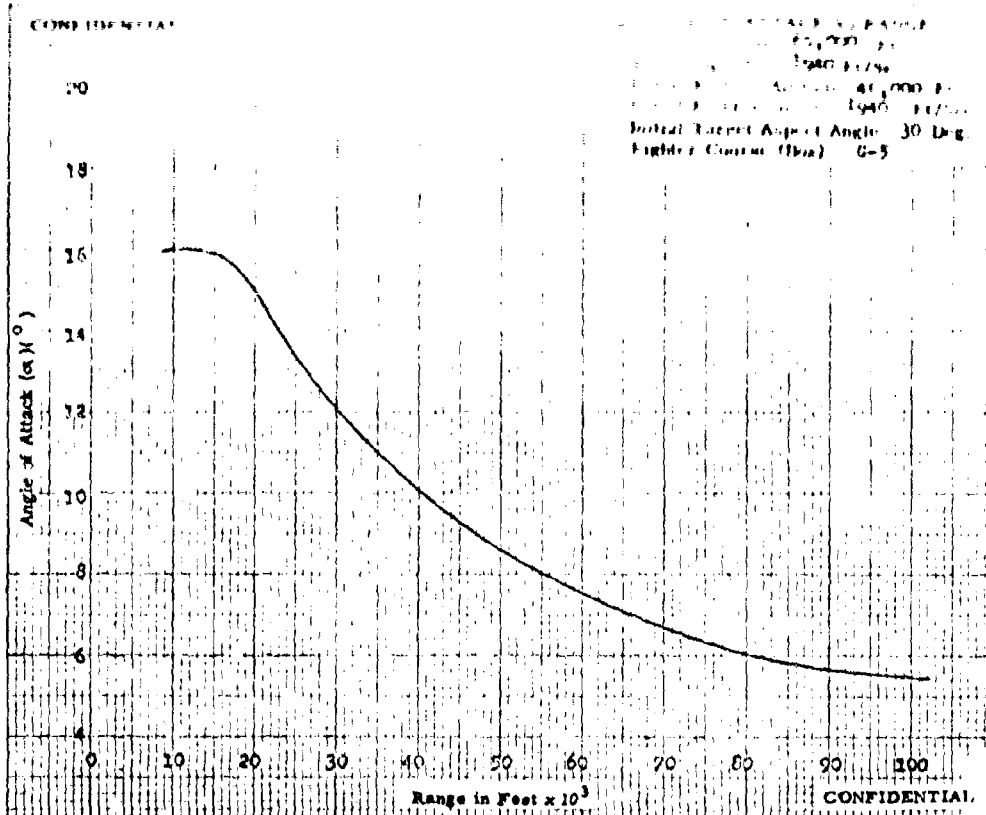


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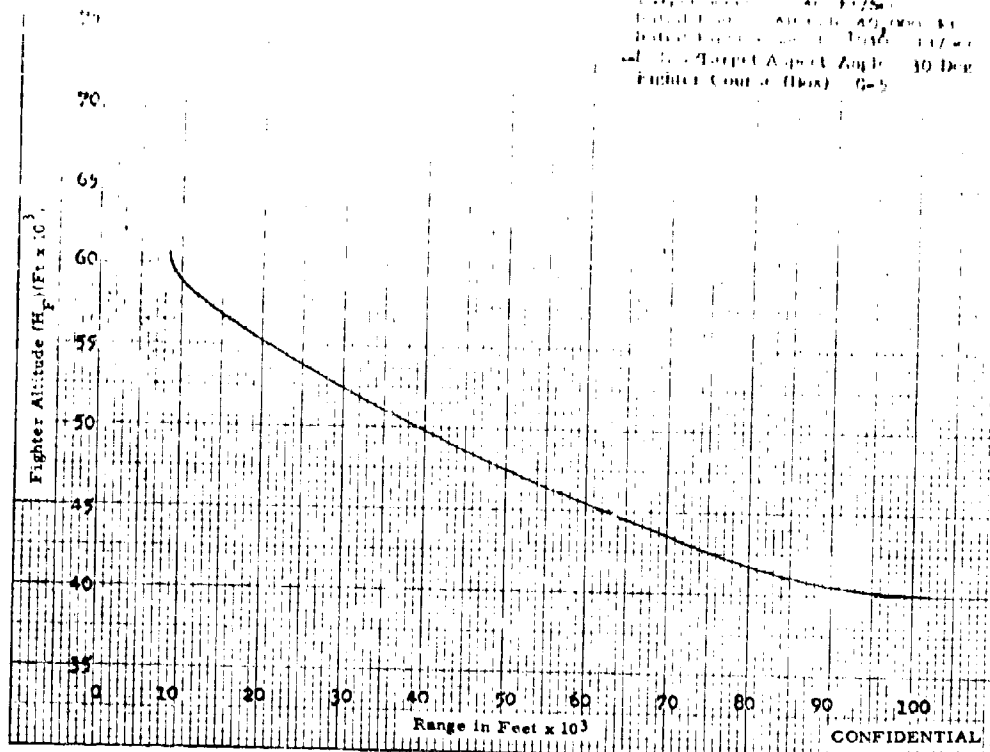






CONFIDENTIAL

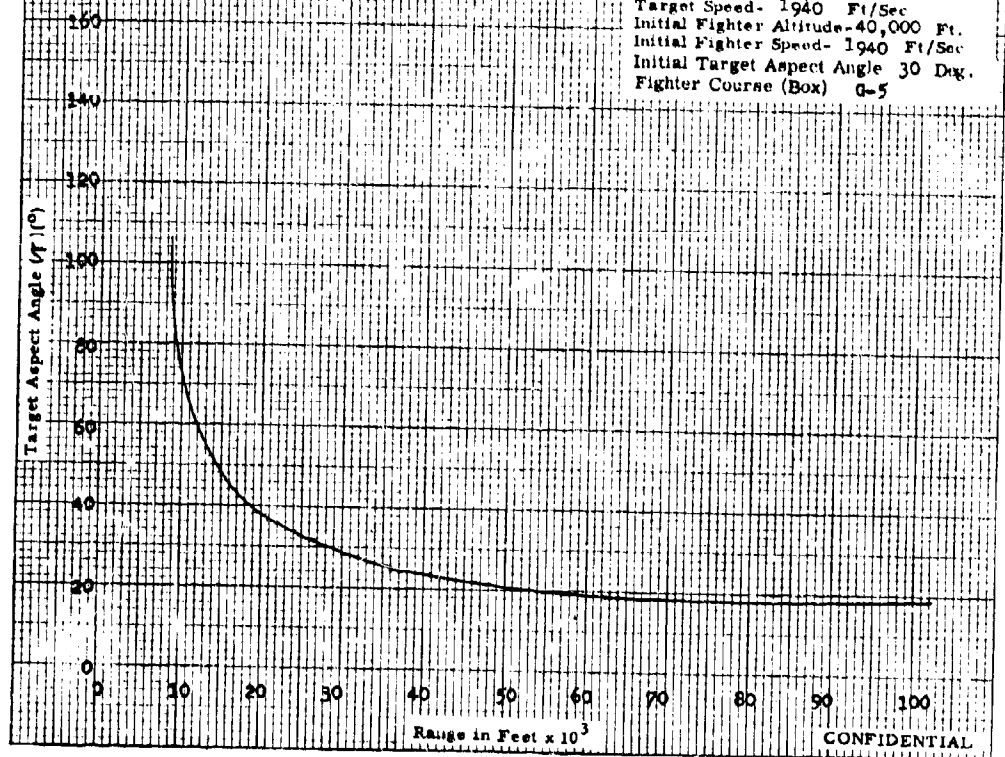
Fig. 329-TARGET ALTITUDE VS RANGE
 Target Altitude-65,000 Ft.
 Target Speed-1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Fighter Altitude-40,000 Ft.
 Initial Fighter Speed-1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Target Aspect Angle-30 Deg
 Fighter Course (Box) Q-5



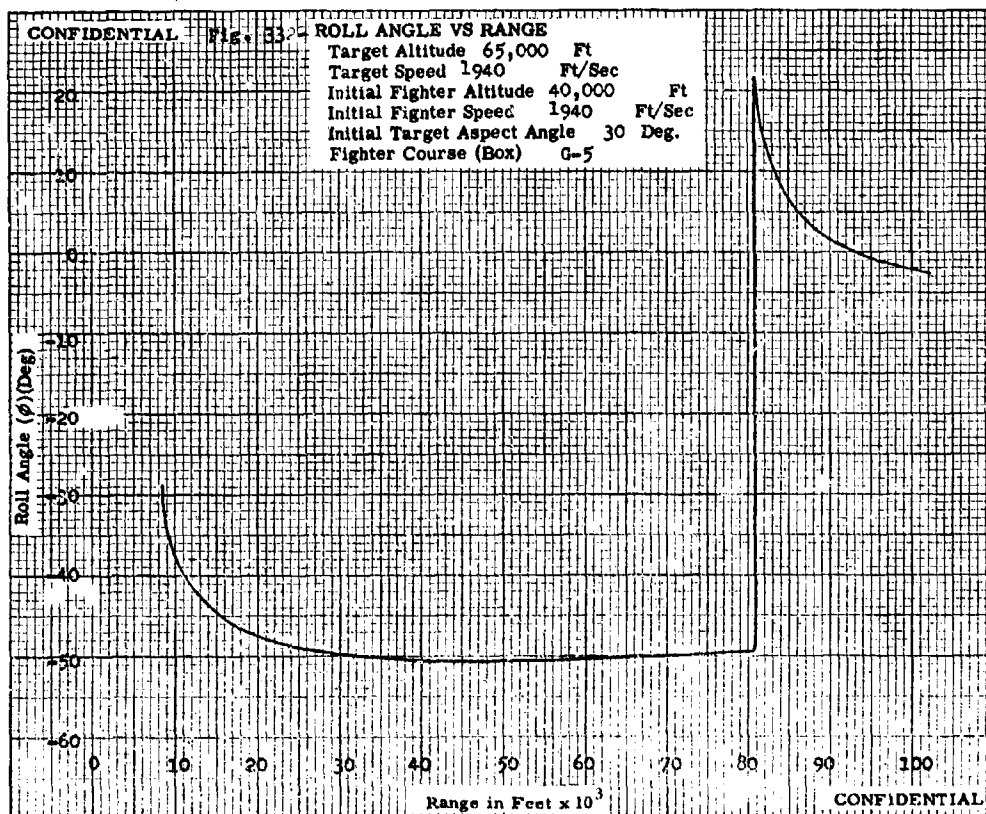
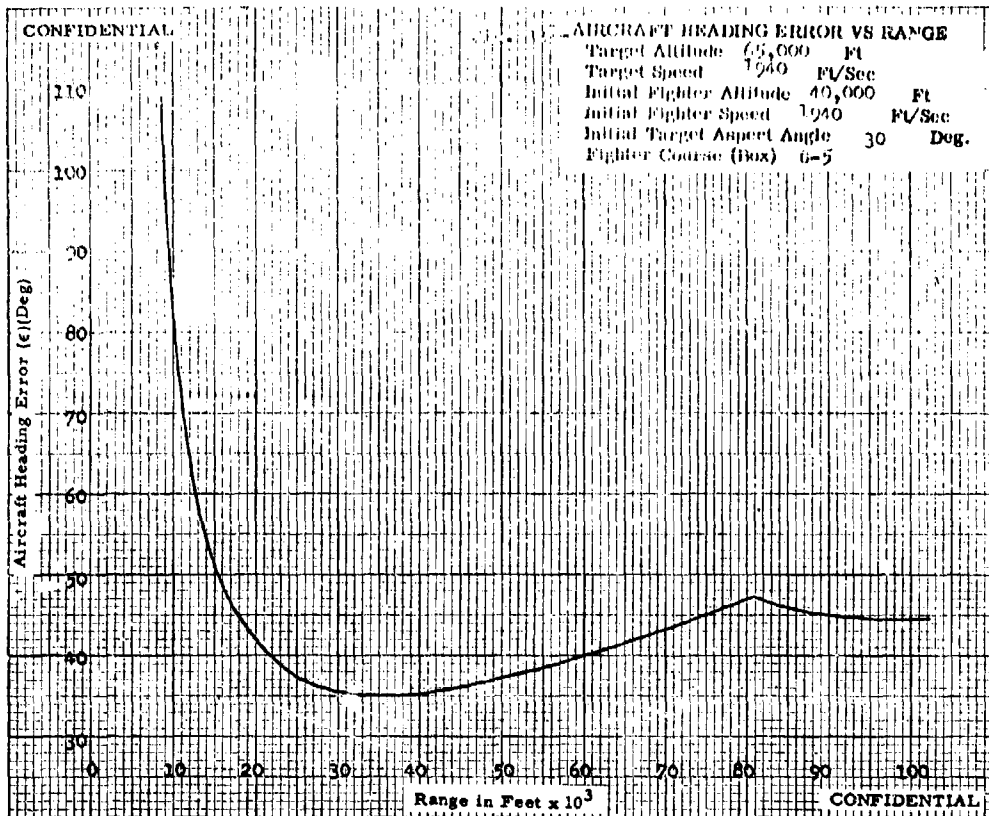
CONFIDENTIAL

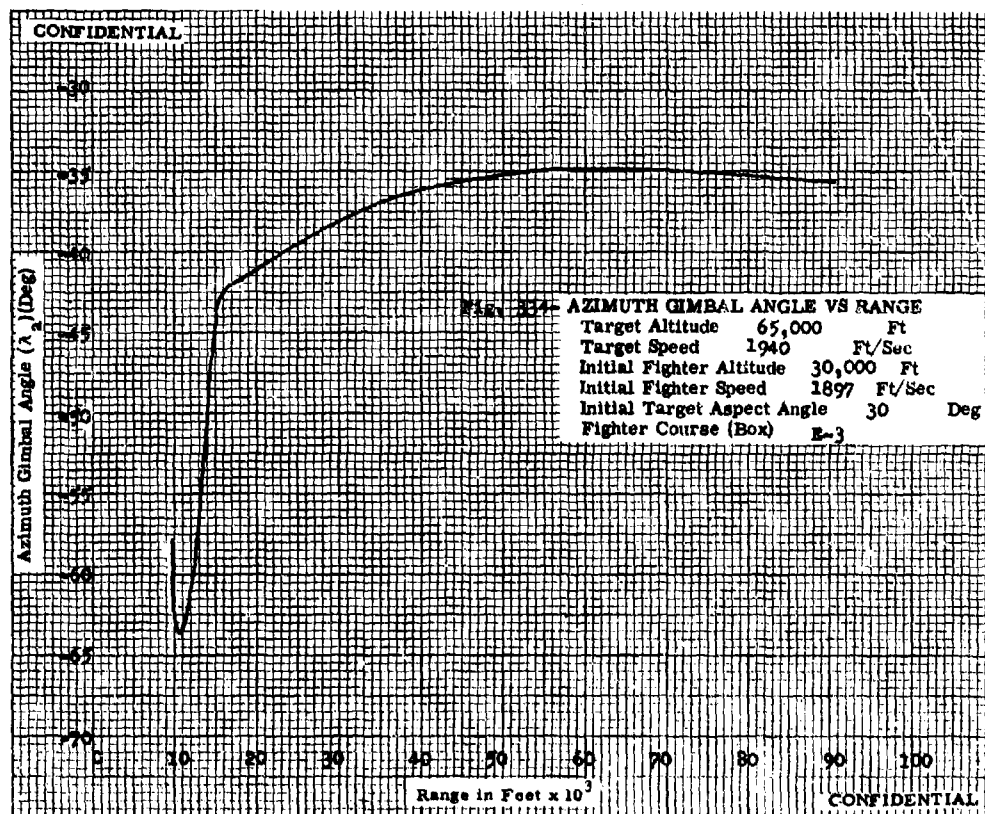
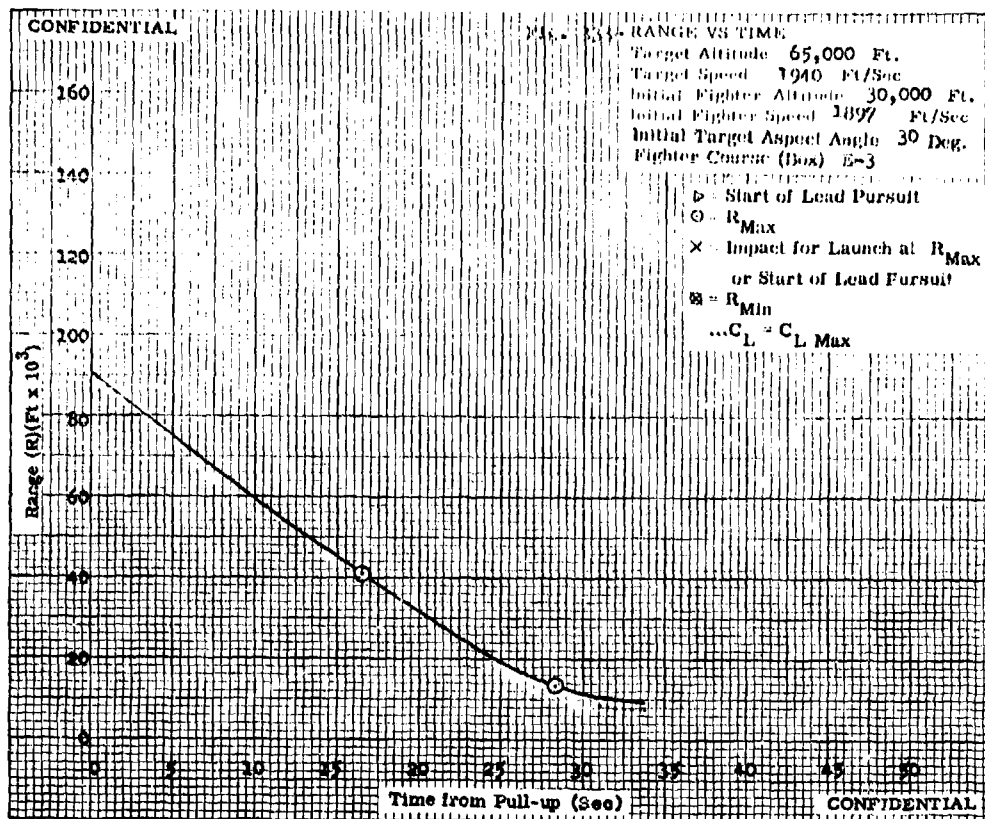
CONFIDENTIAL

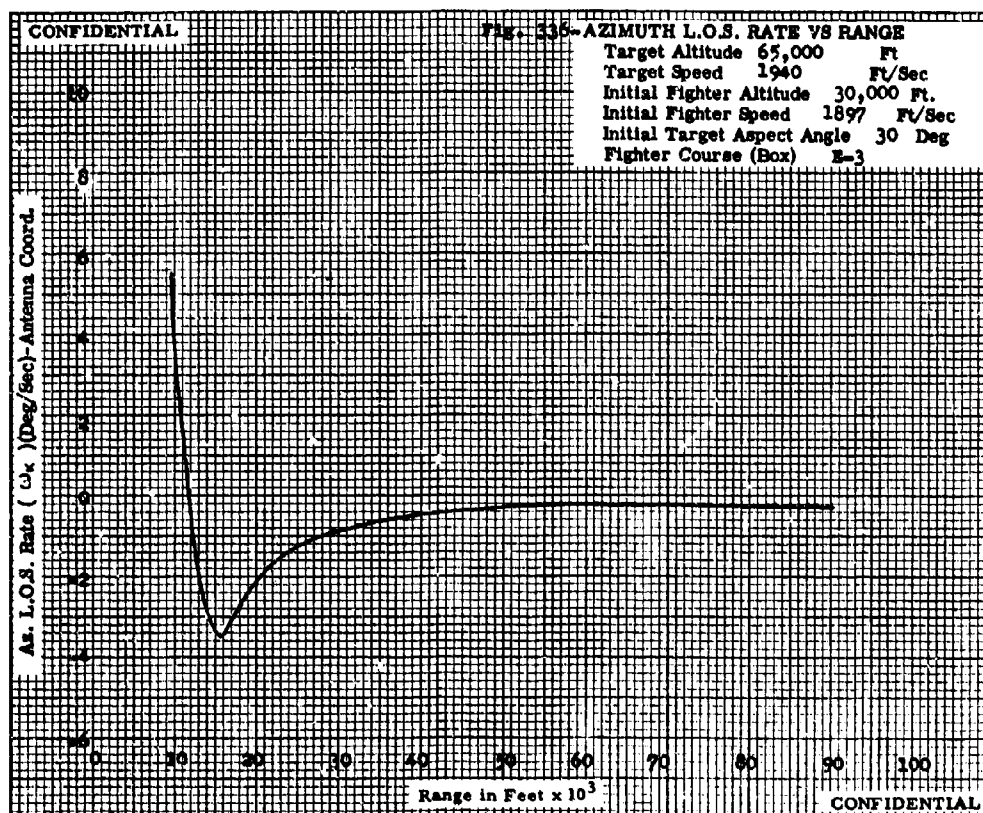
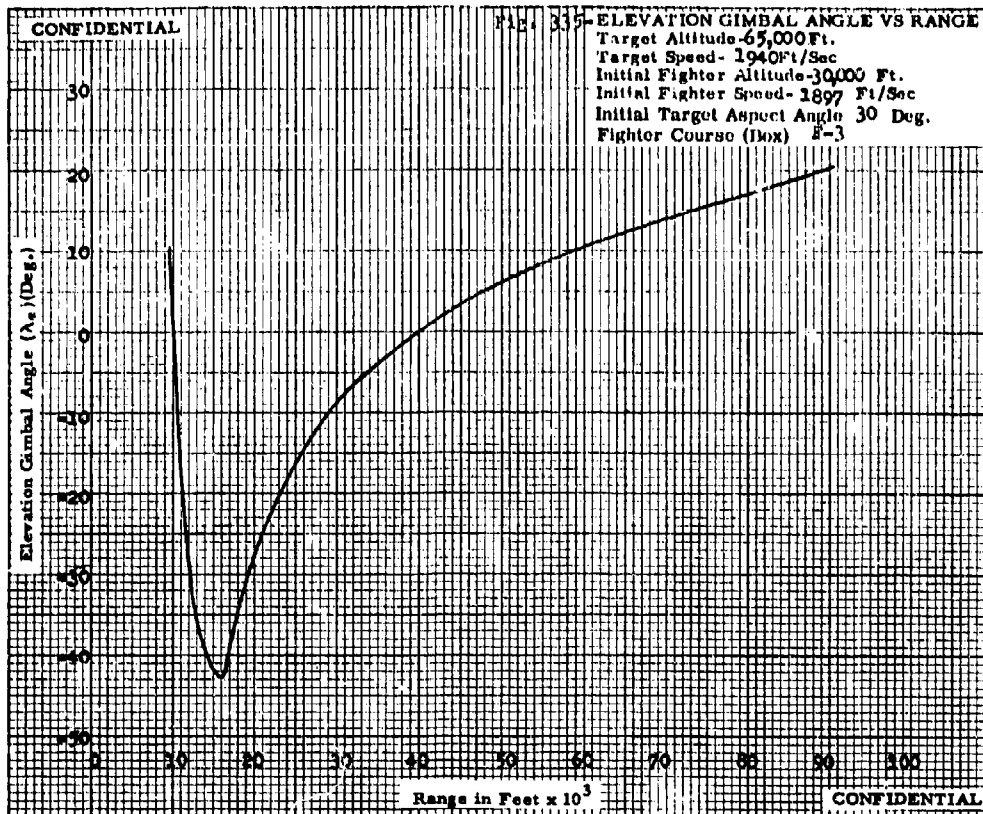
Fig. 330-TARGET ASPECT ANGLE VS RANGE
 Target Altitude-65,000 Ft.
 Target Speed-1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Fighter Altitude-40,000 Ft.
 Initial Fighter Speed-1940 Ft/Sec
 Initial Target Aspect Angle-30 Deg.
 Fighter Course (Box) Q-5

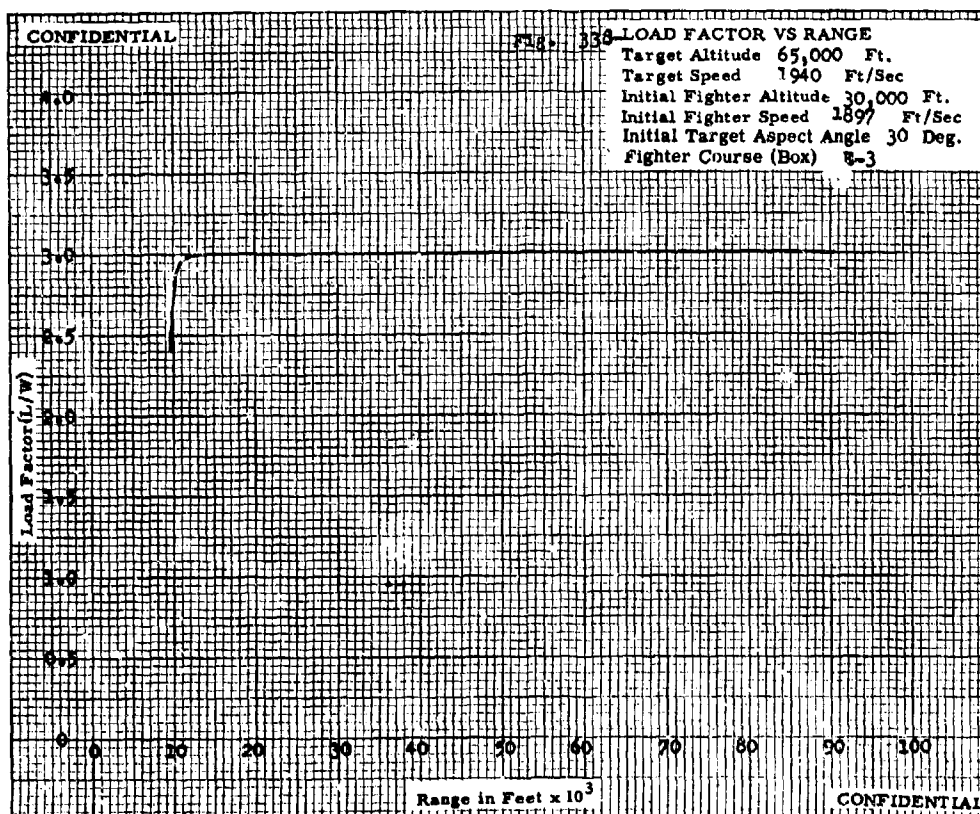
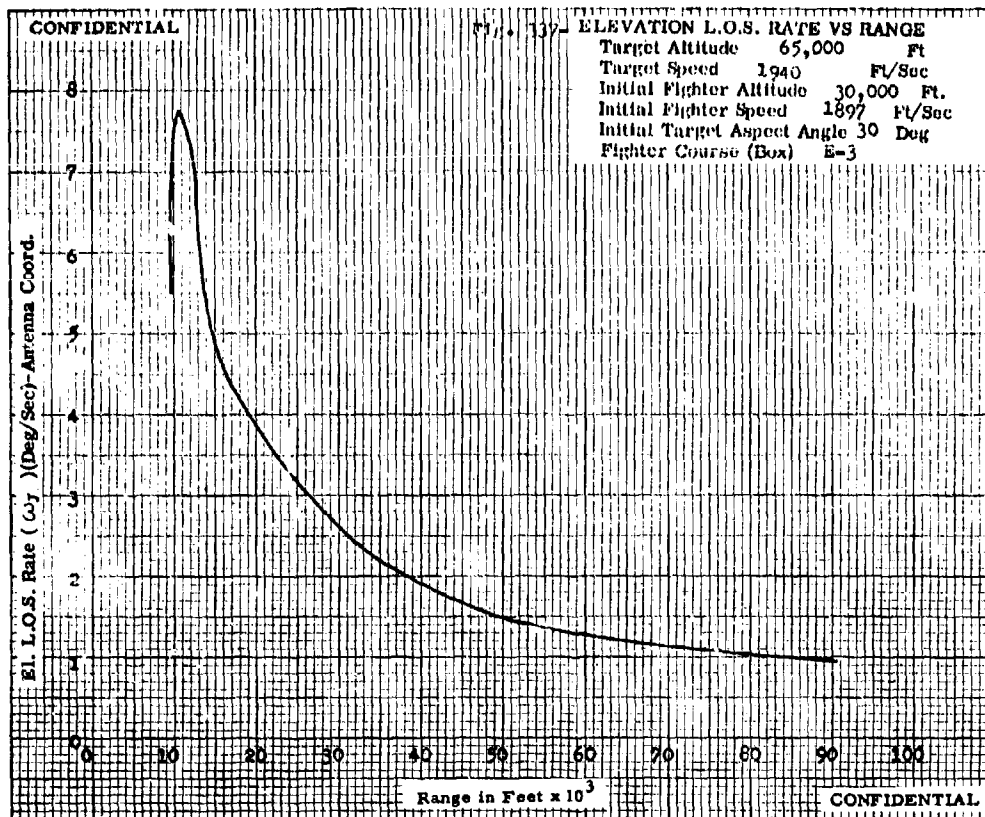


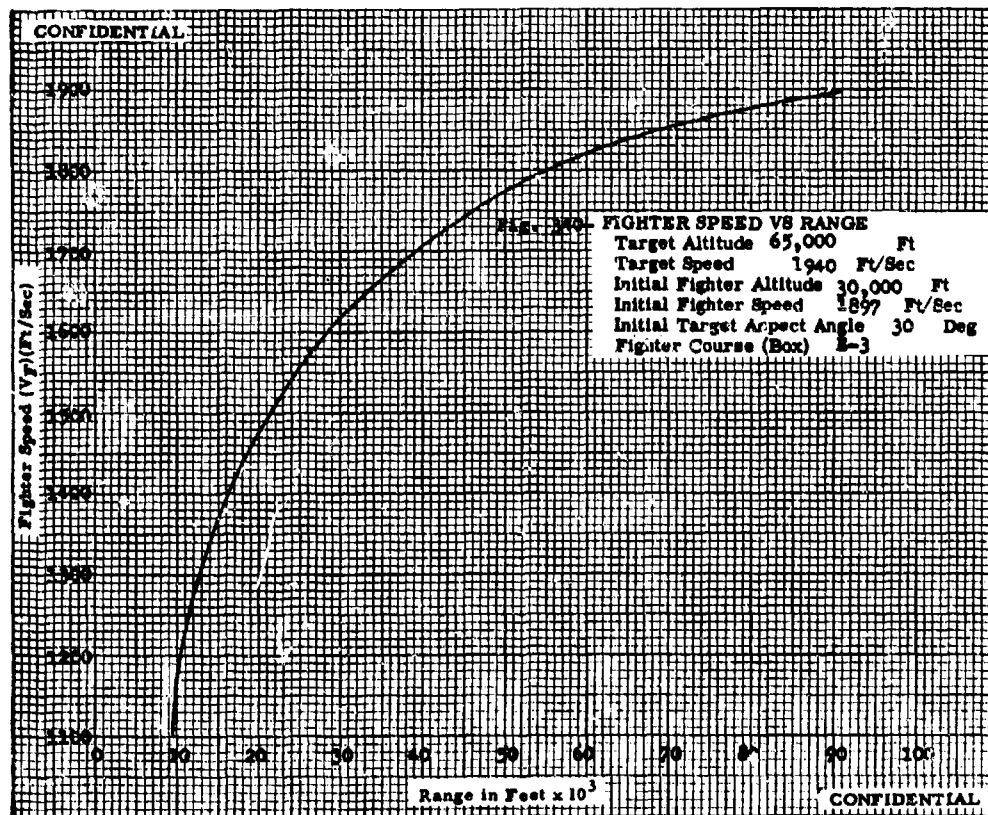
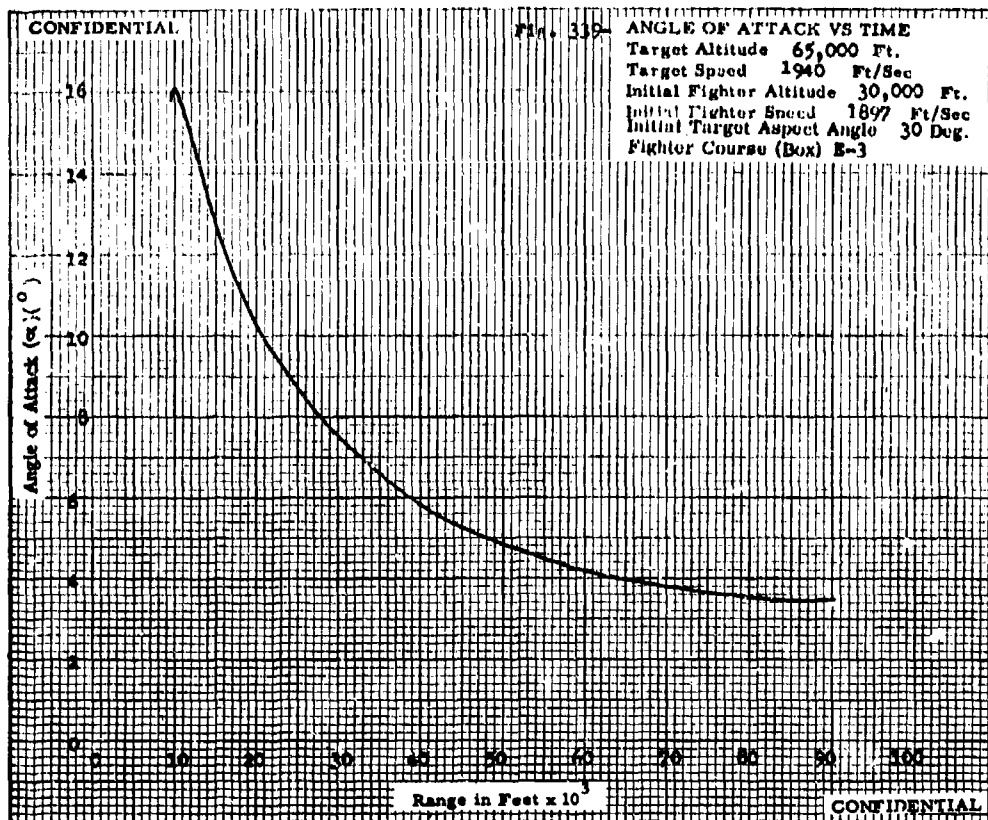
CONFIDENTIAL

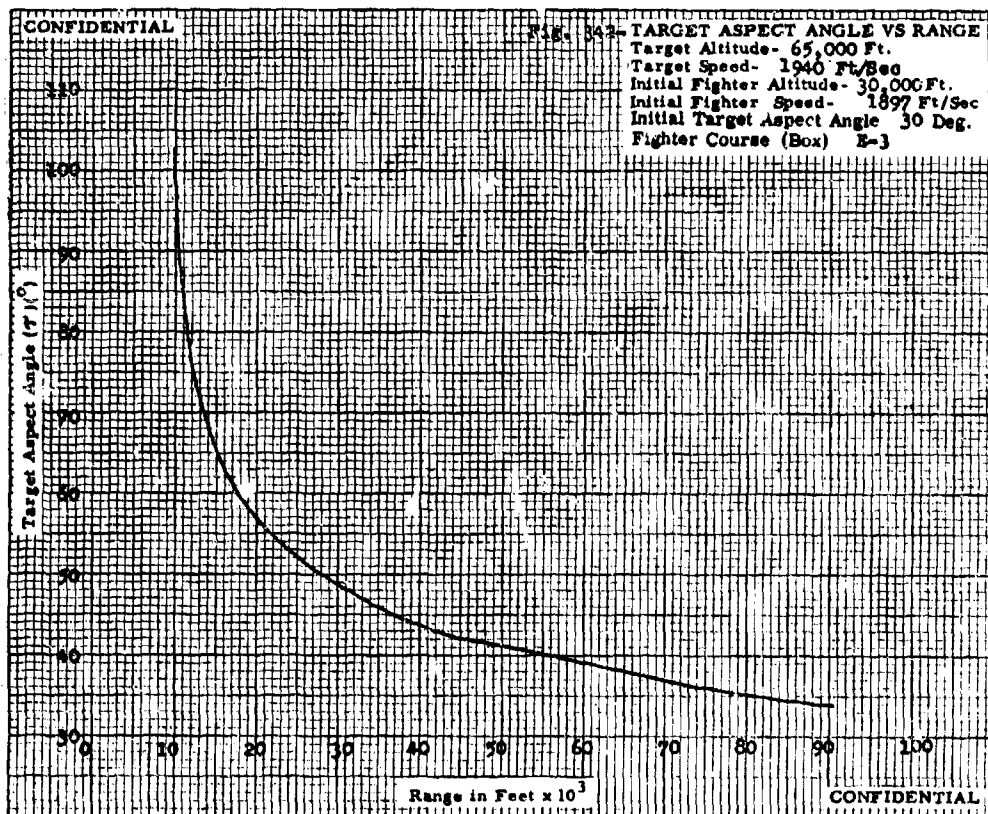
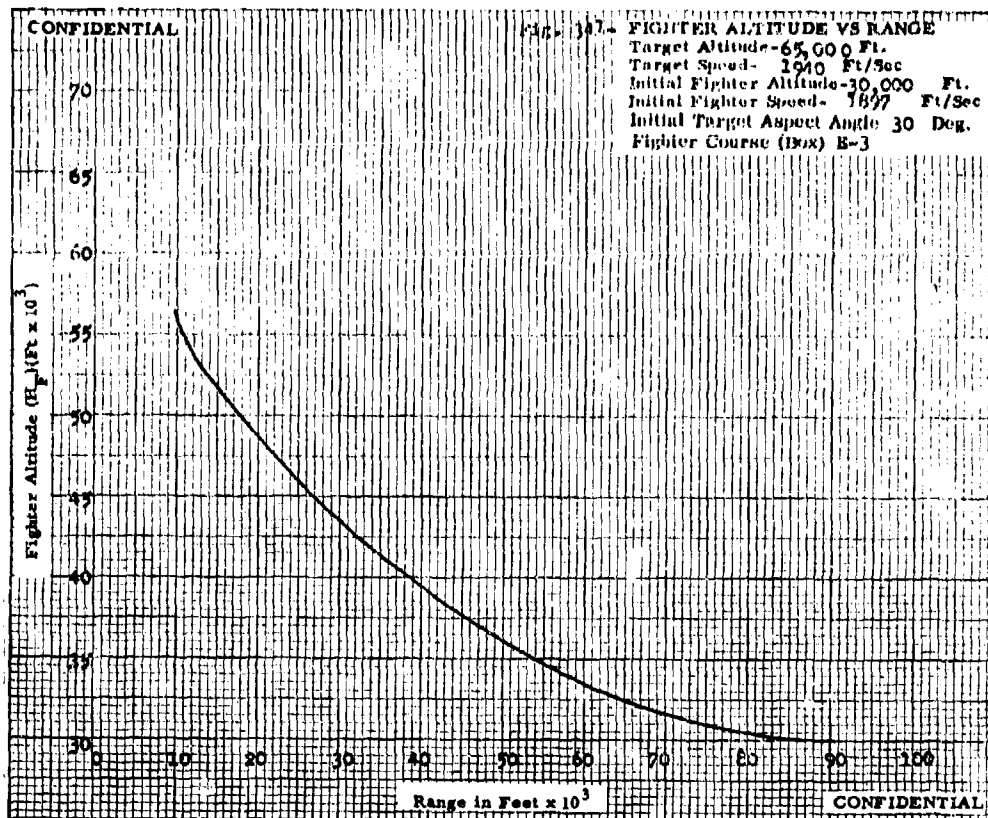


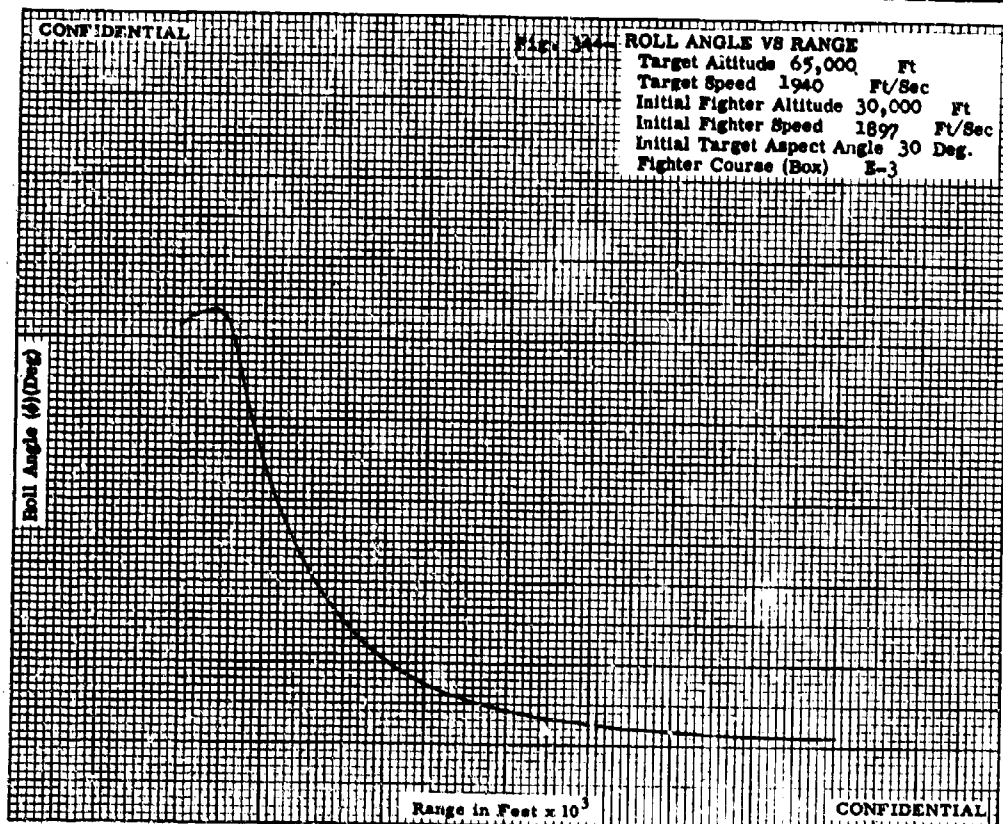
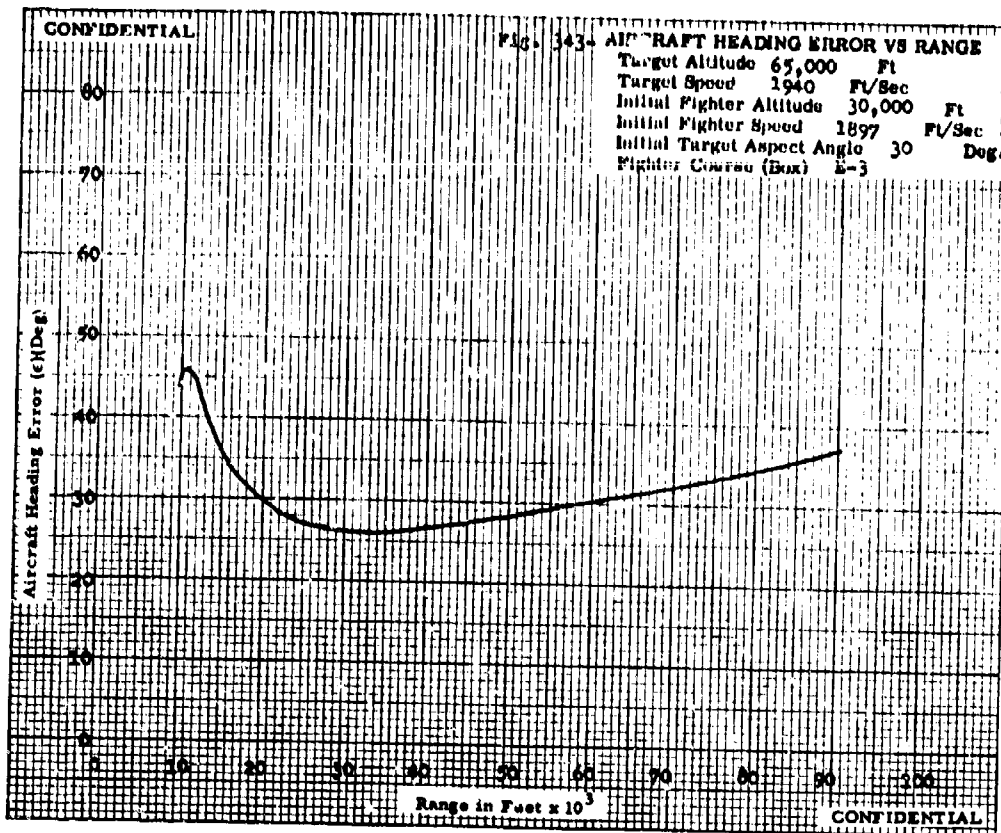


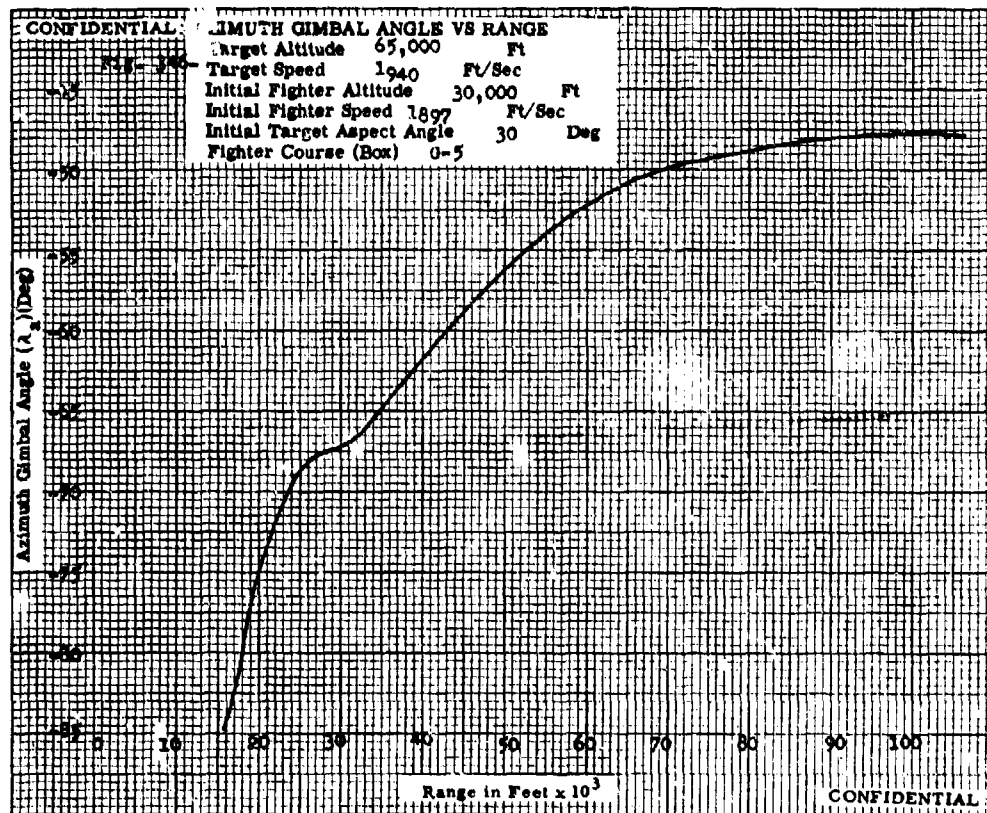
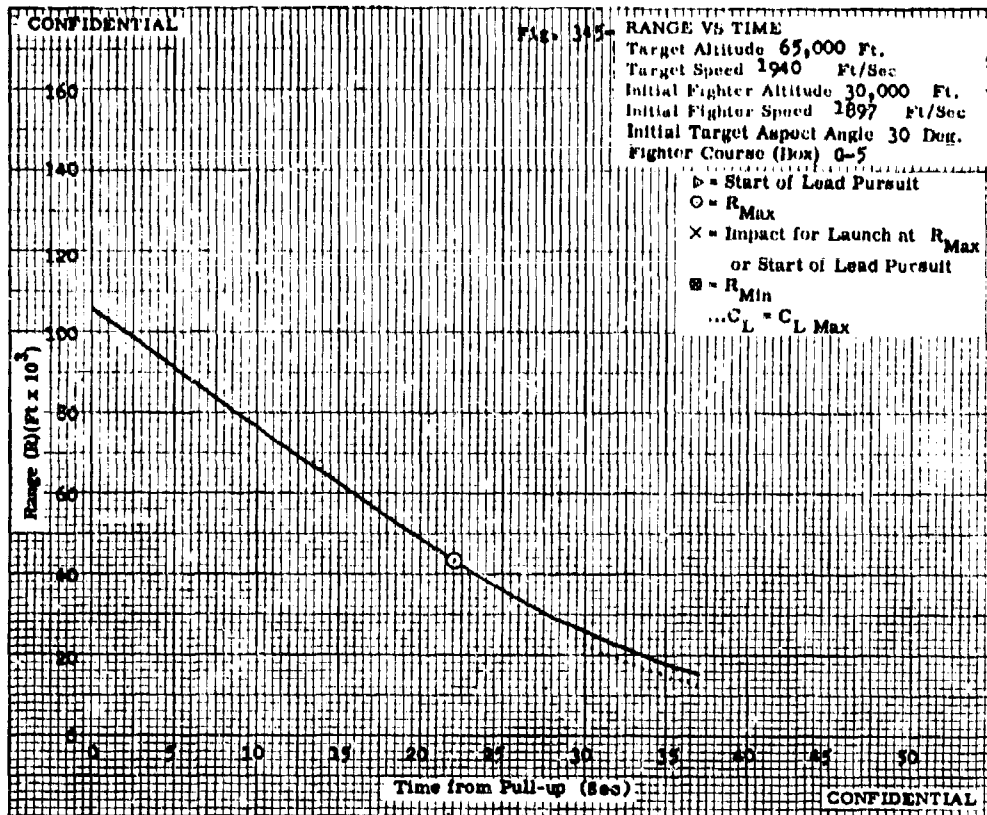


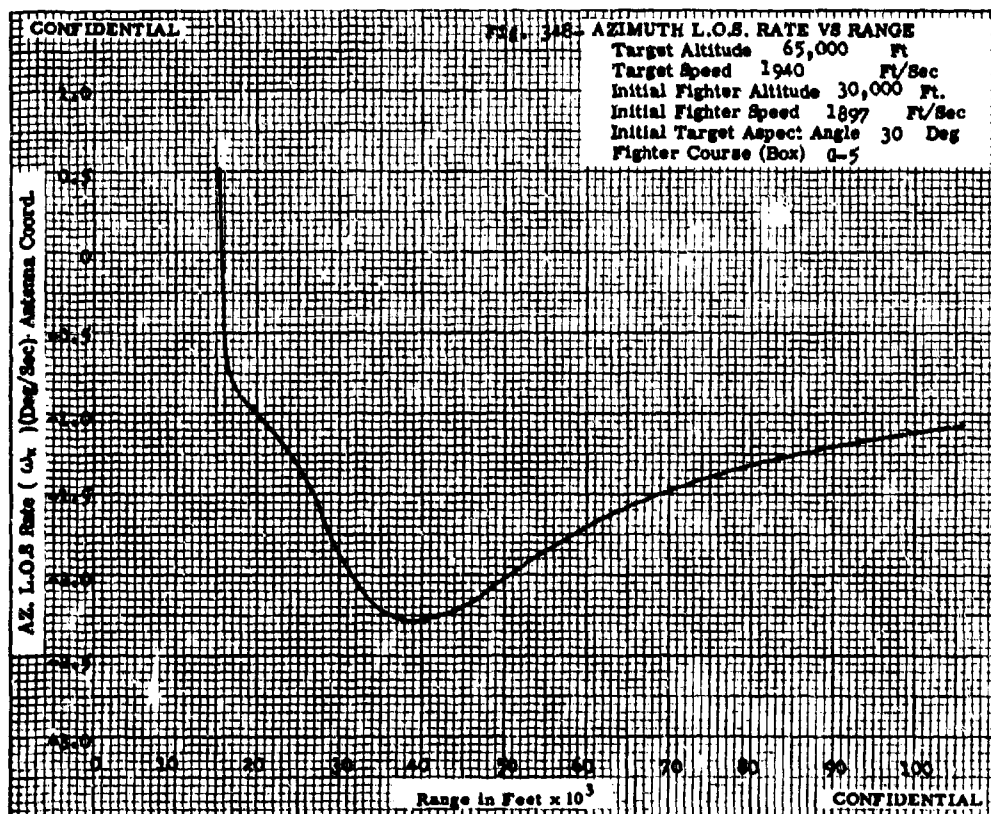
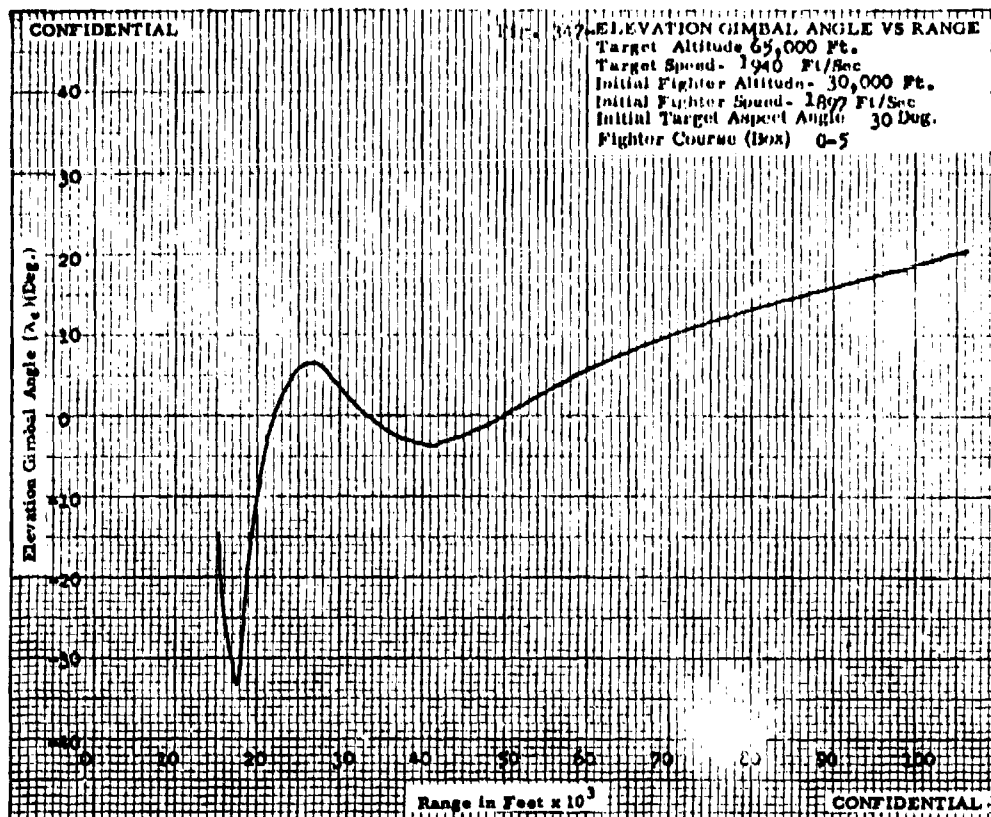


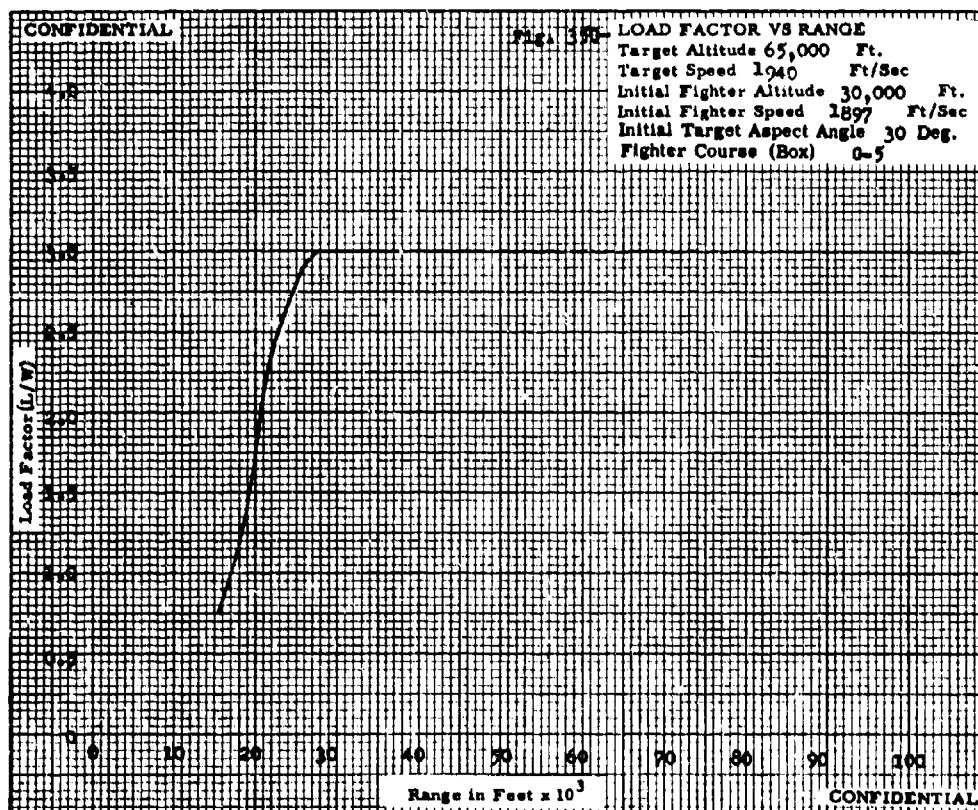
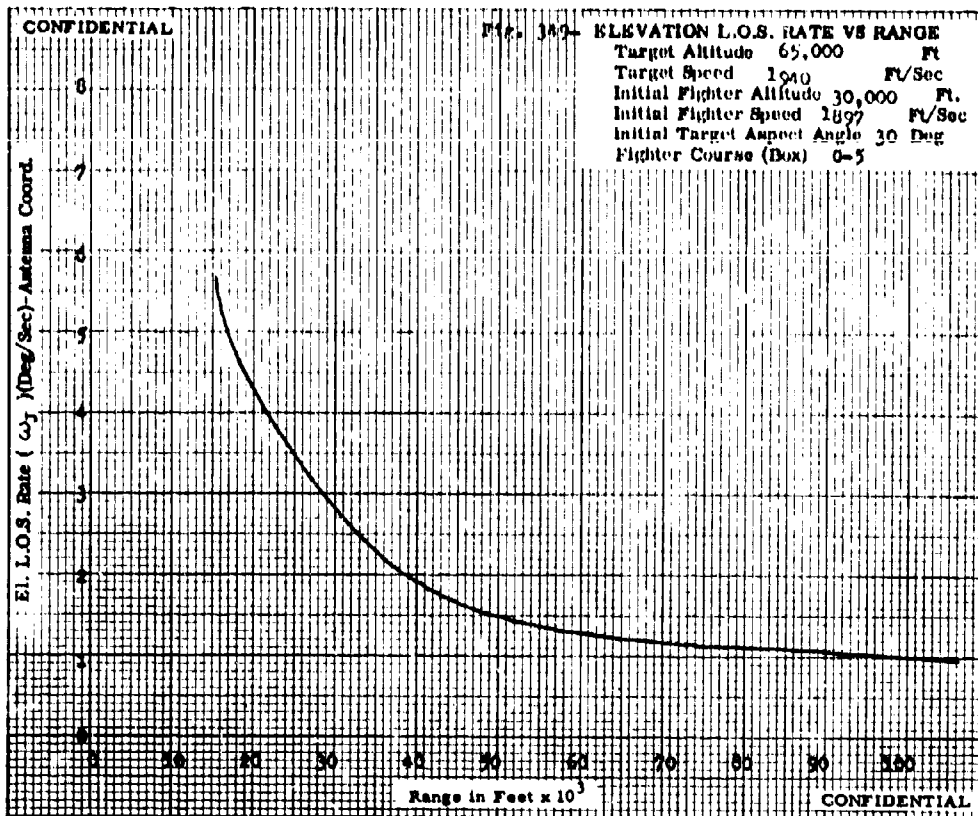


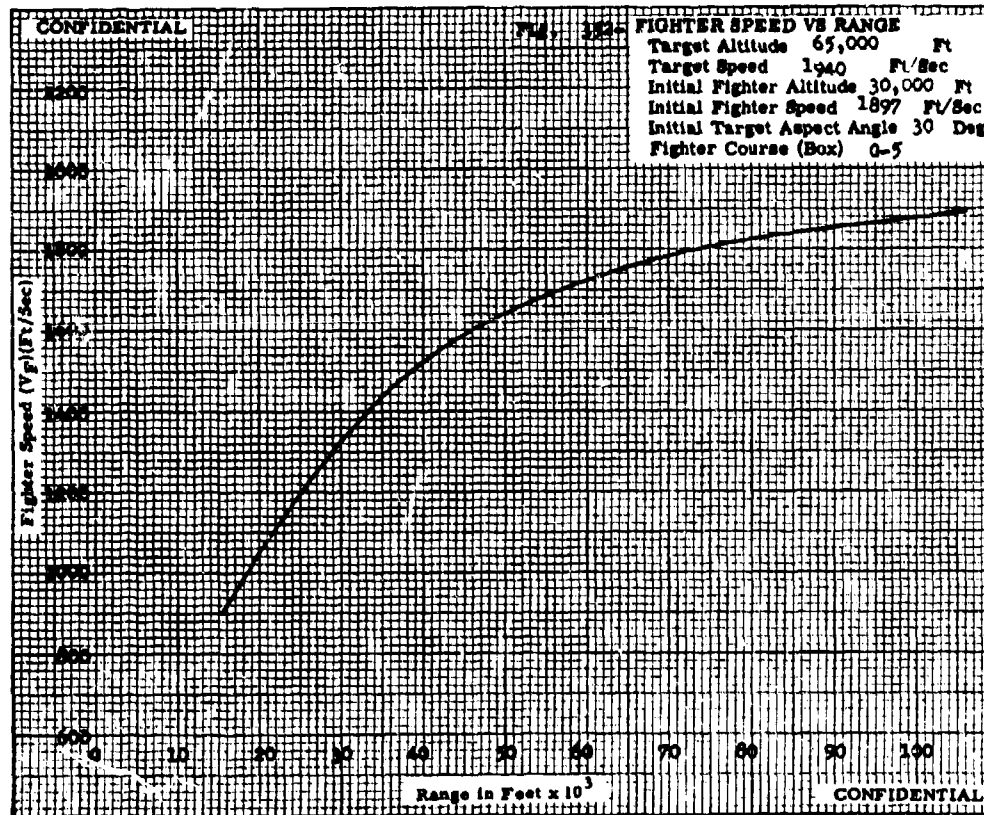
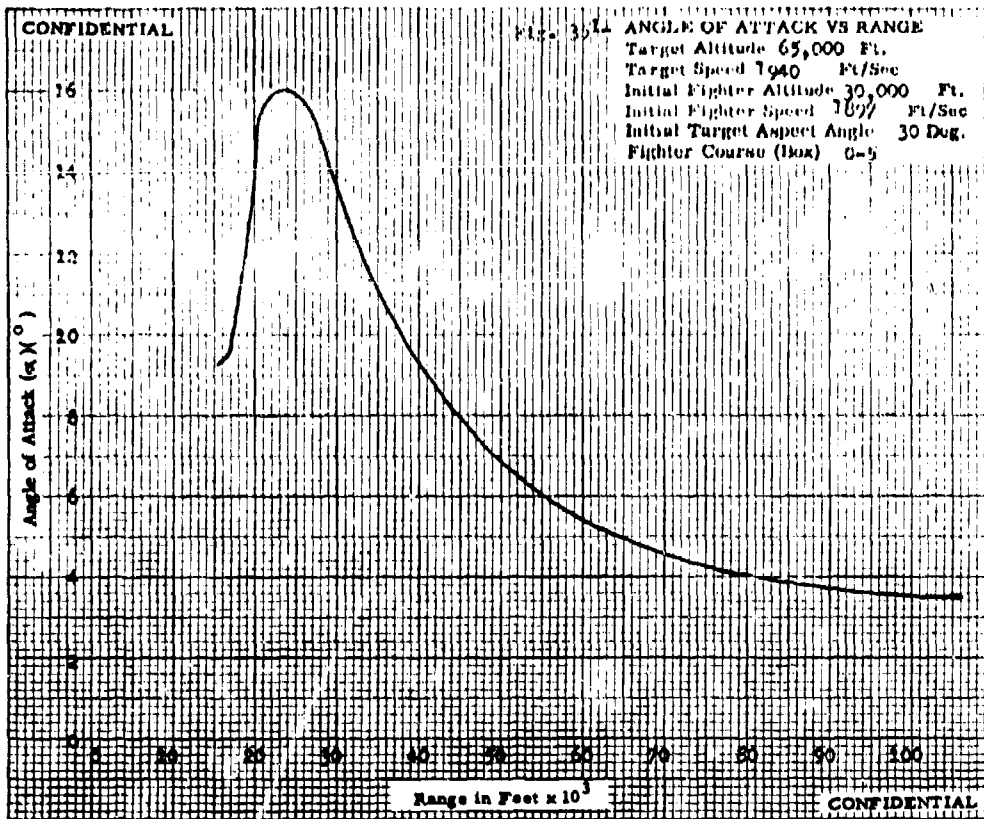


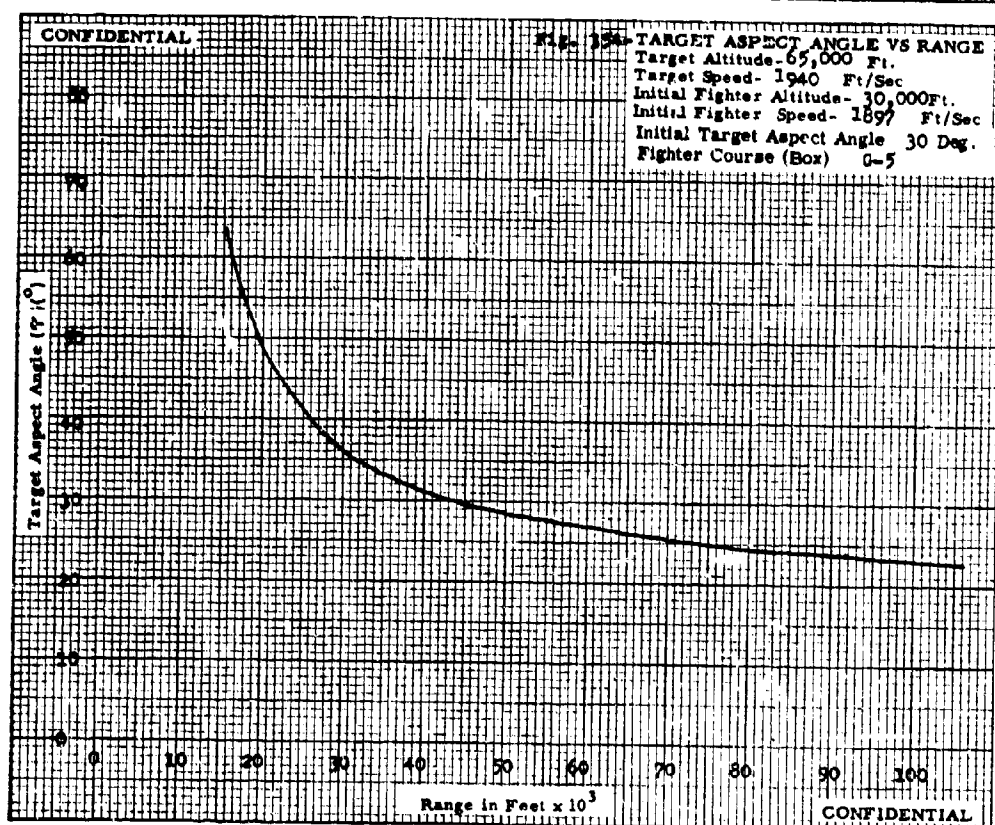
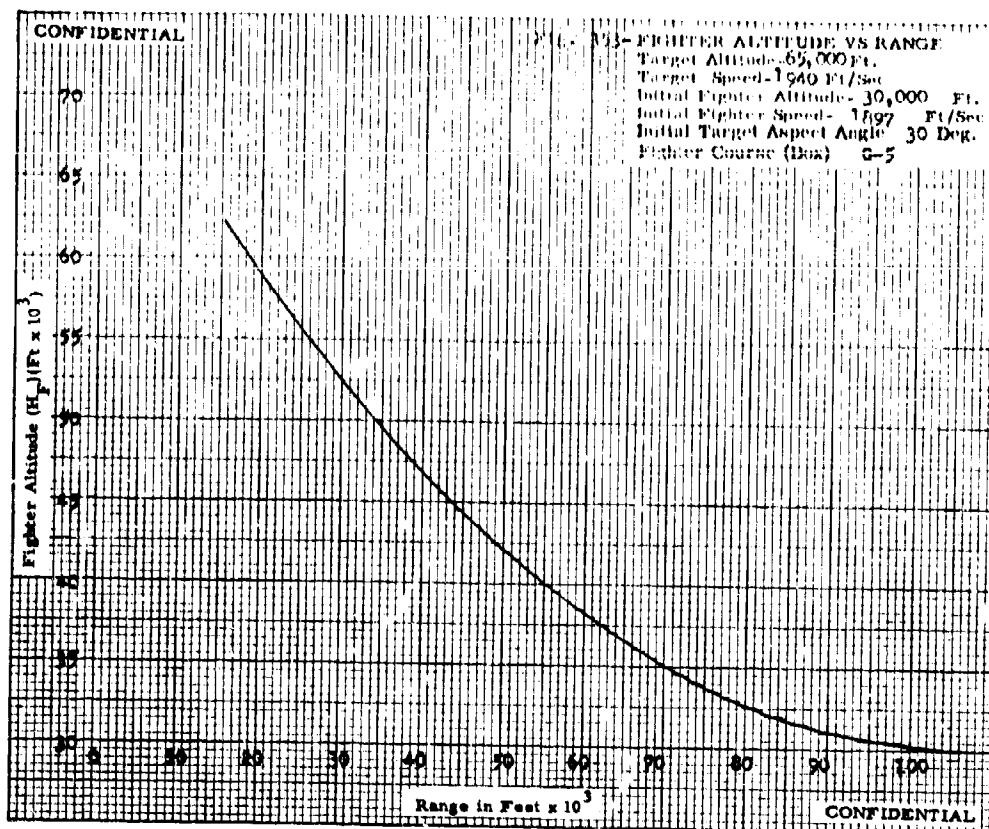


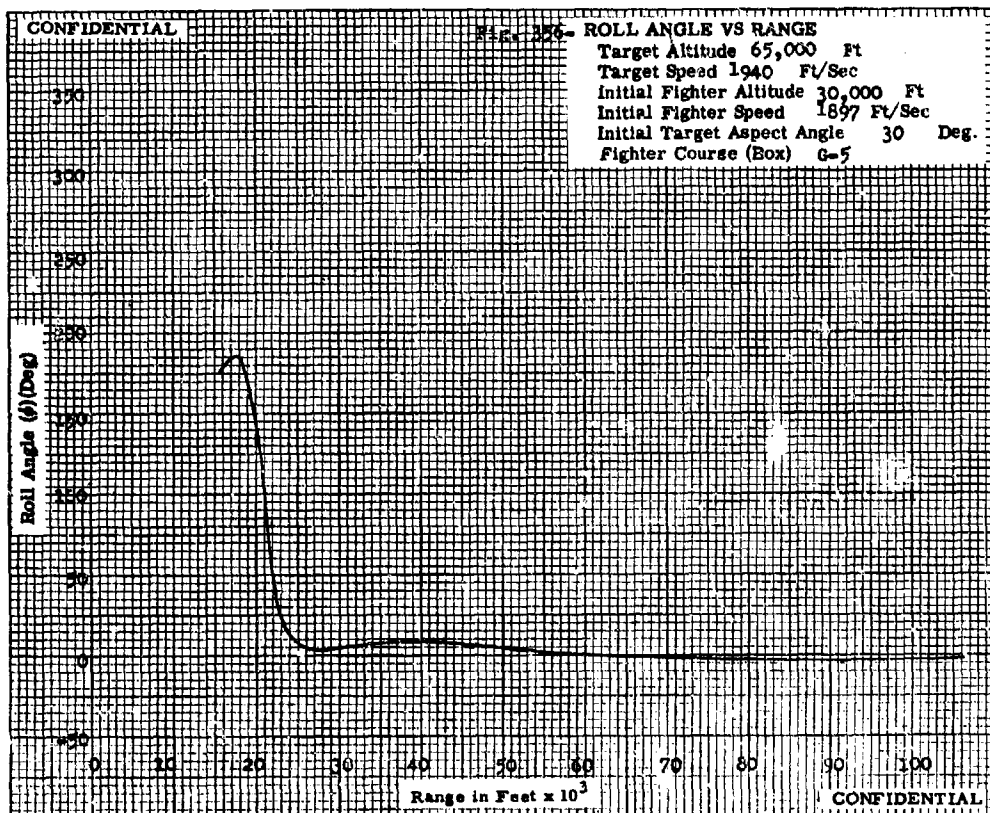
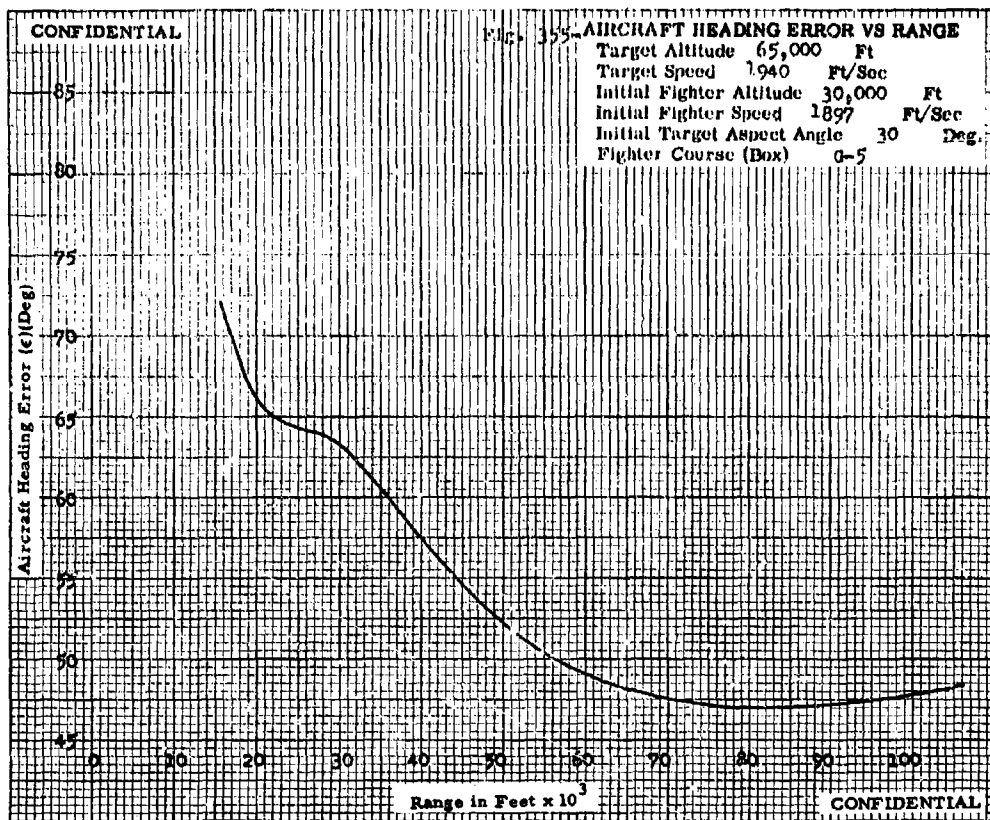


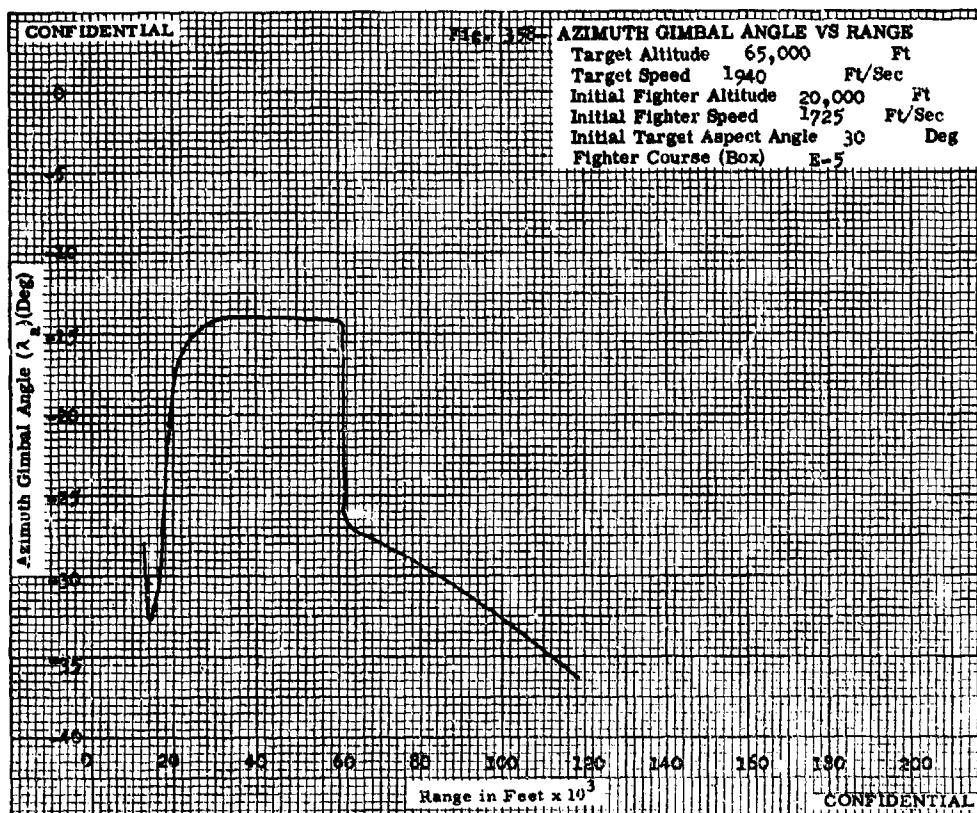
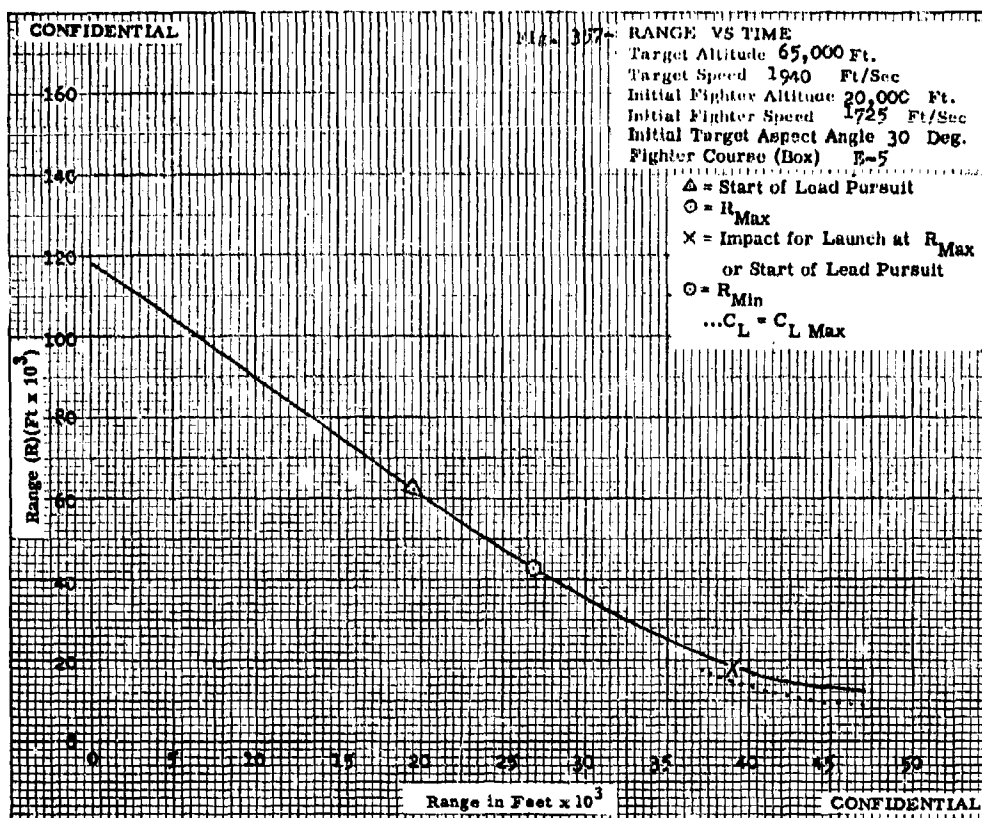


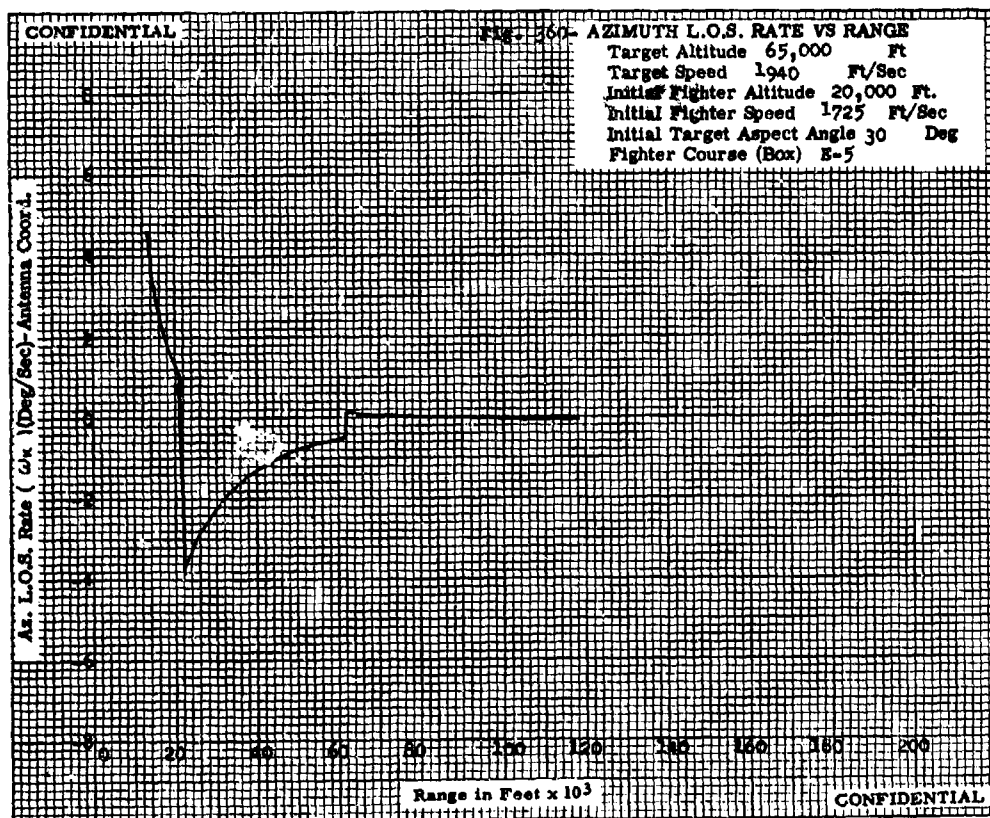
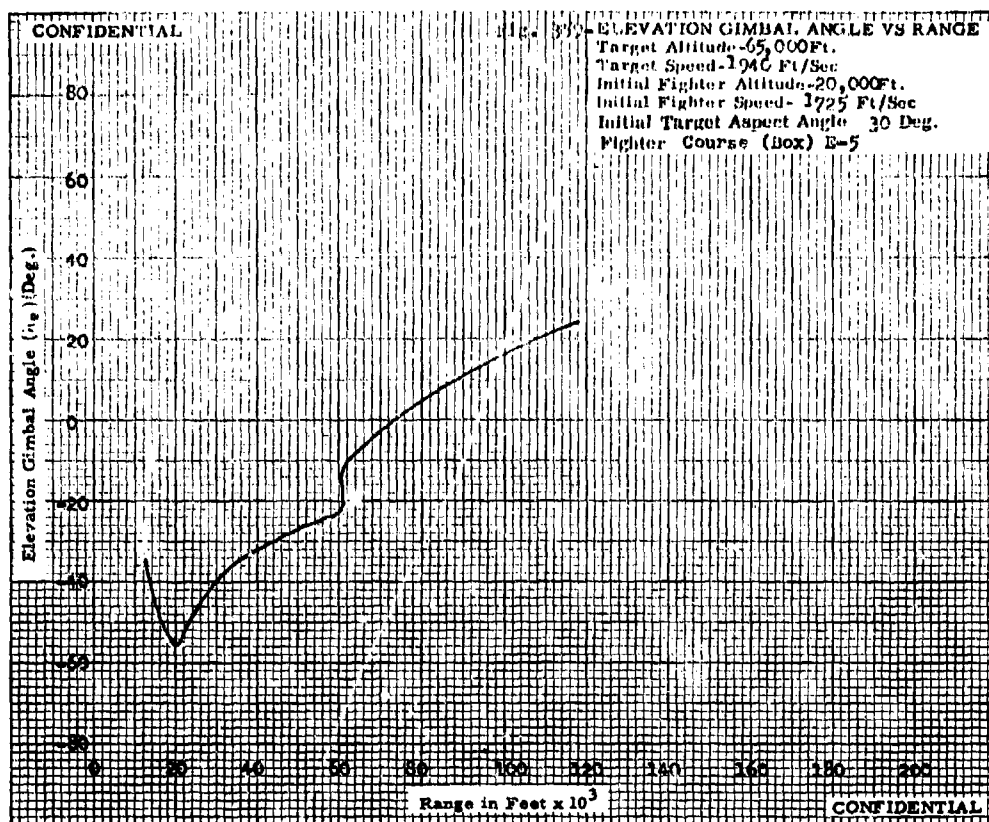


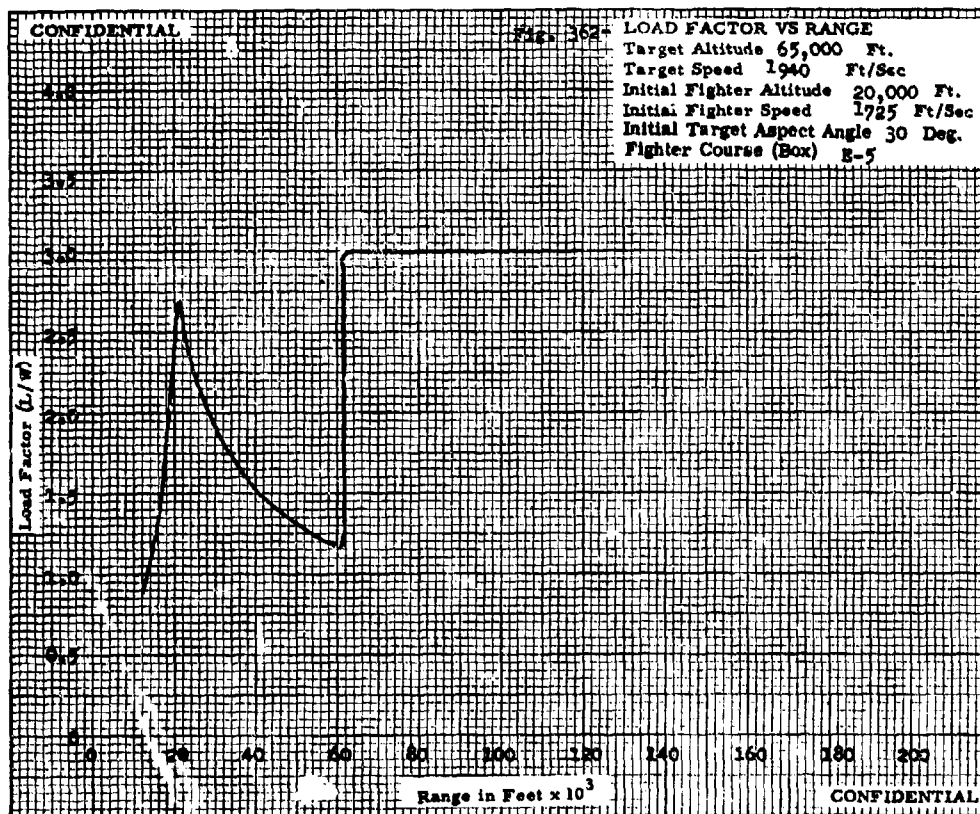
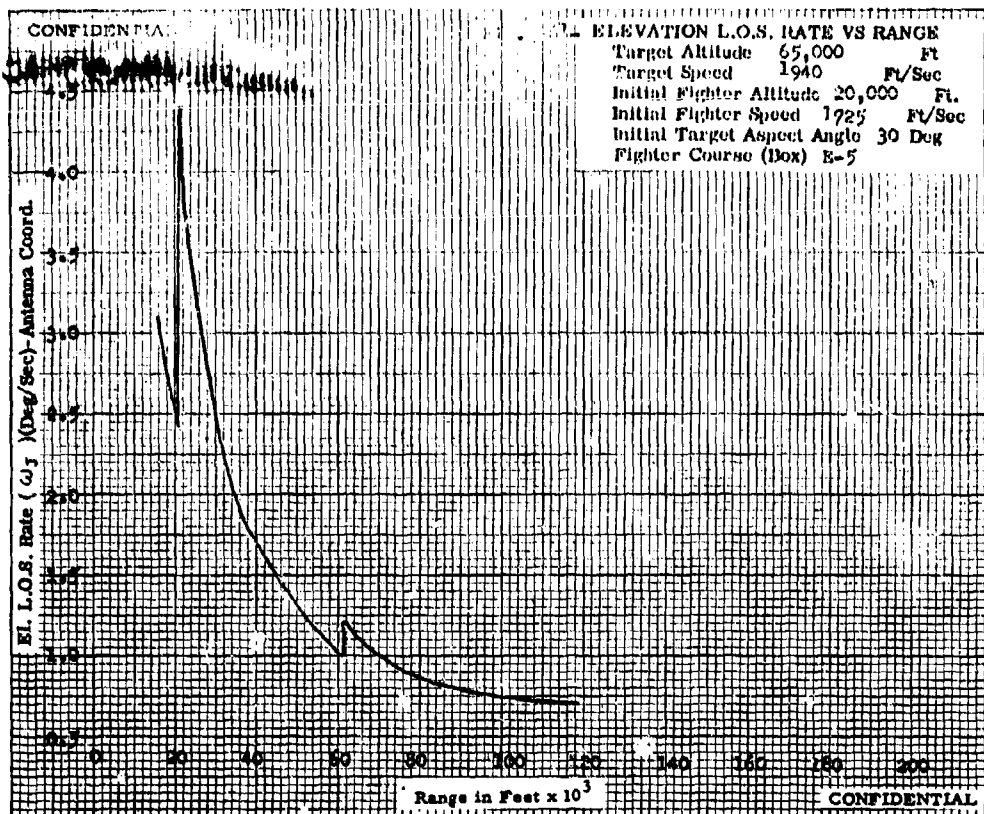


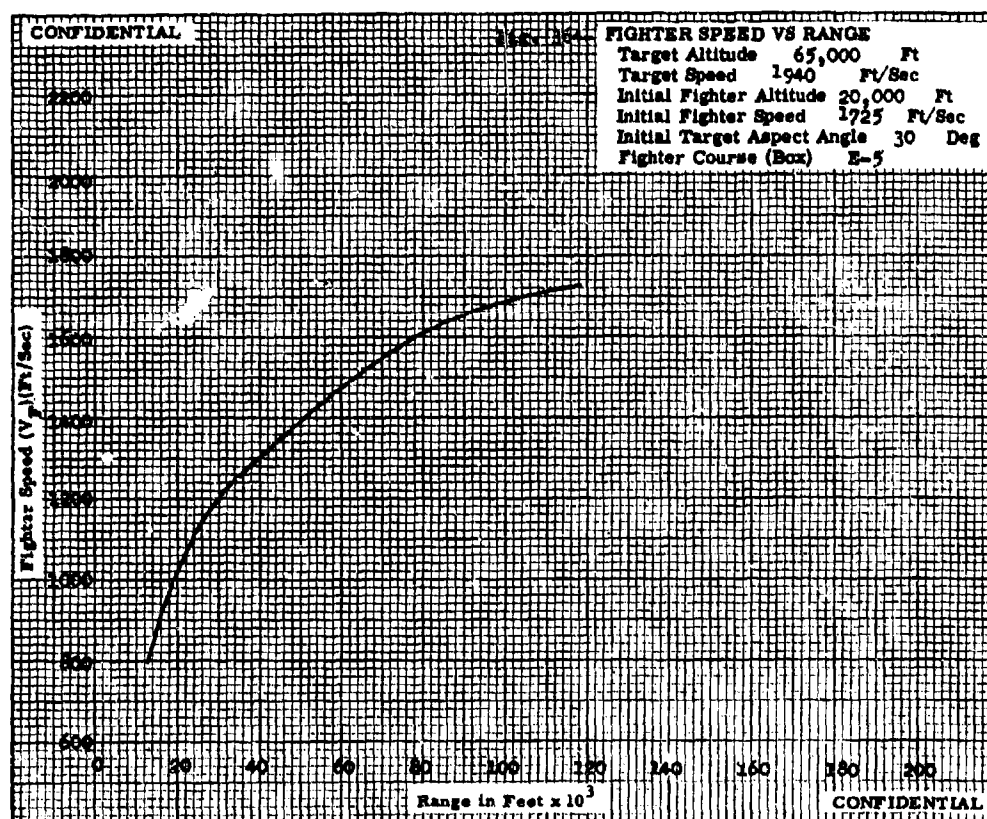
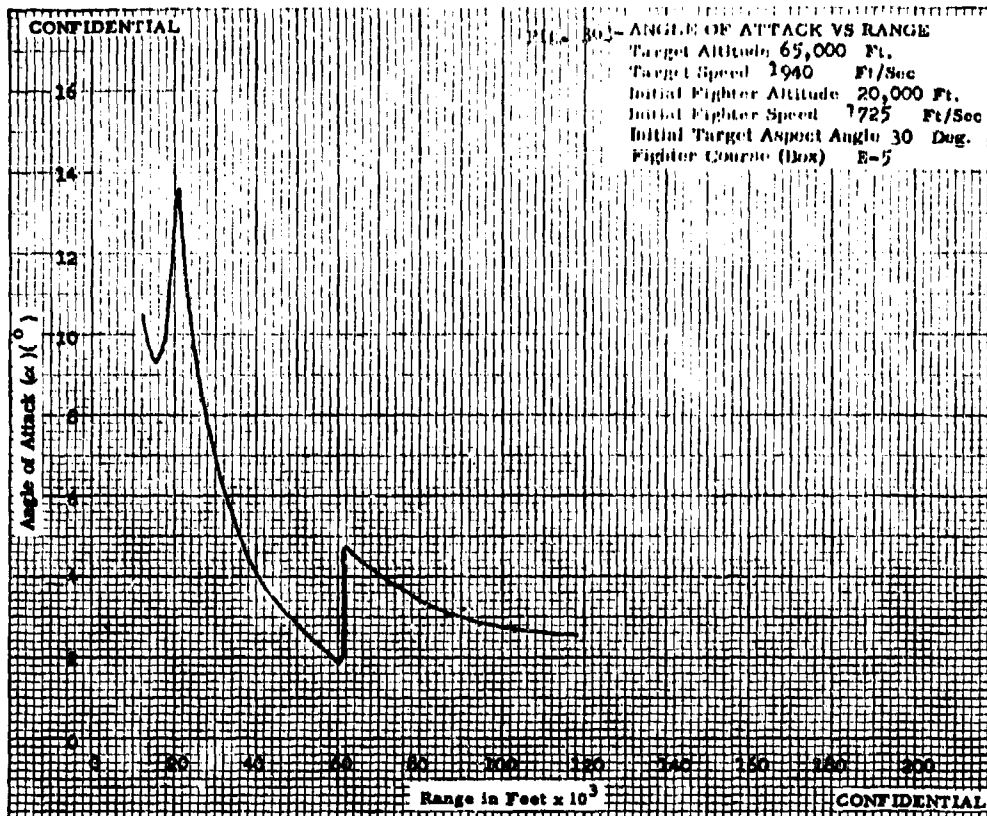


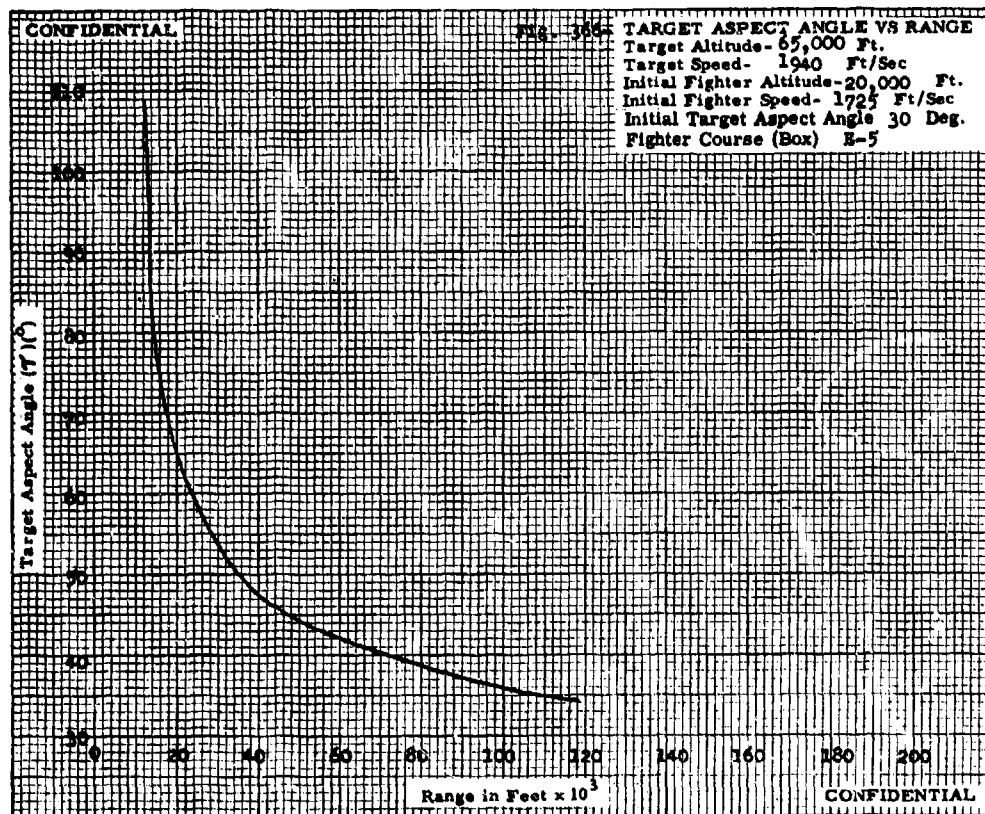
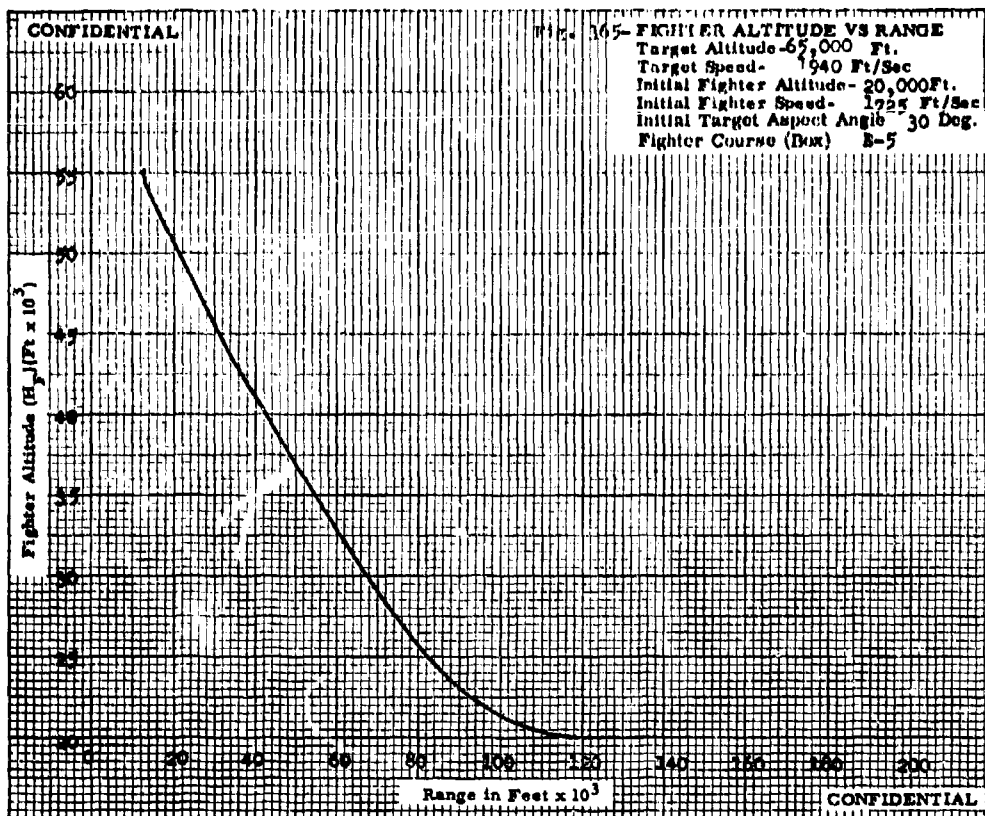


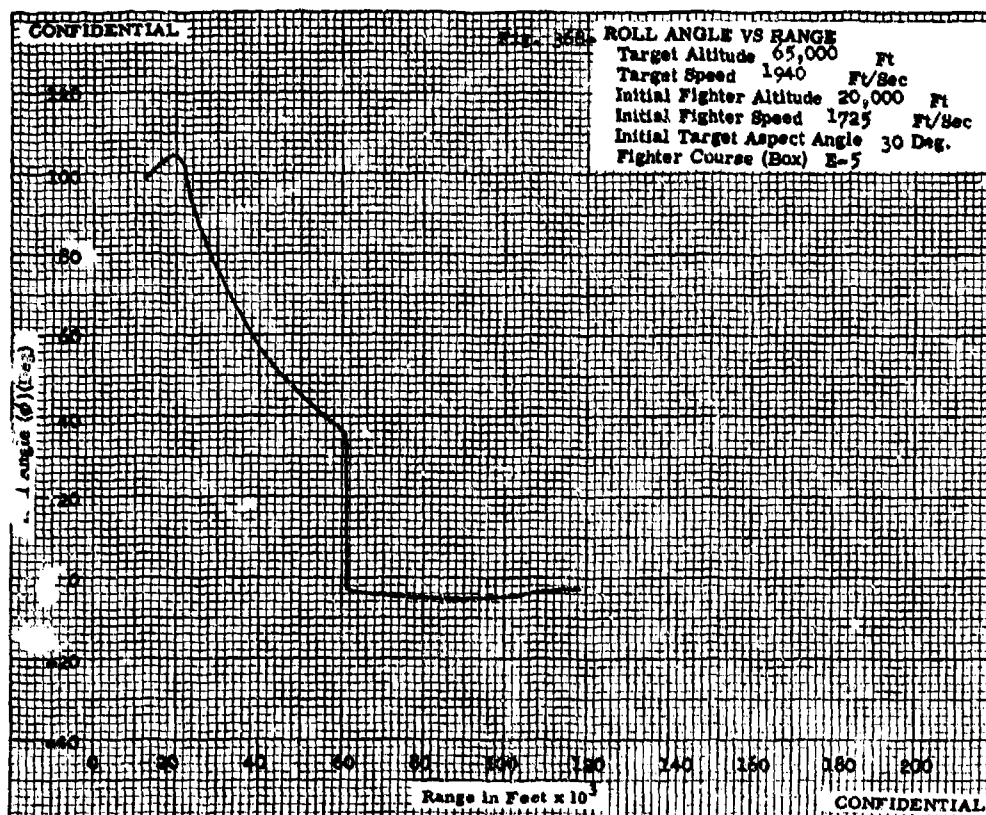
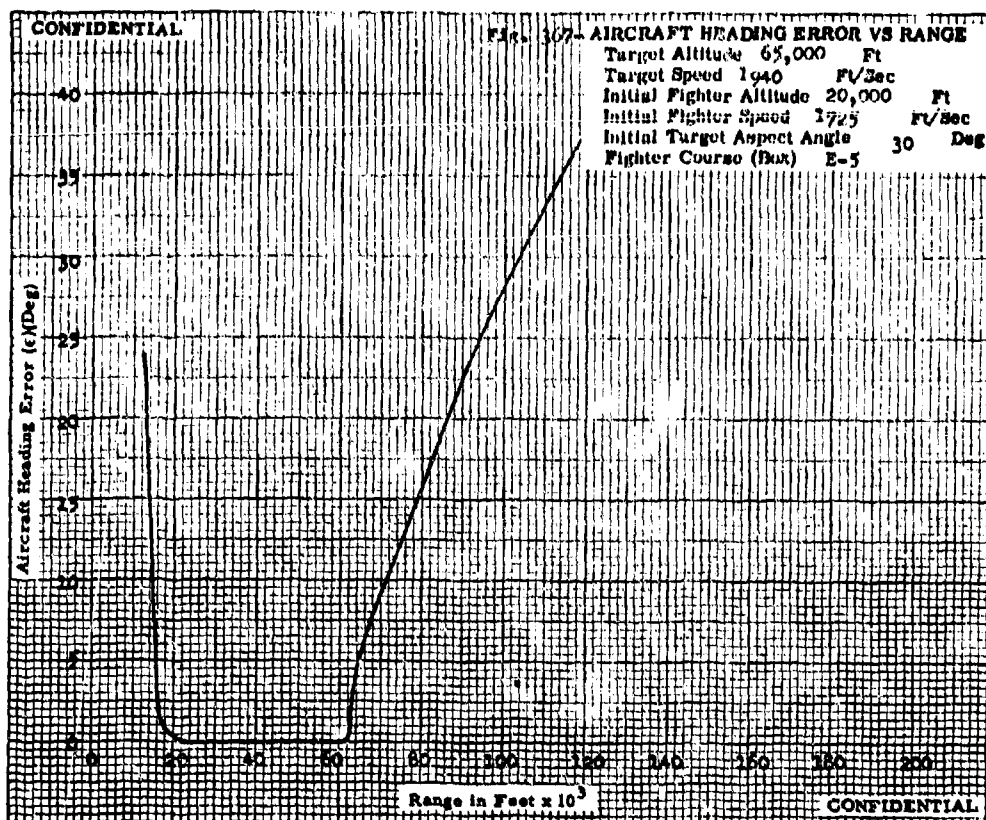


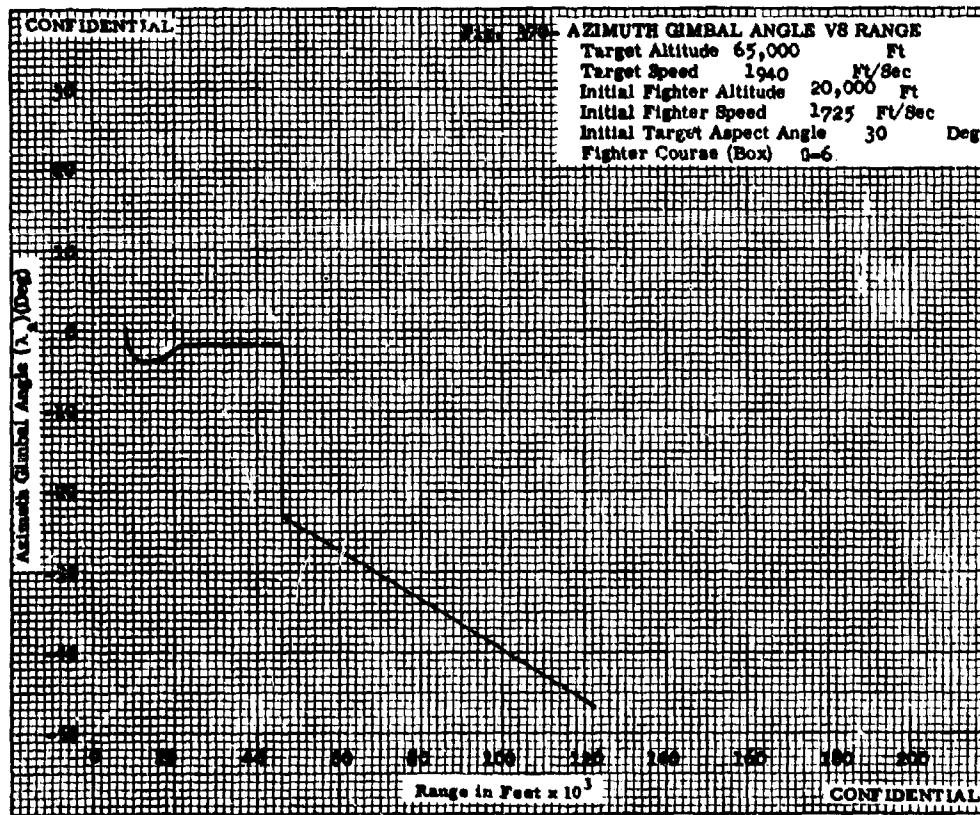
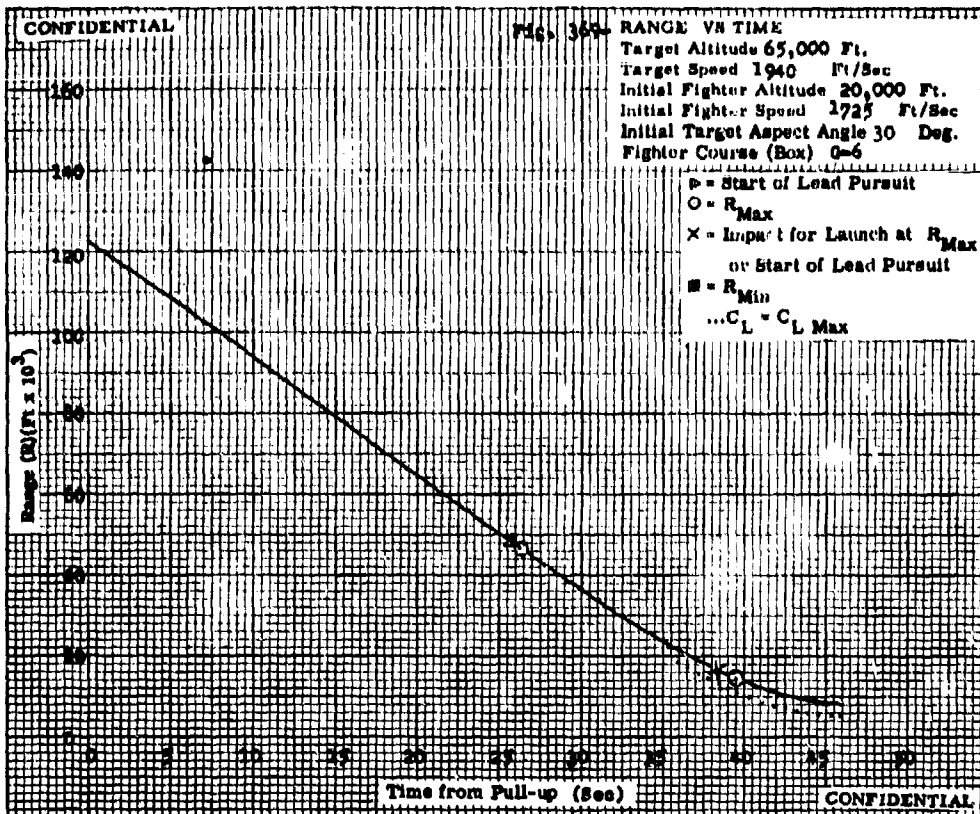


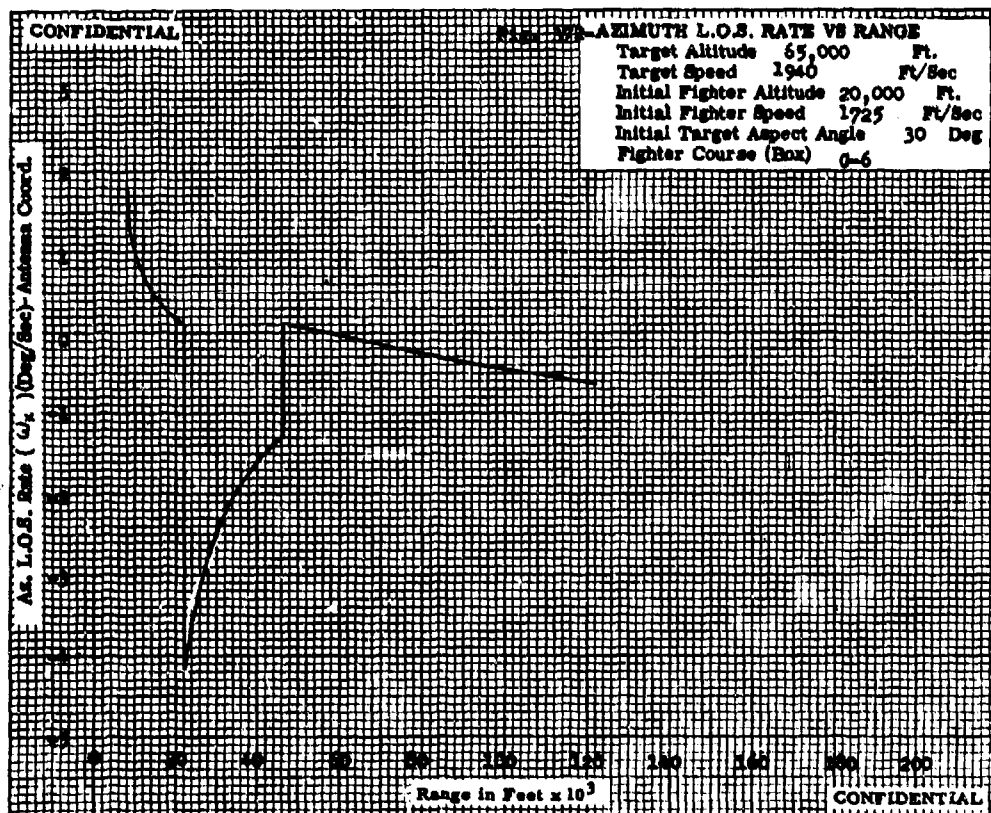
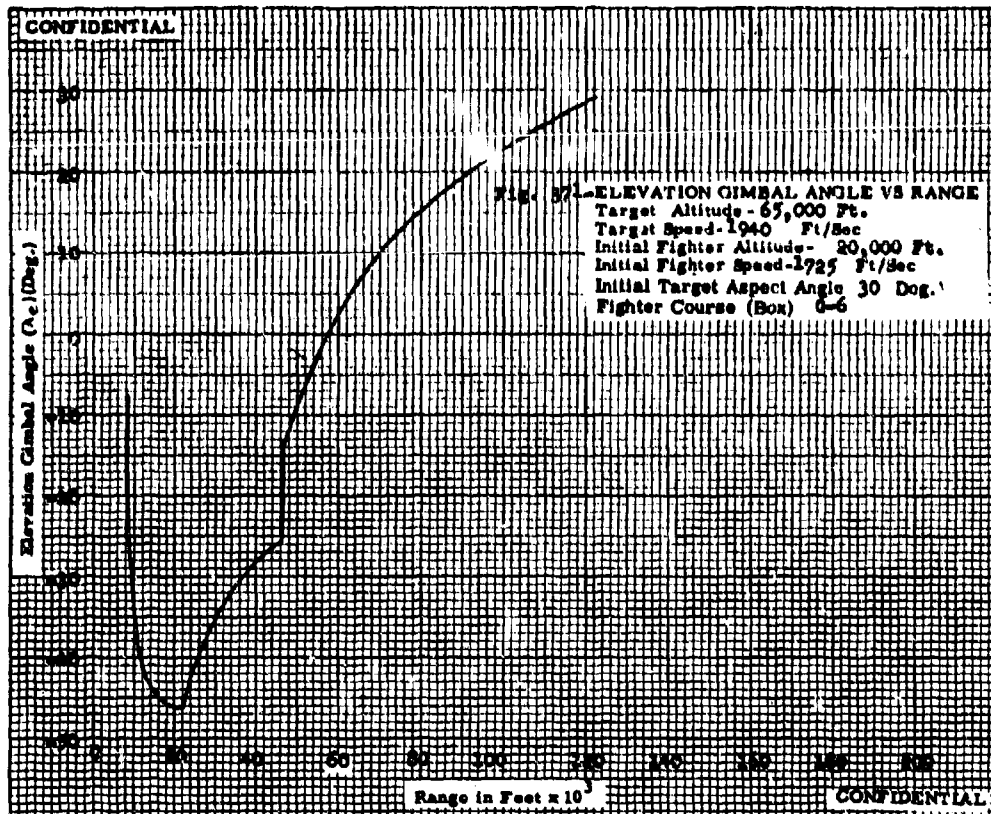


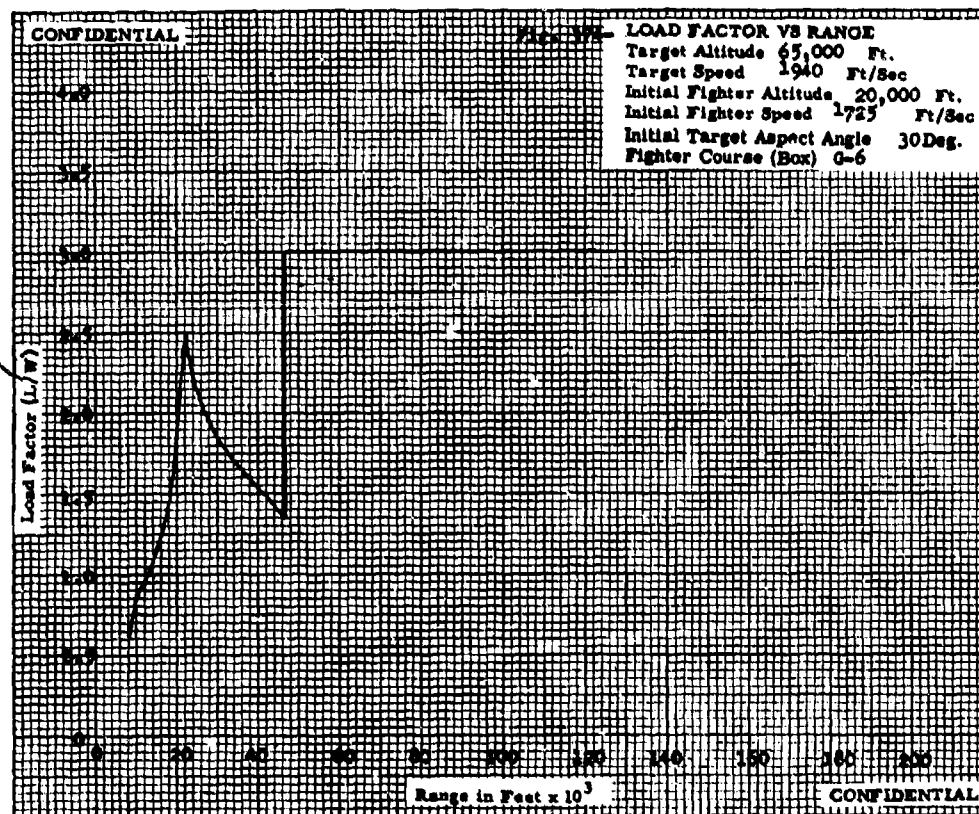
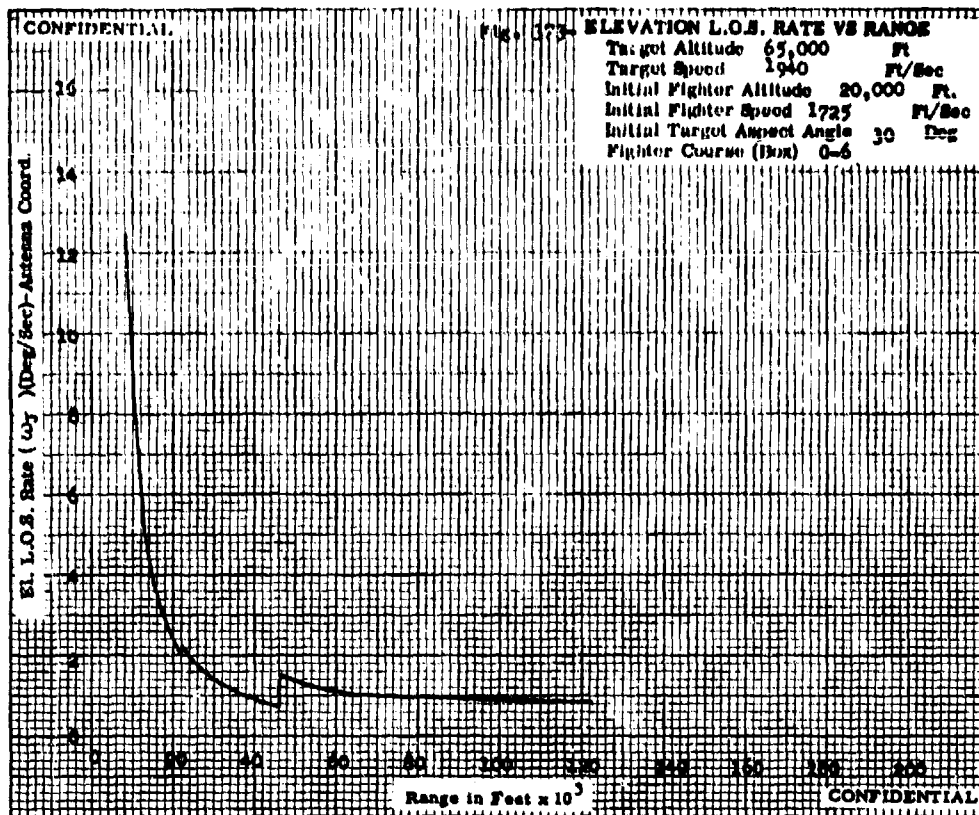


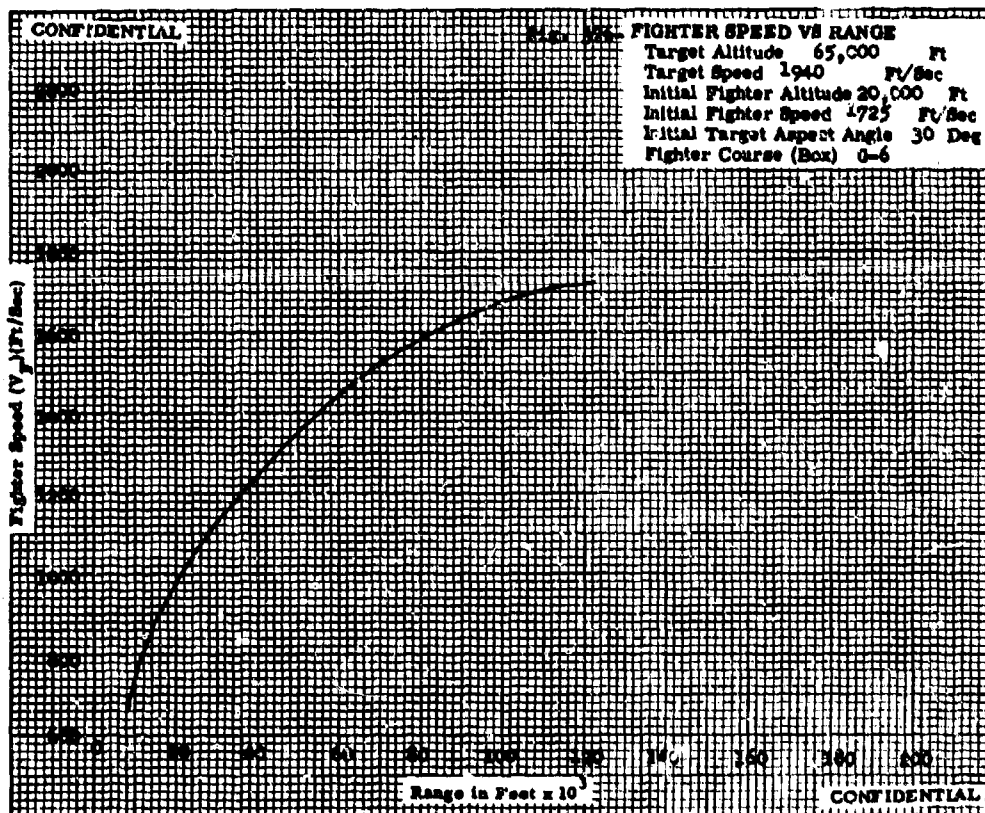
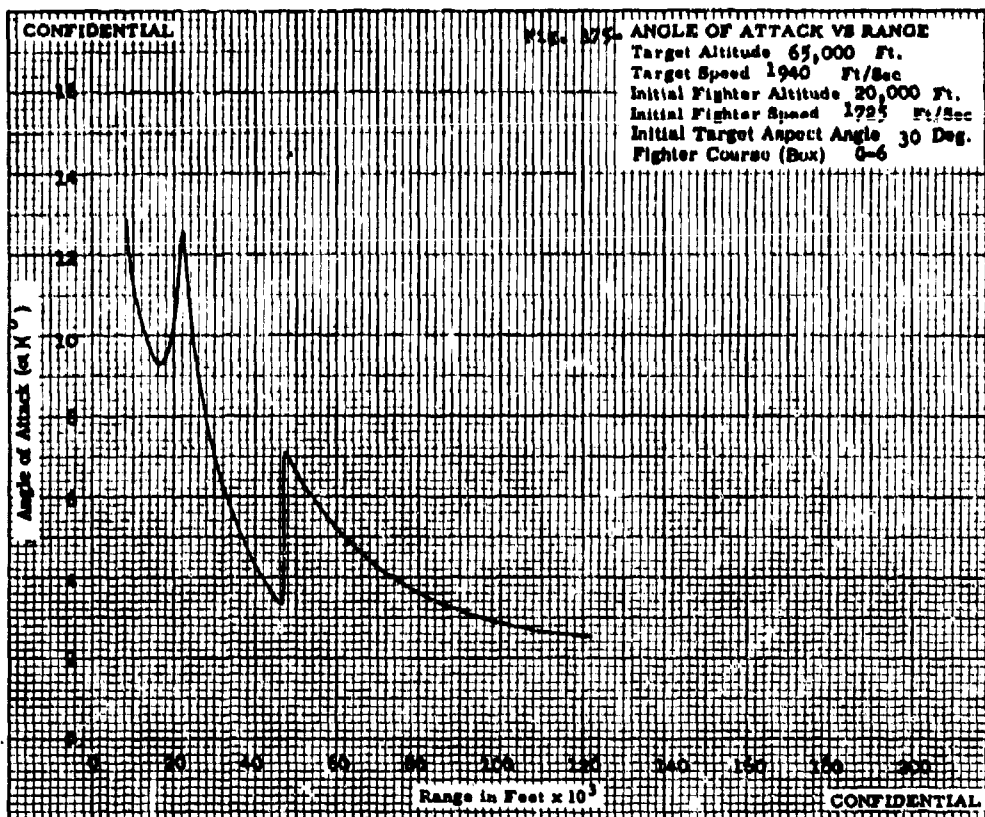


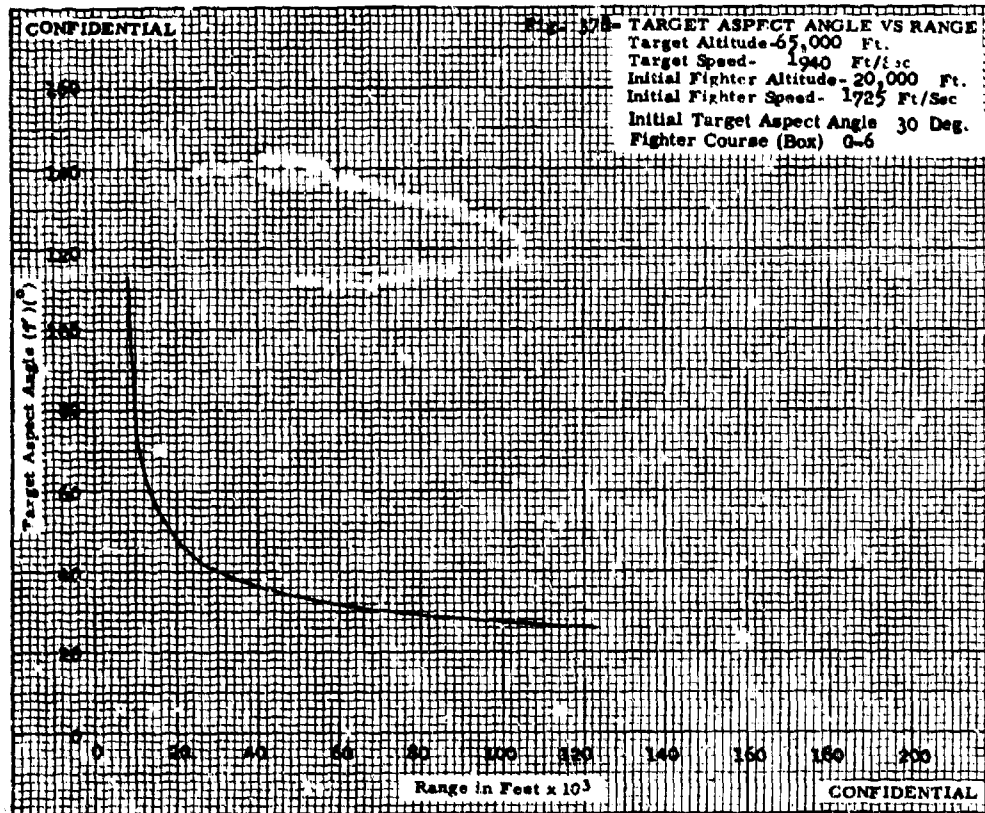
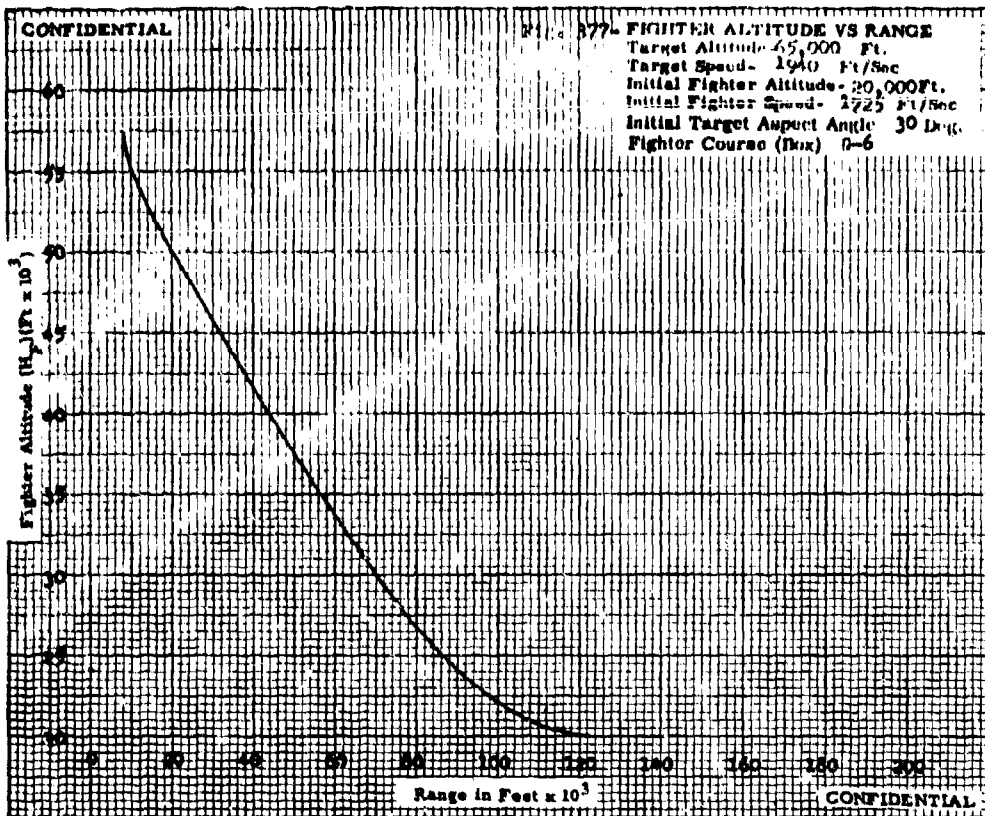


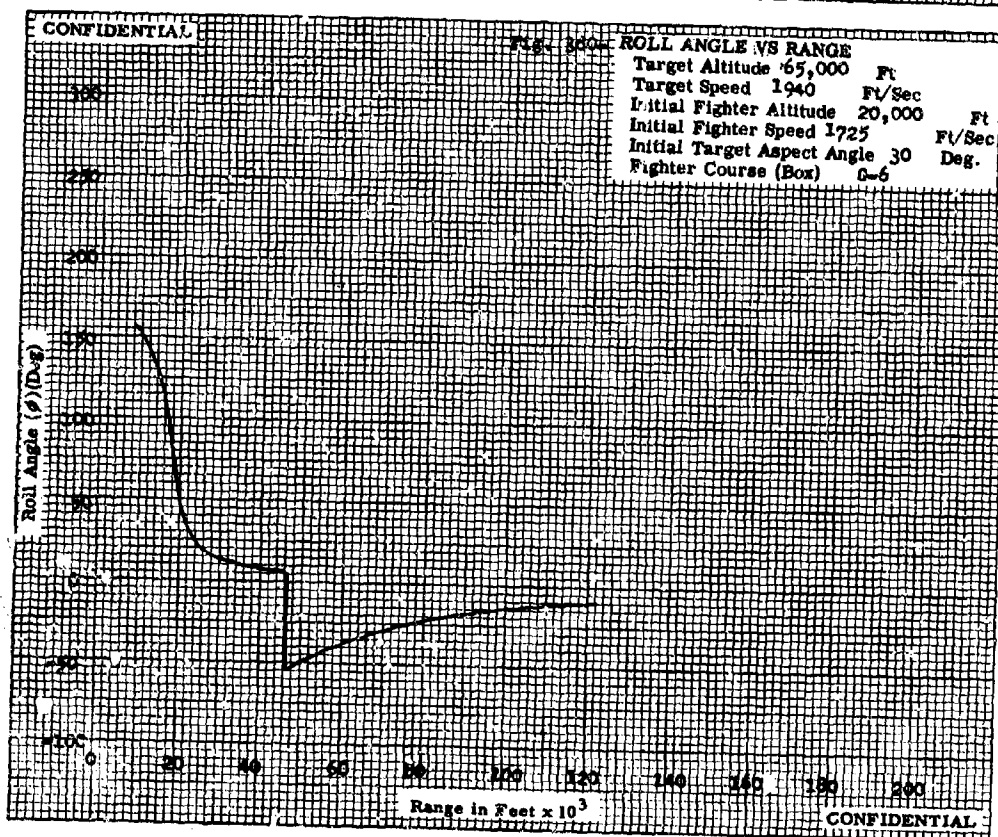
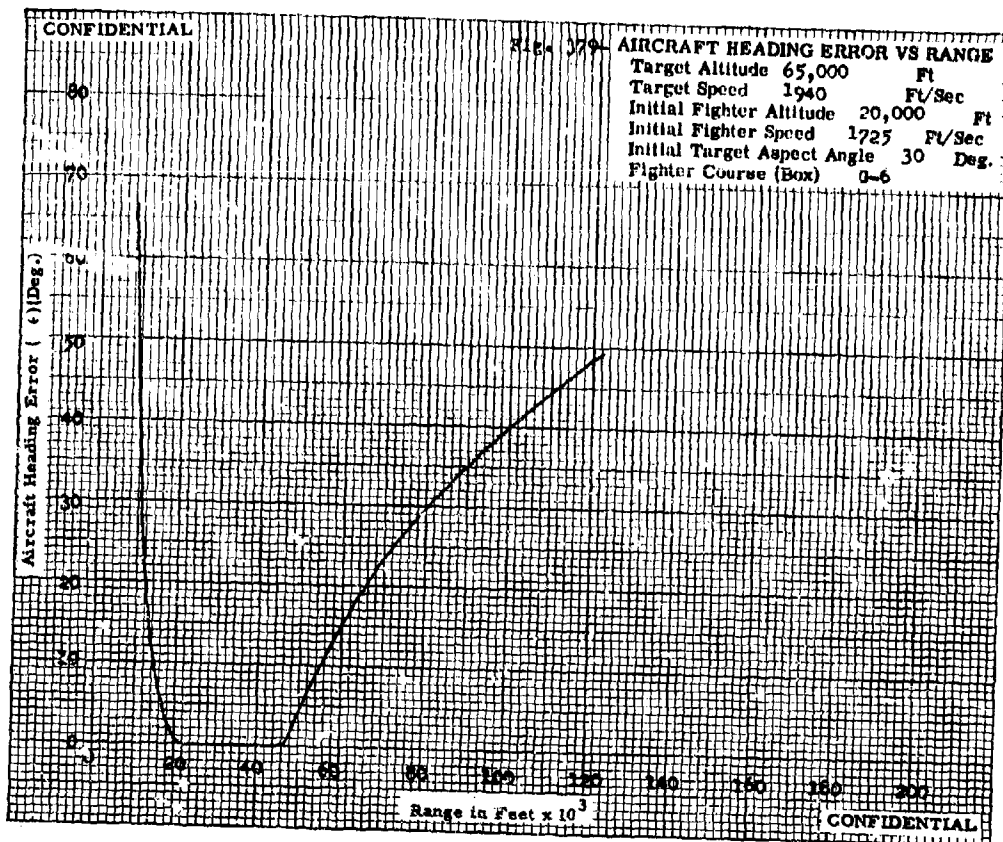


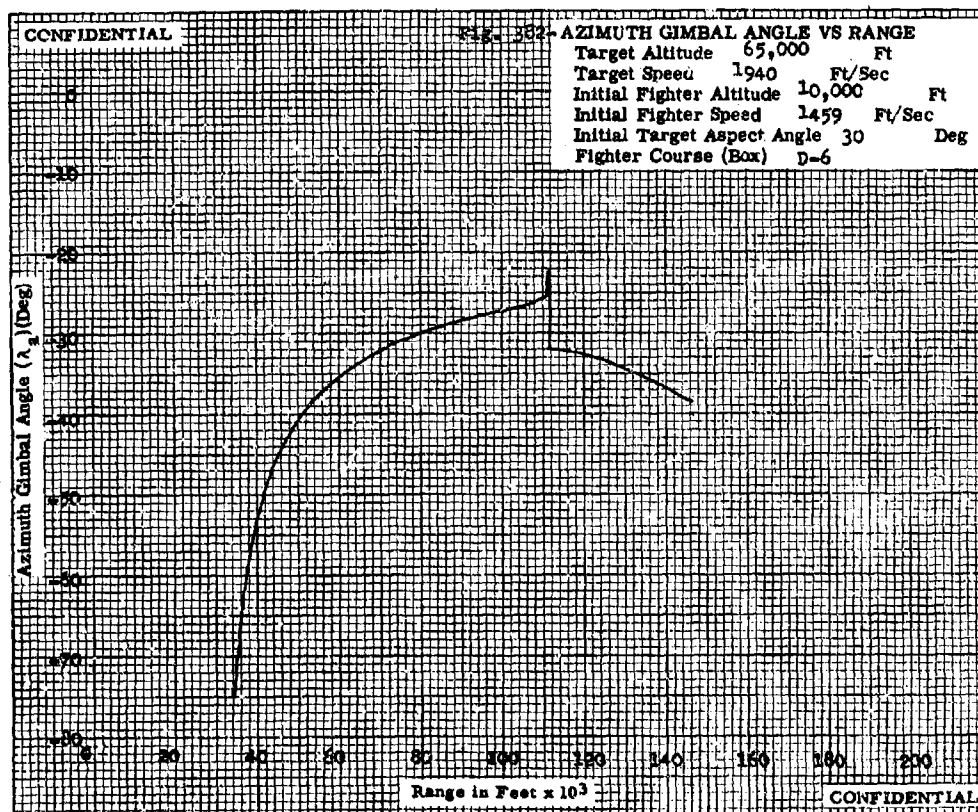
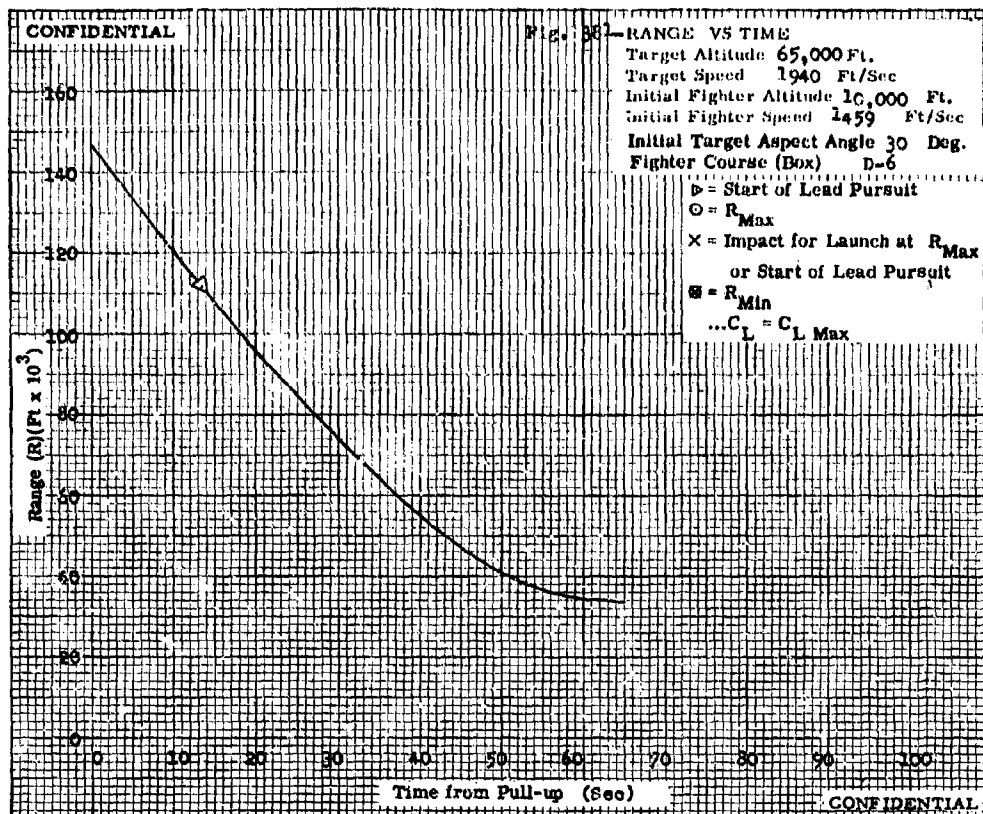


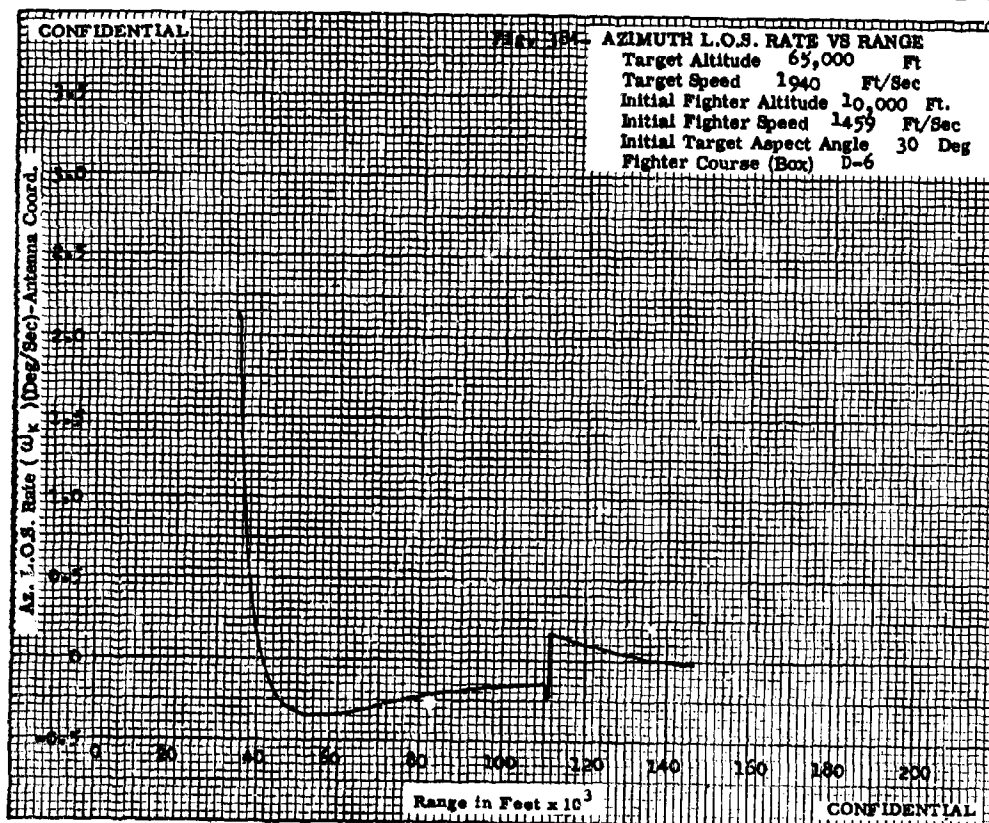
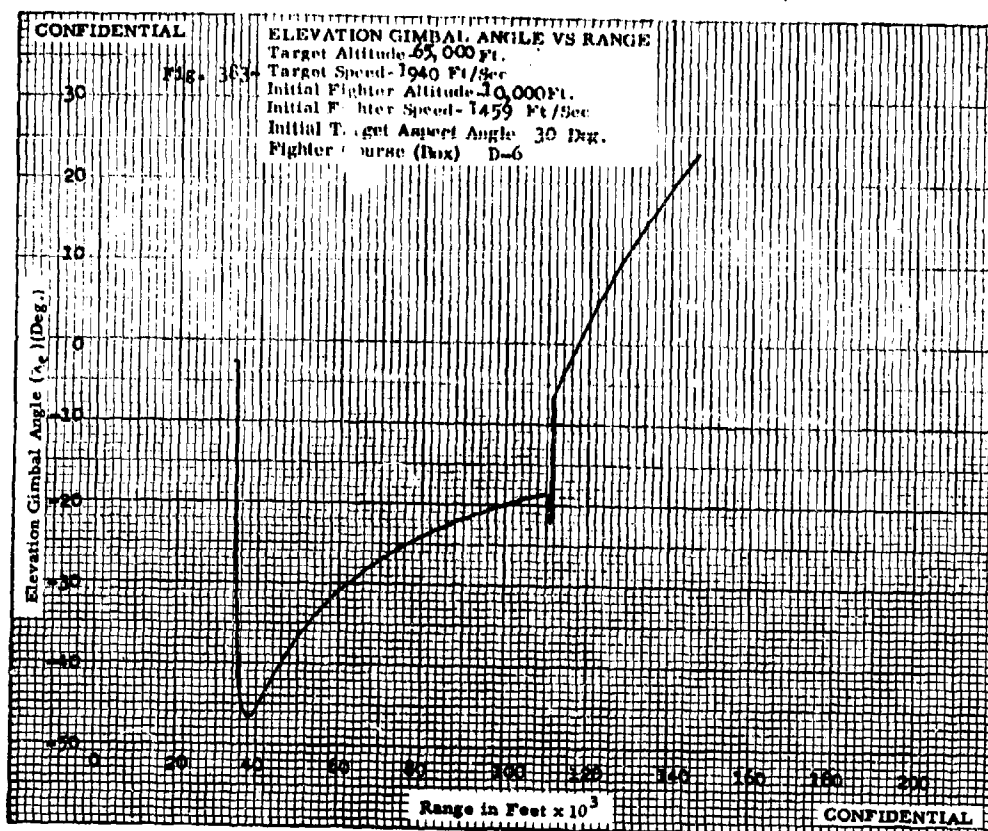


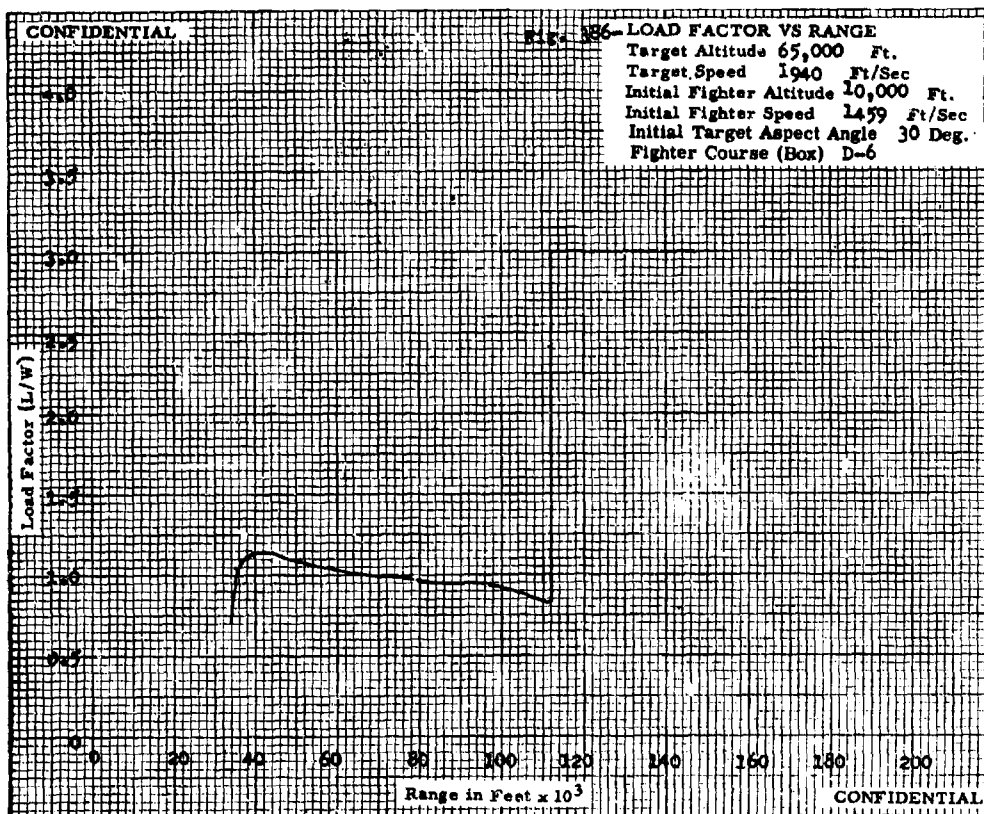
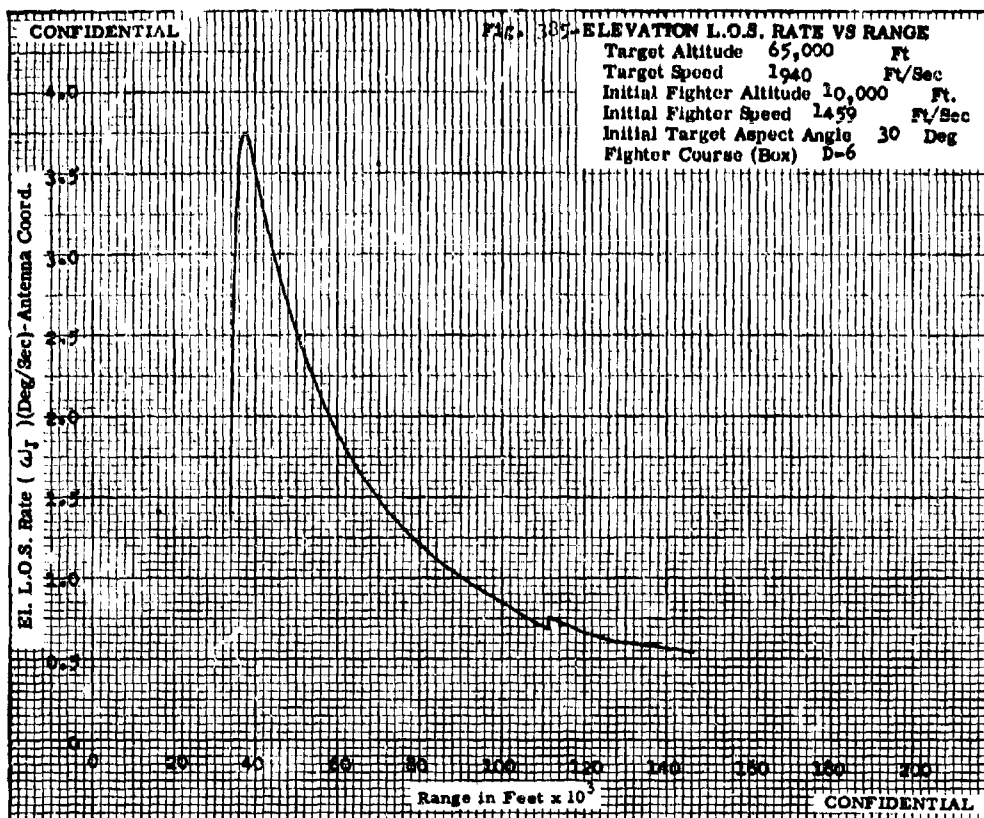


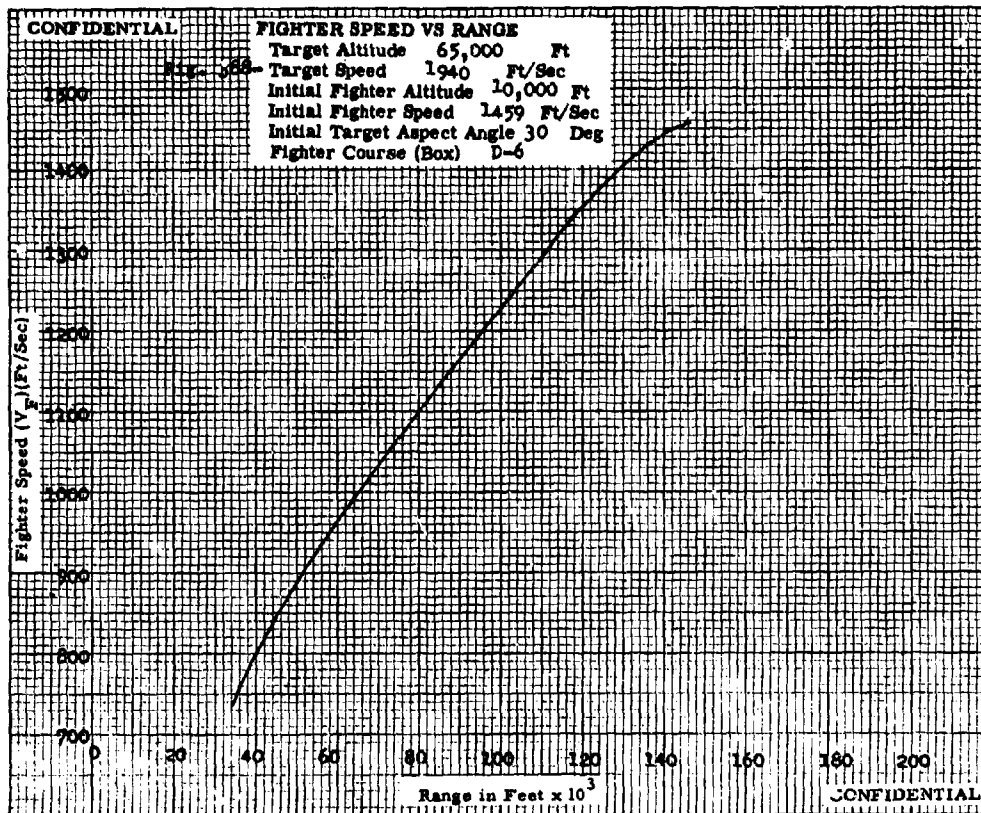
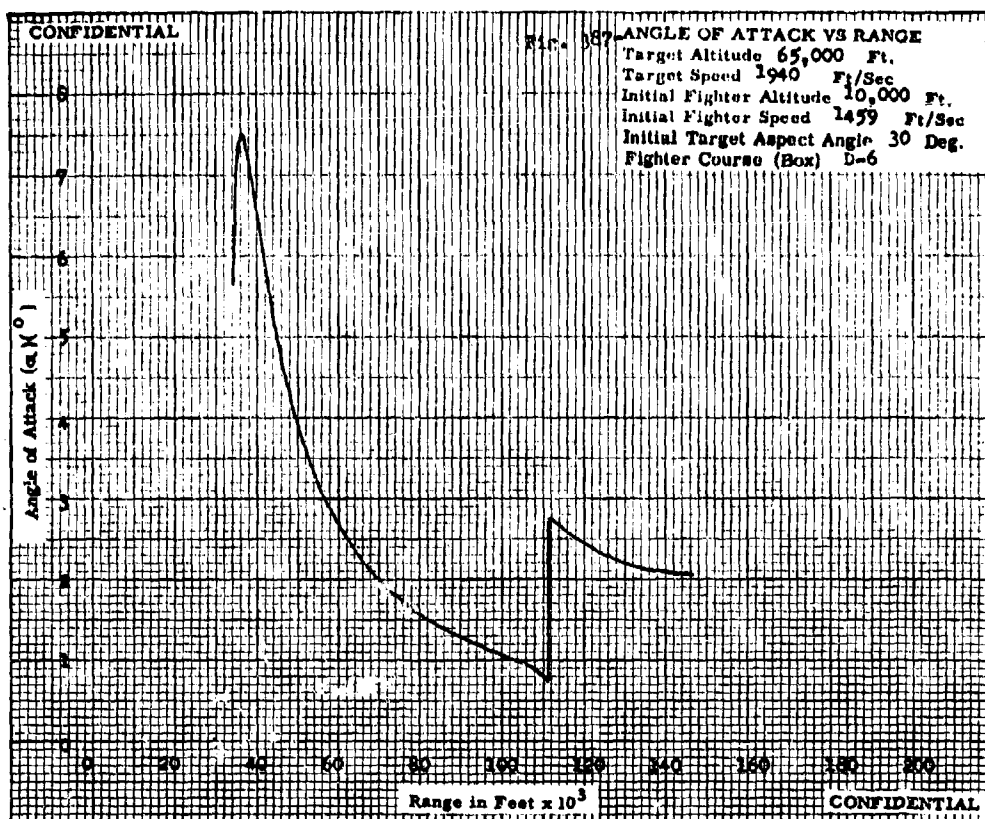


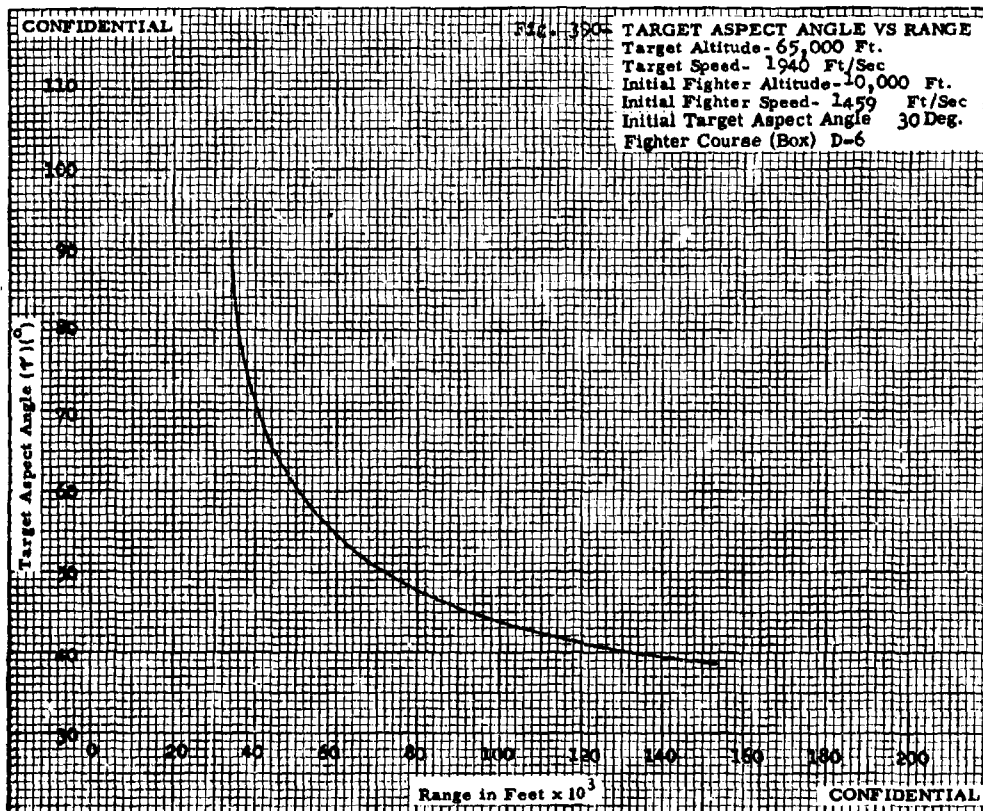
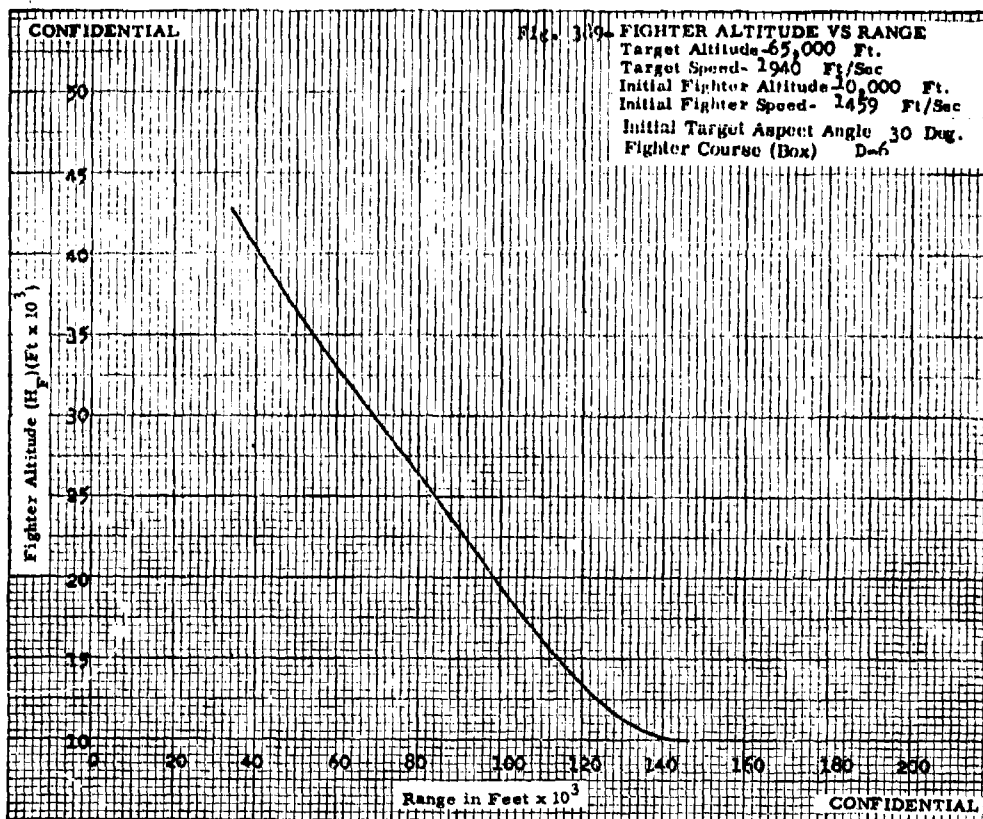


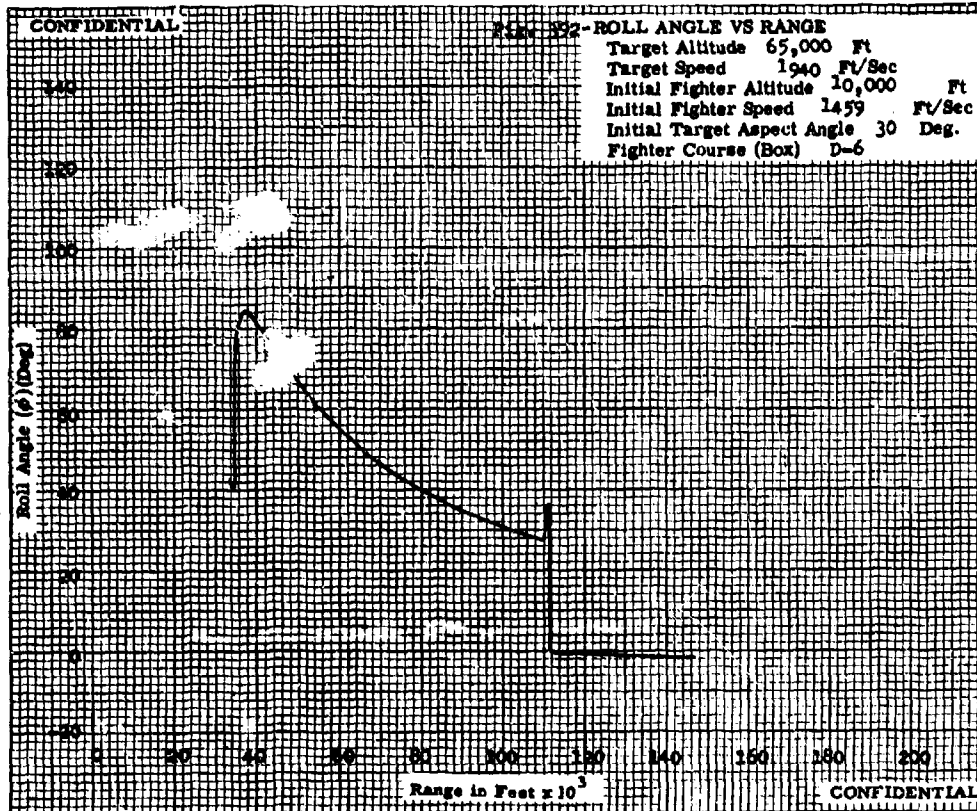
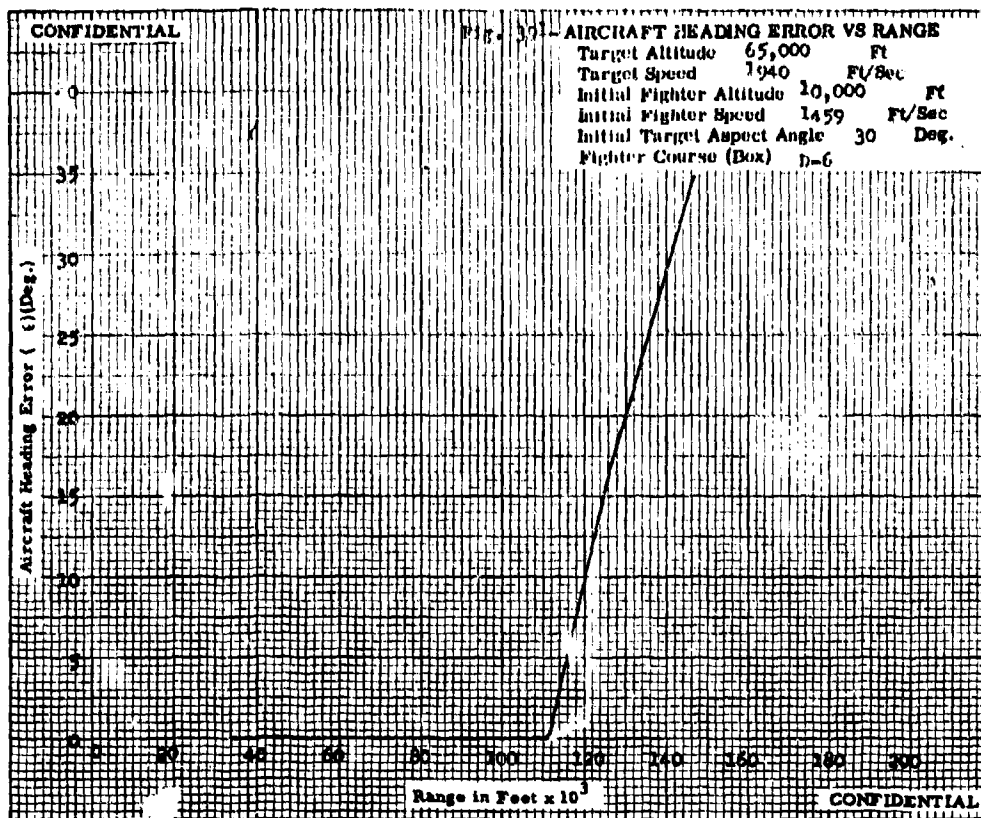


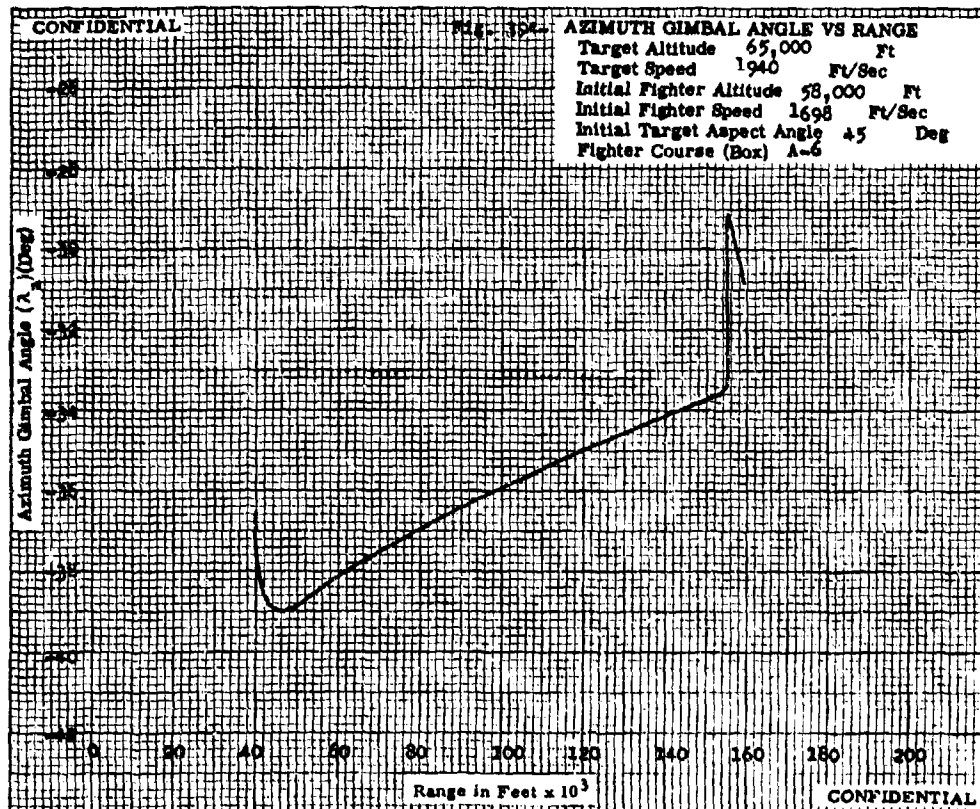
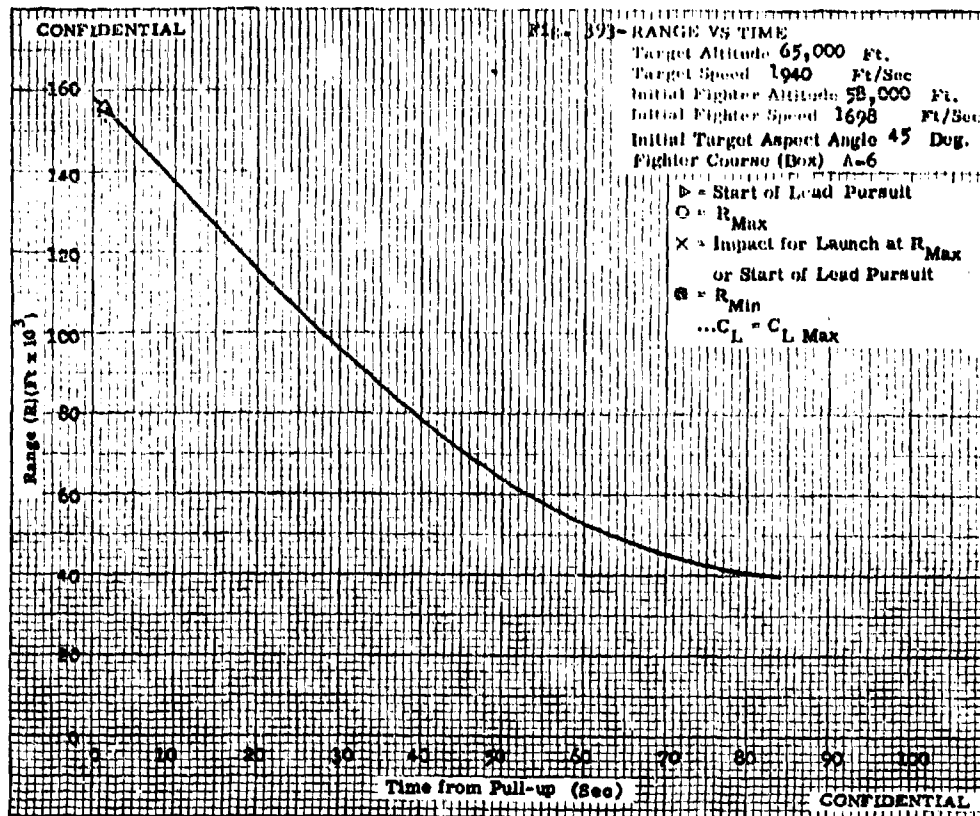


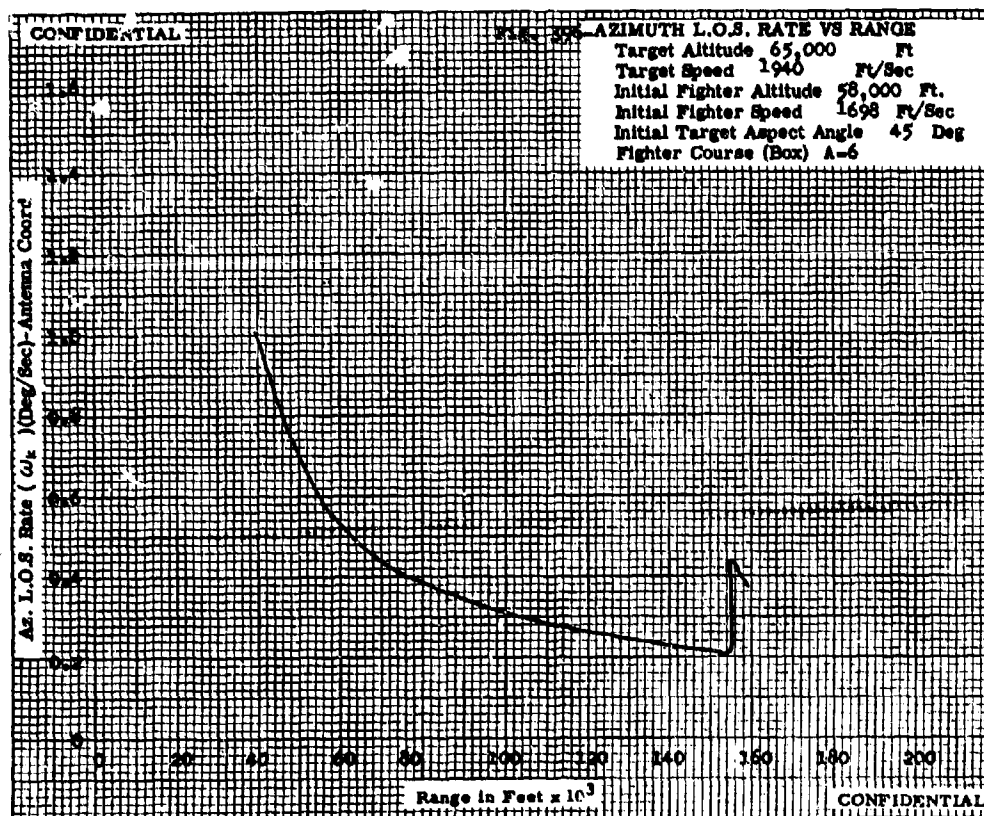
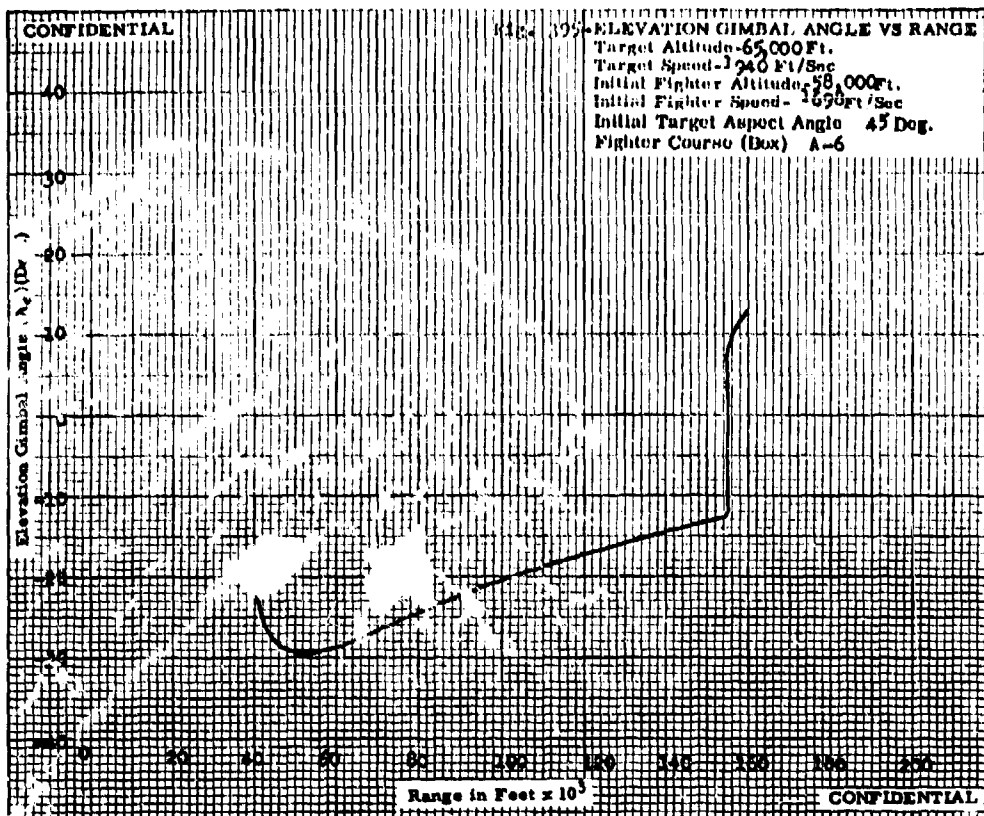


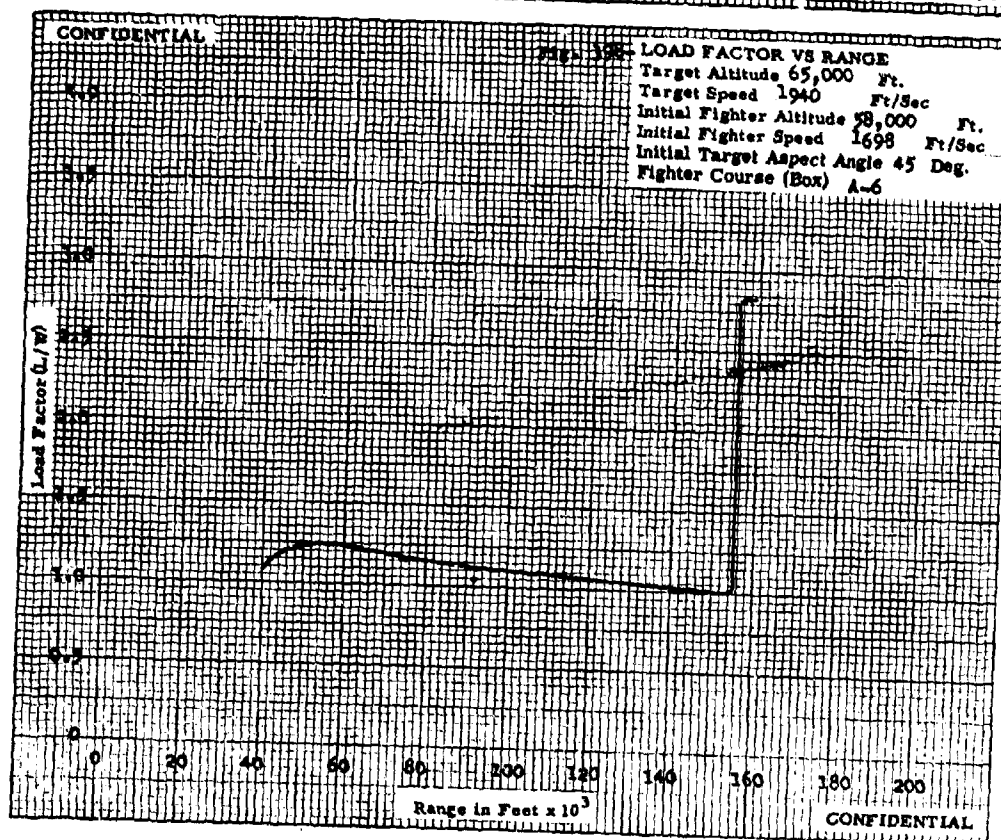
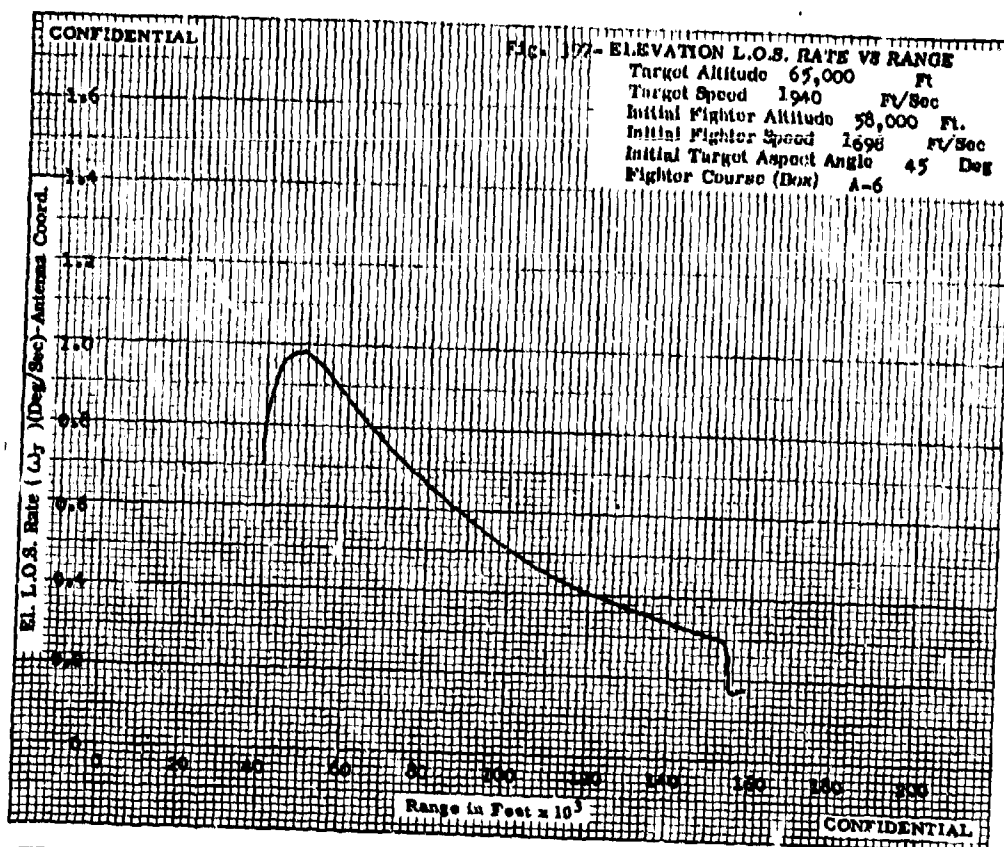


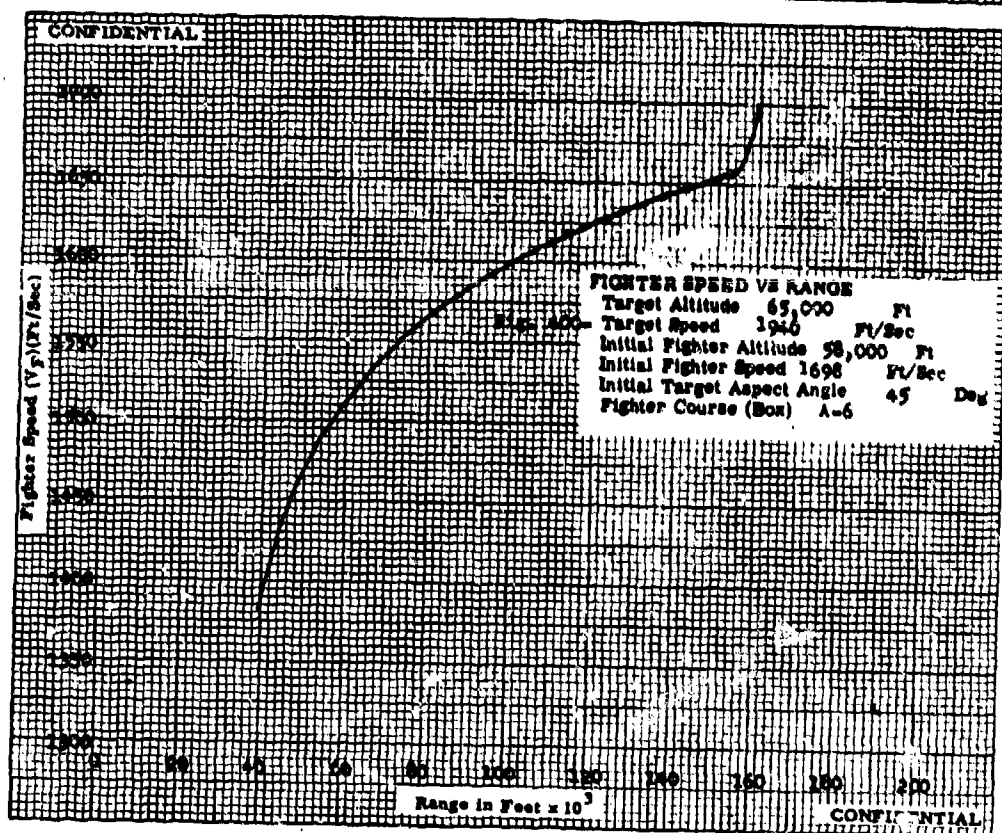
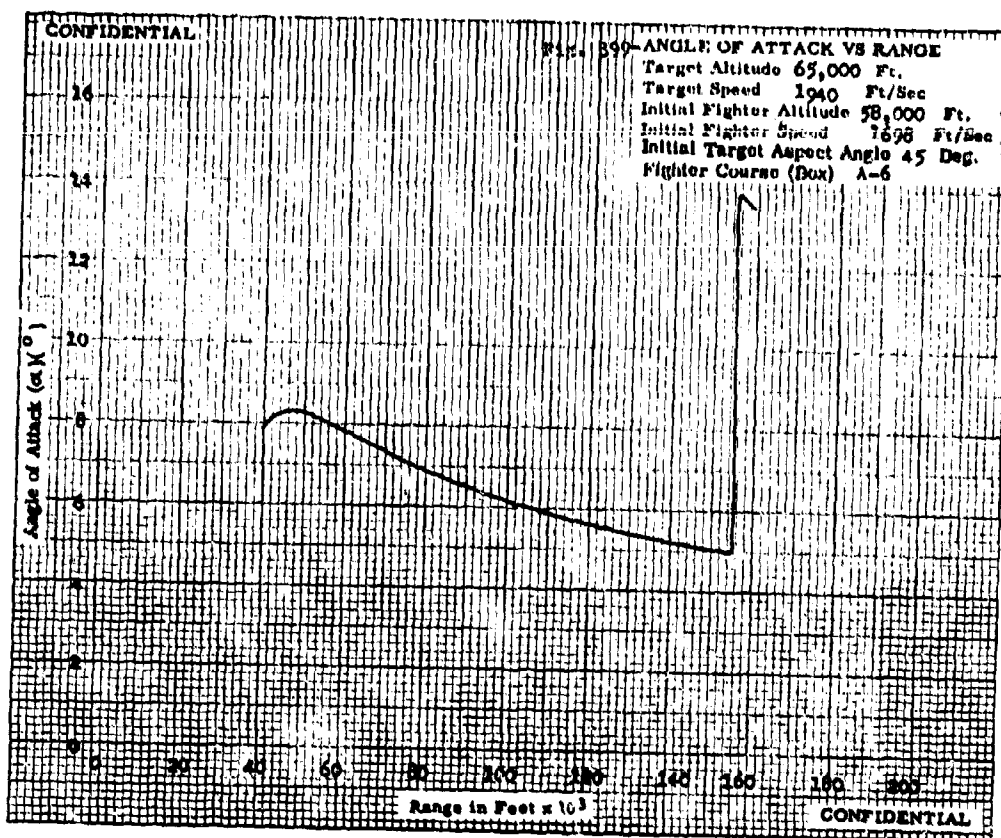


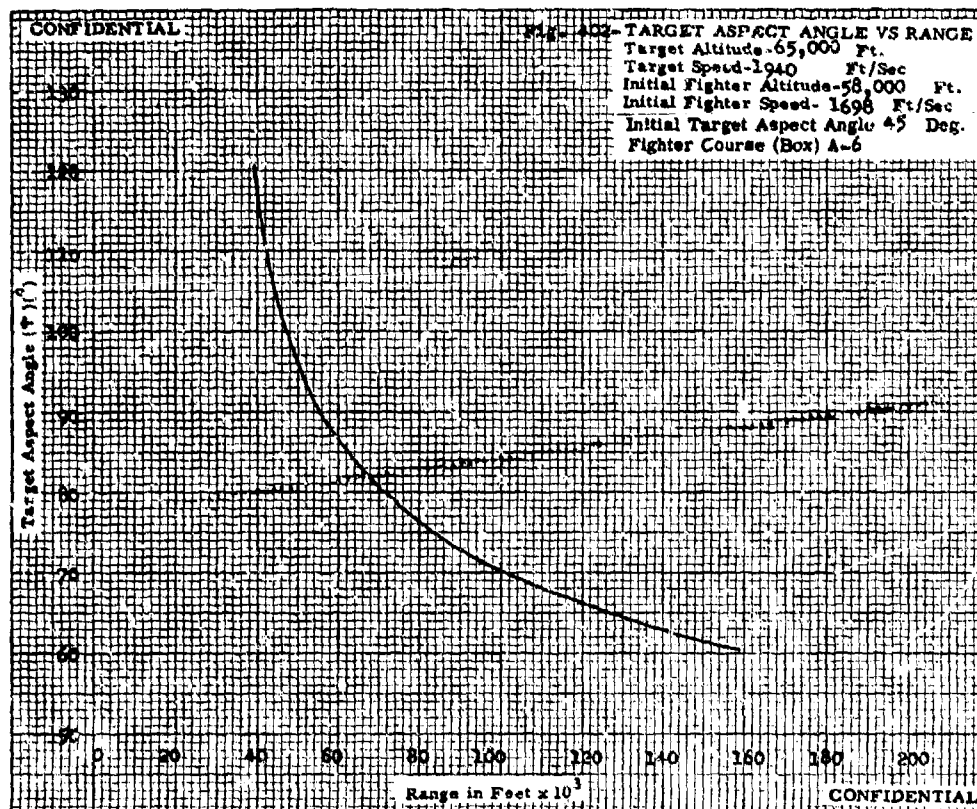
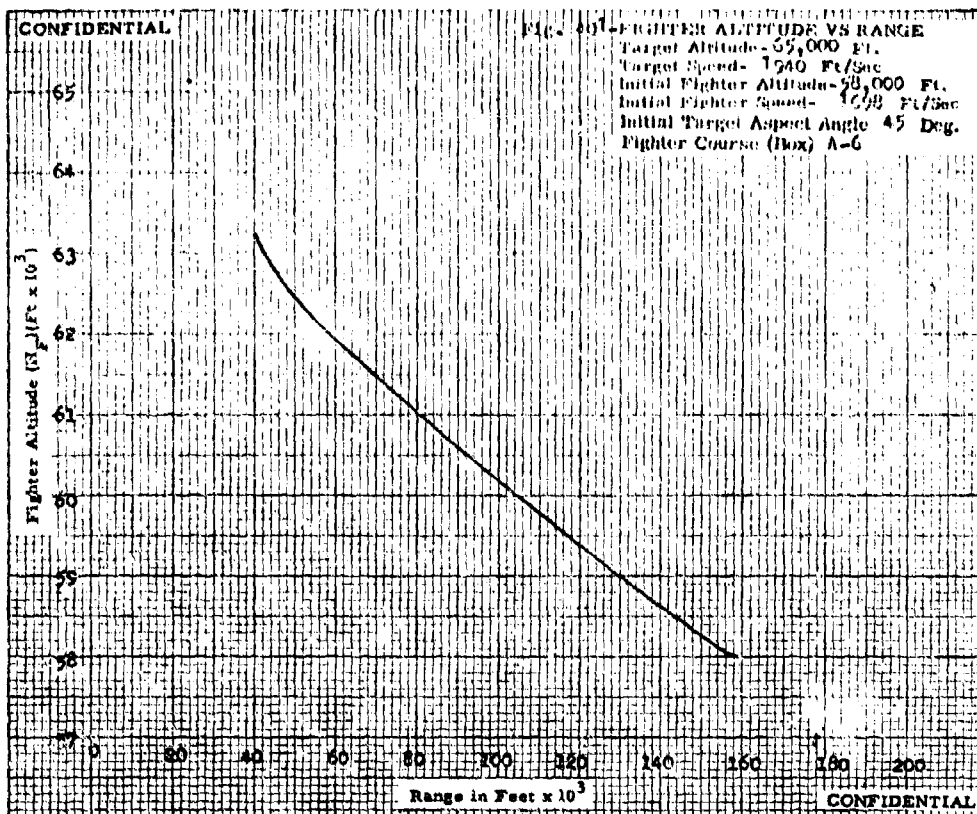


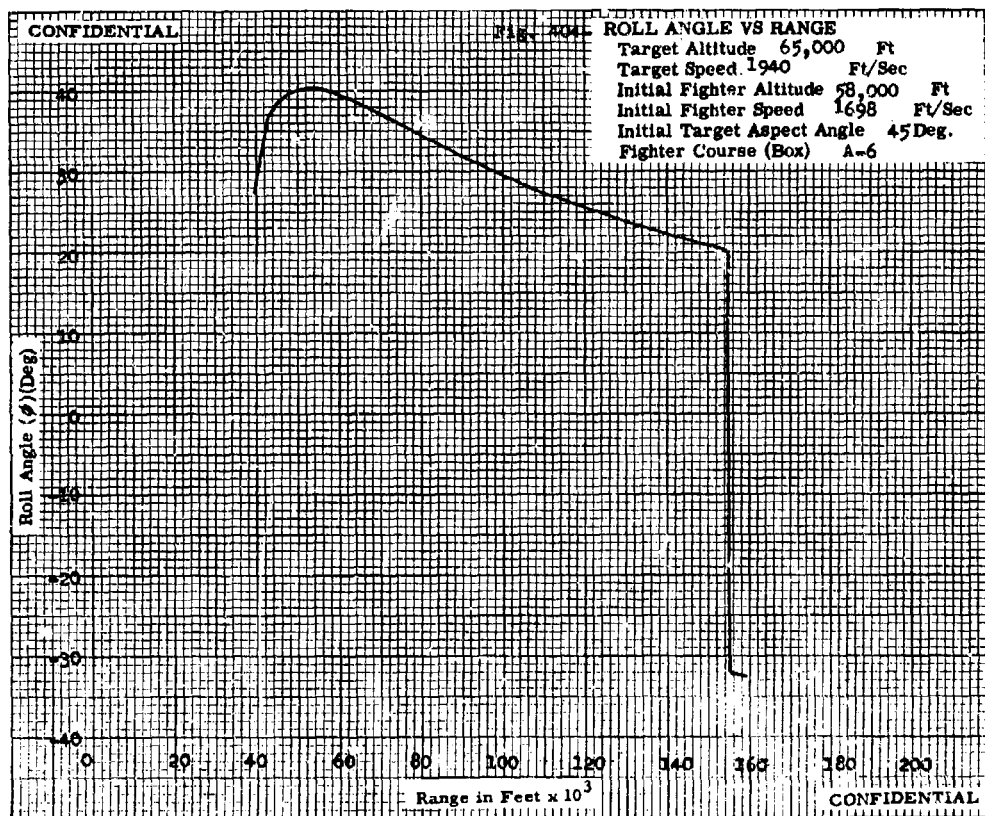
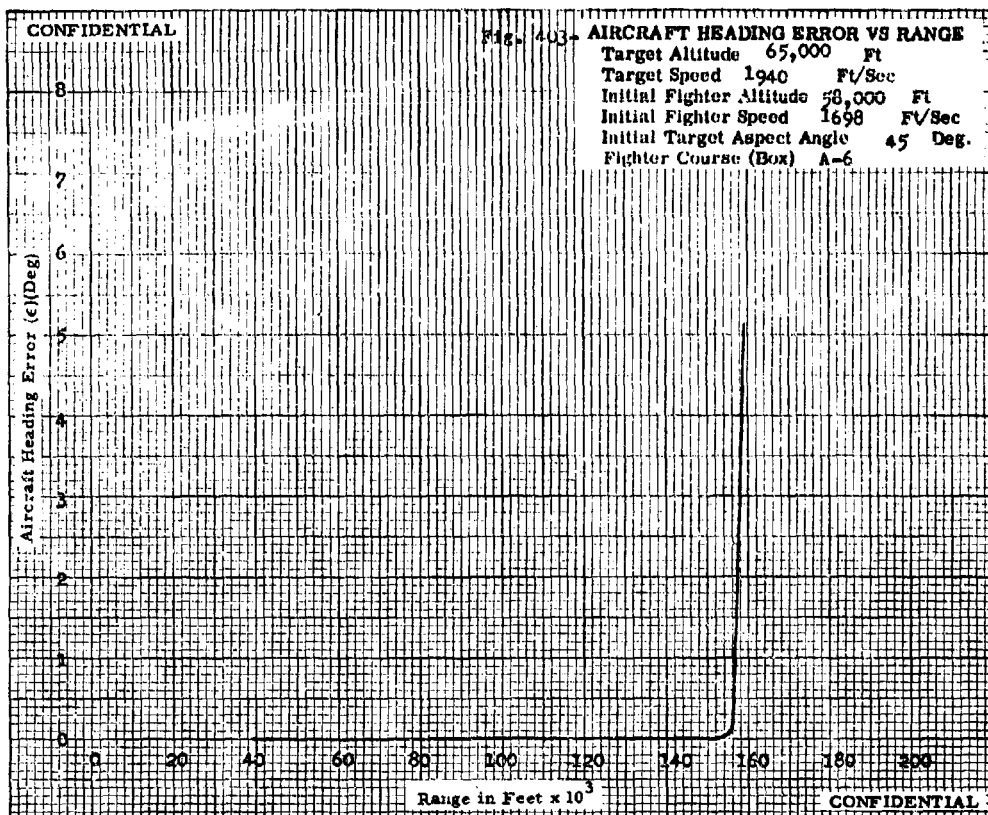


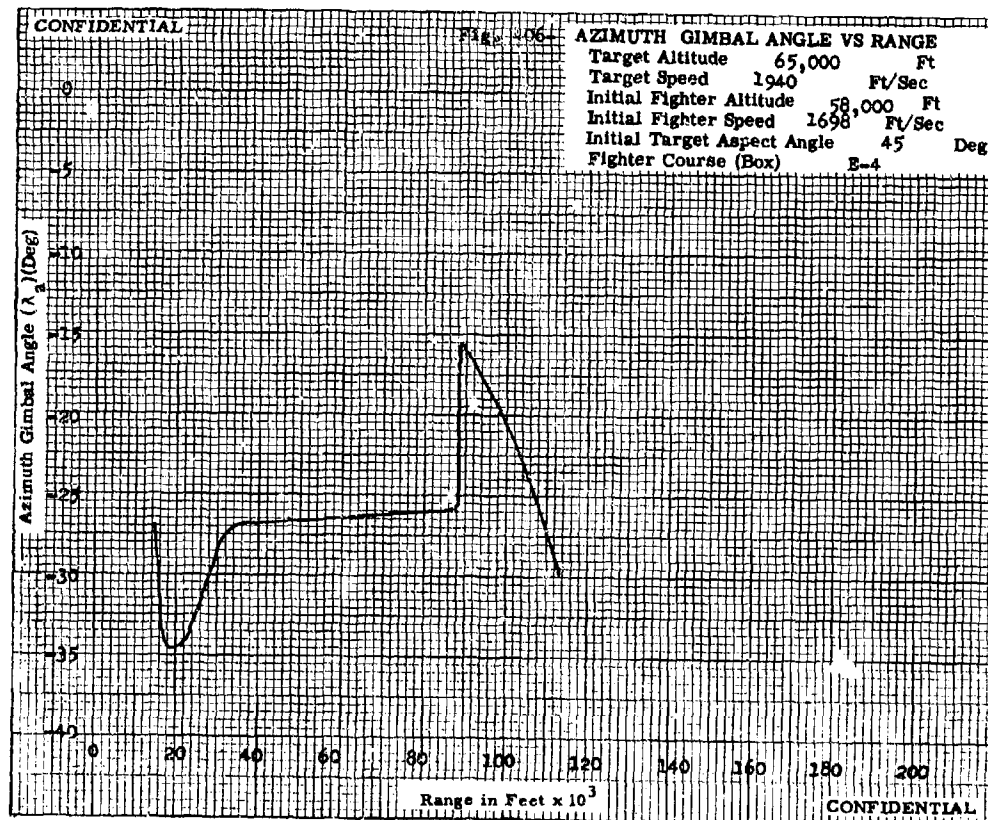
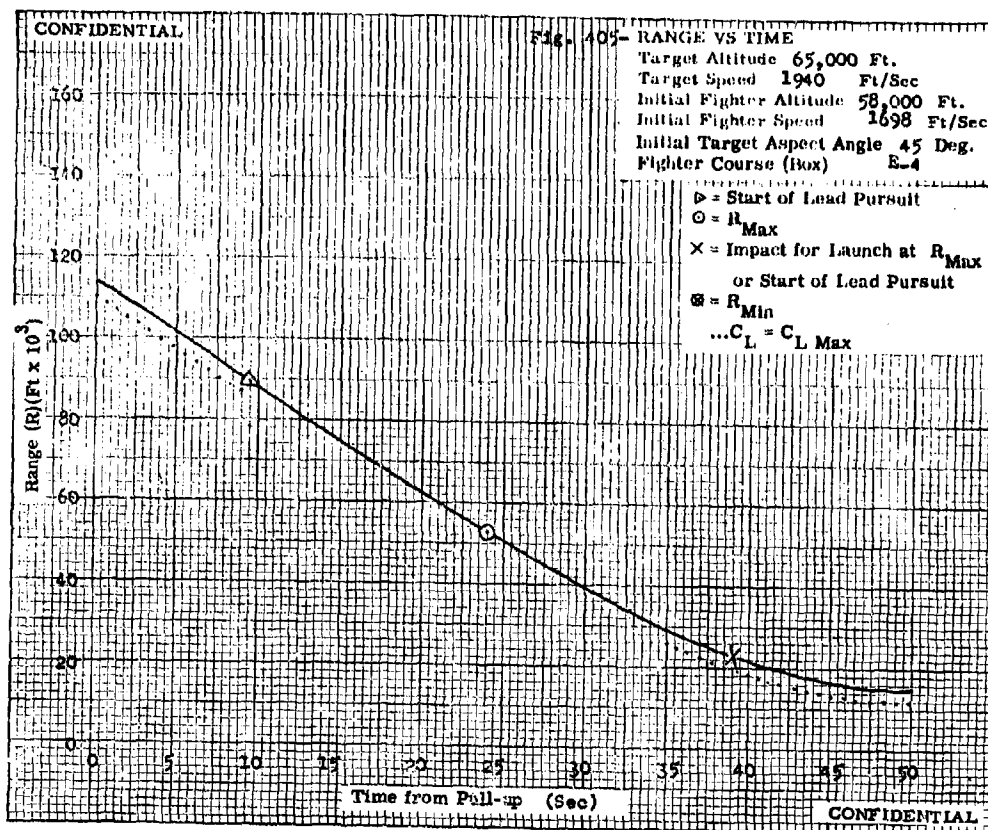


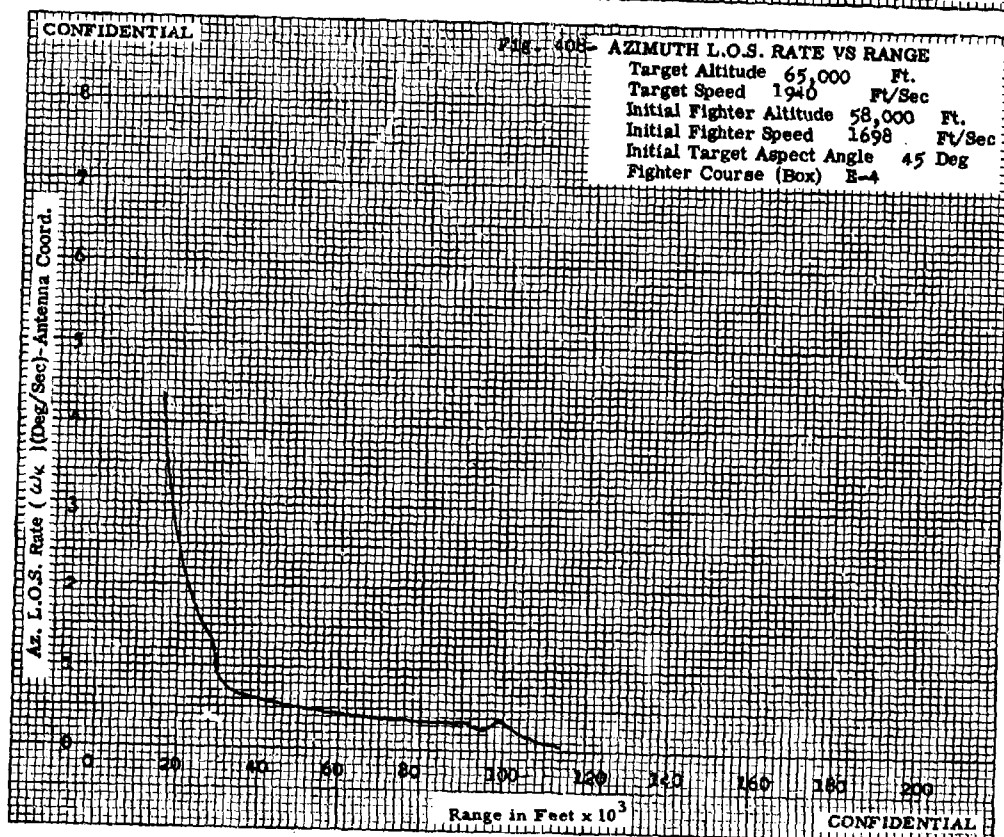
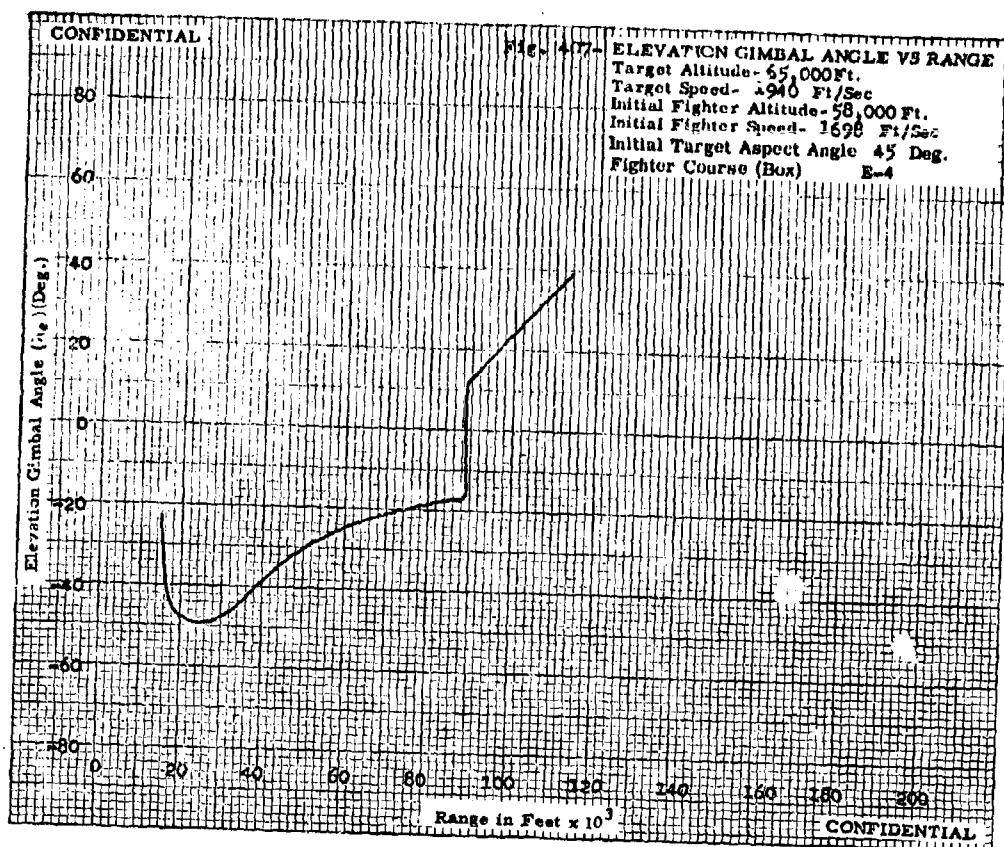


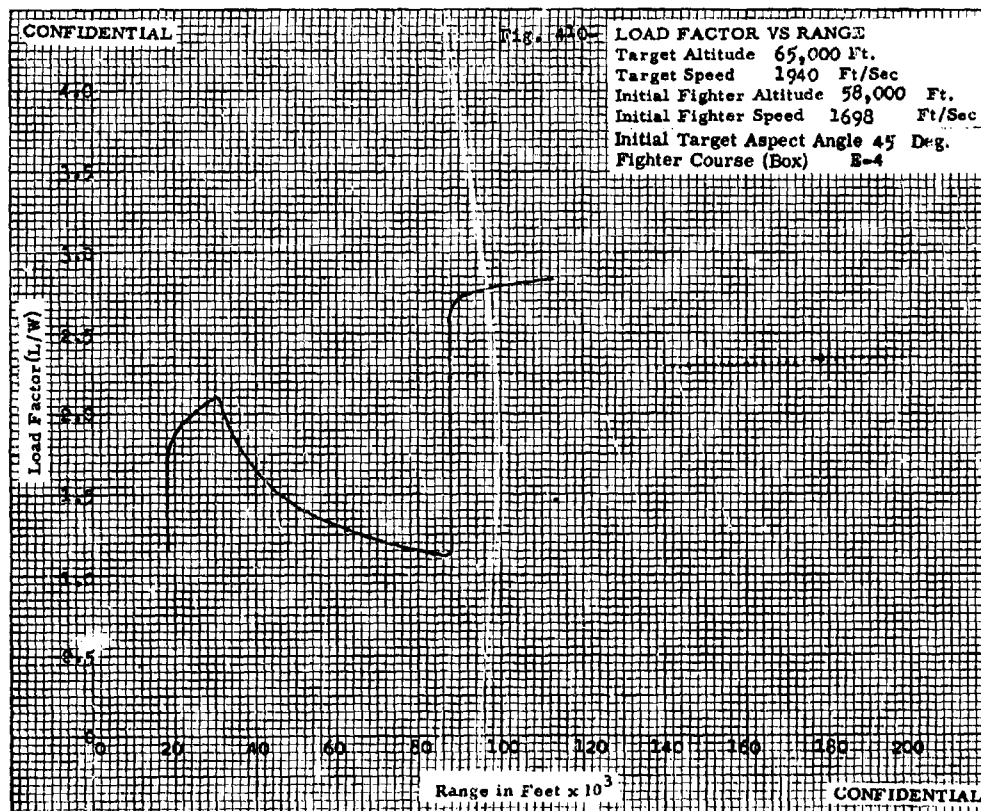
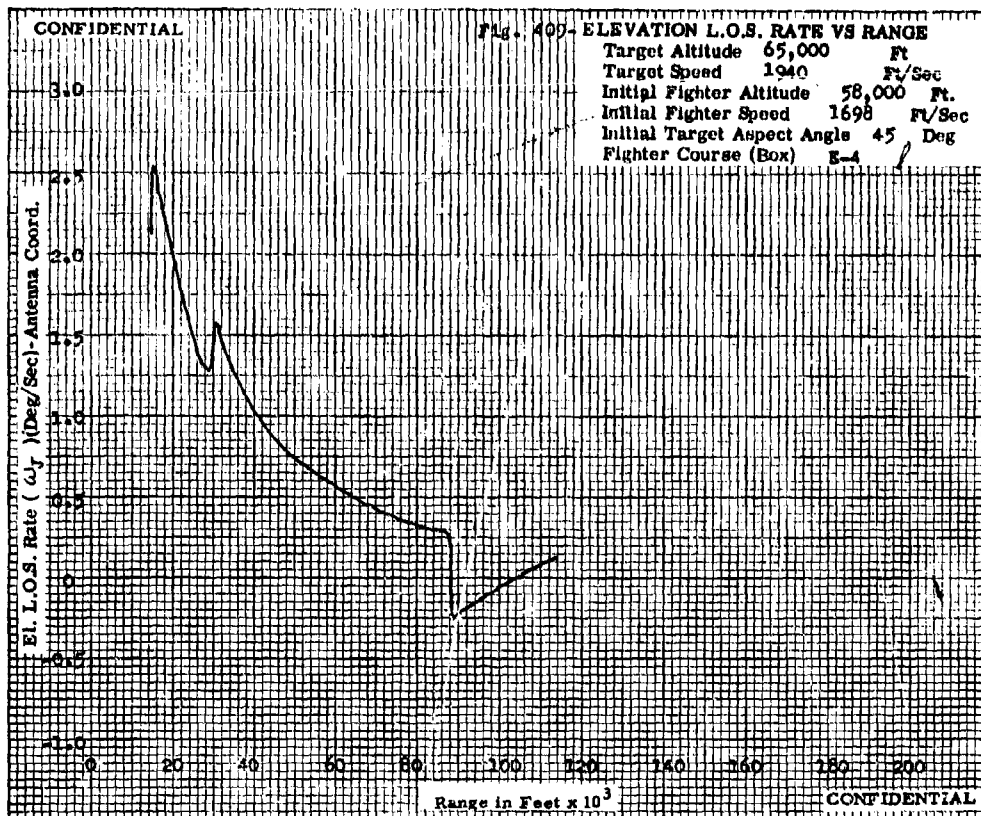


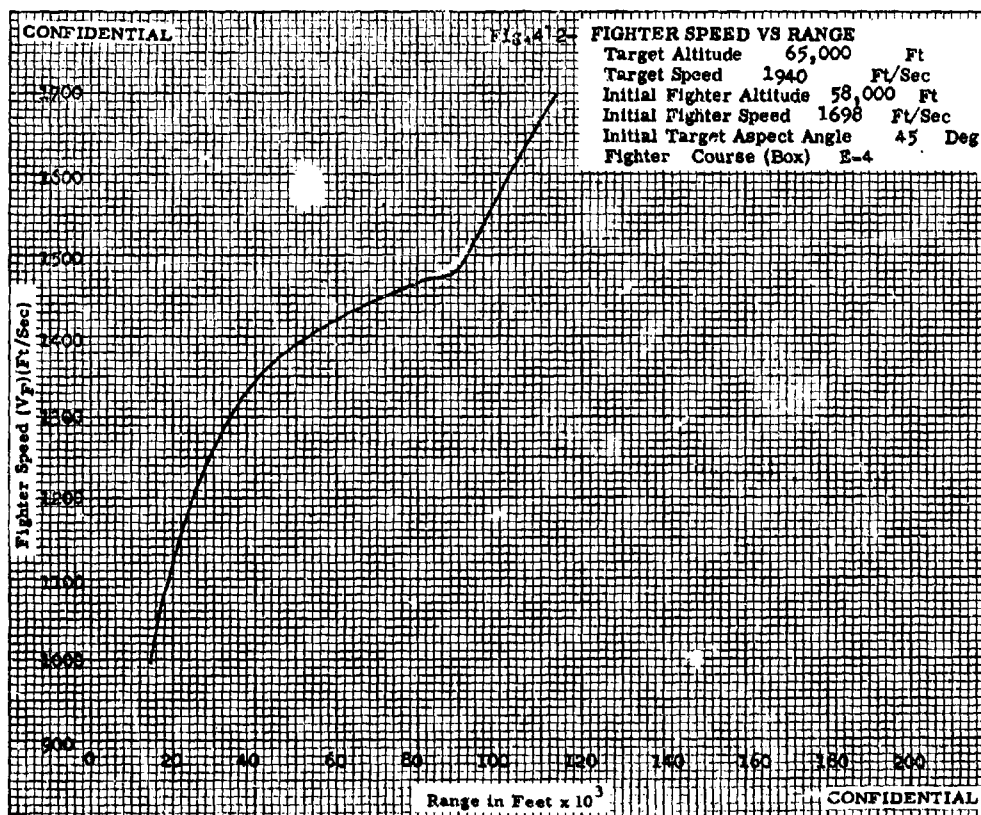
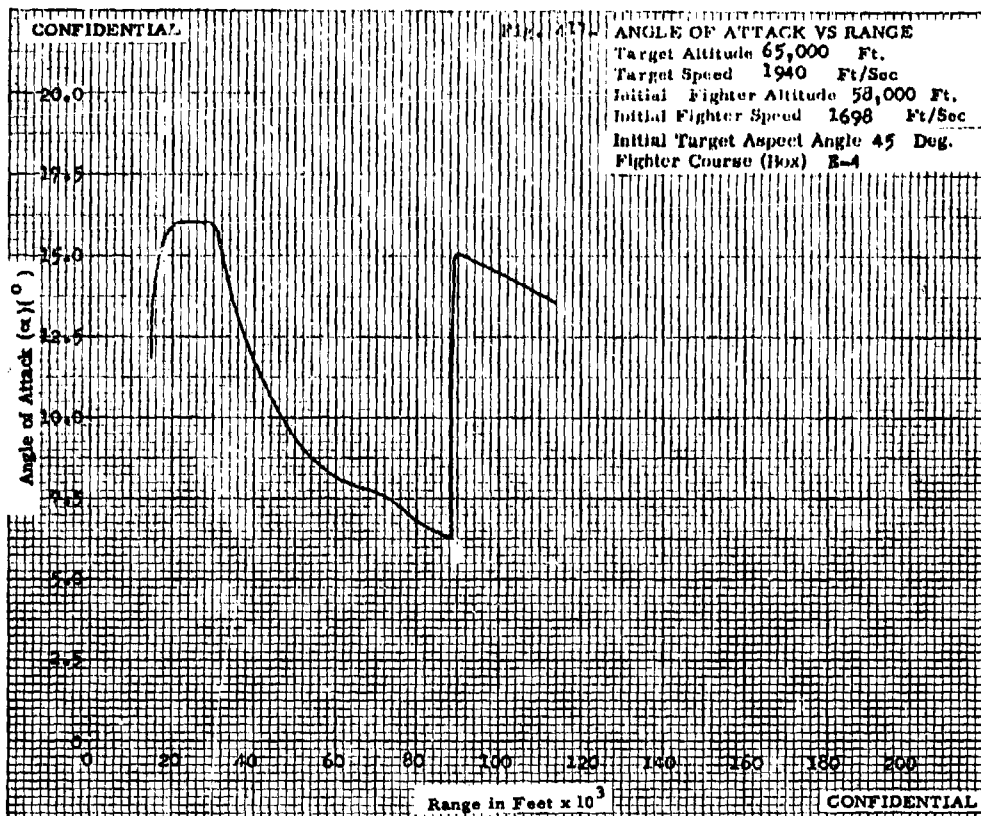


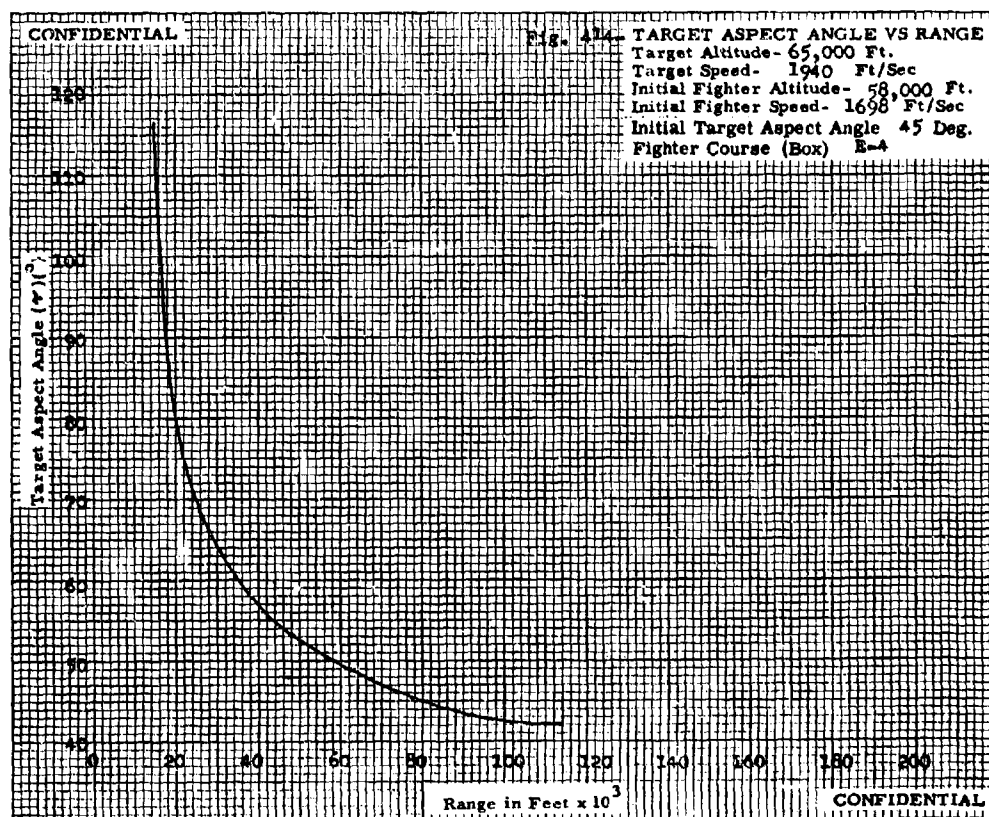
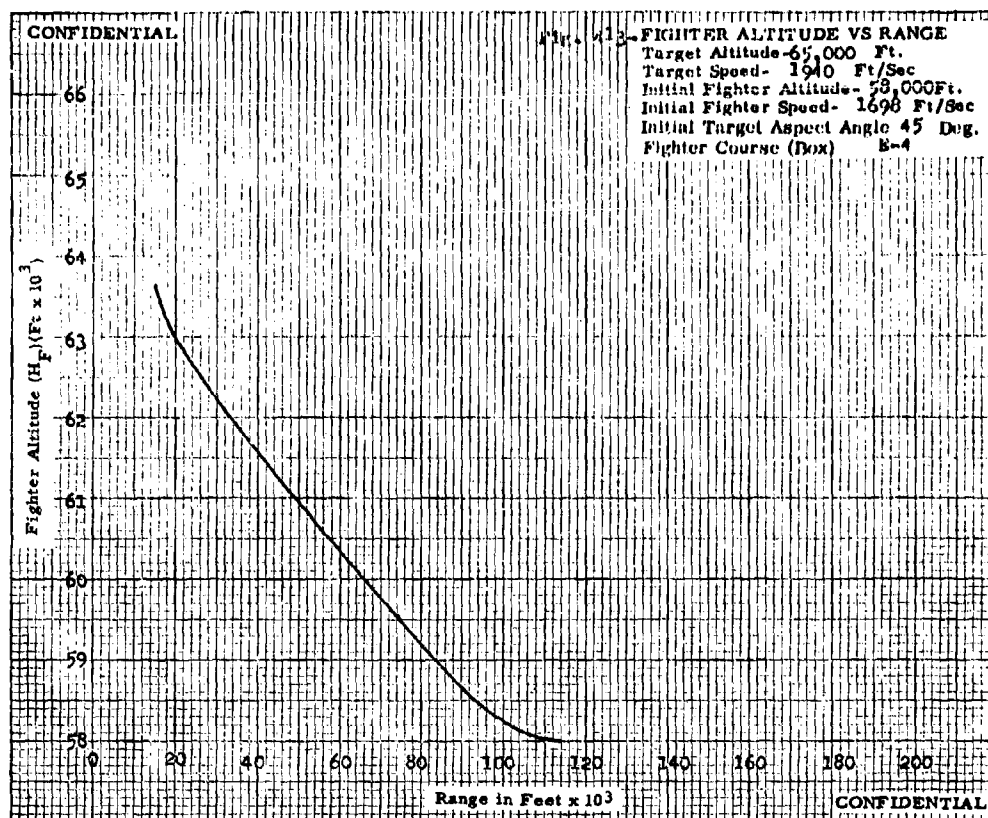


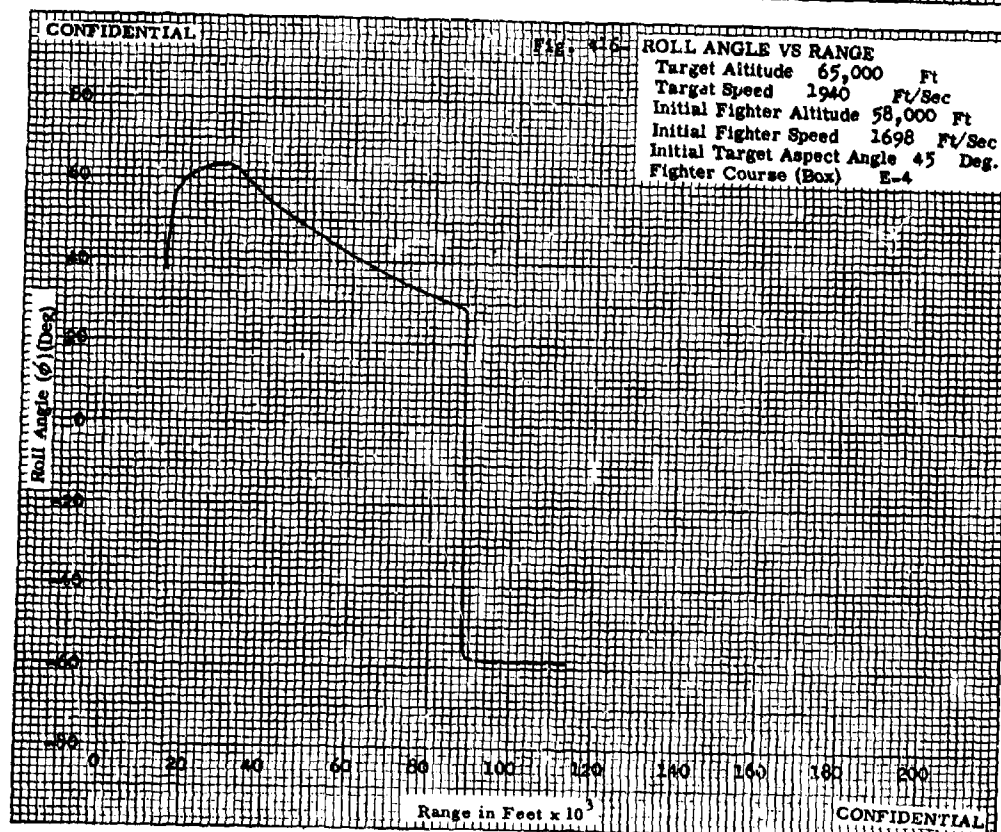
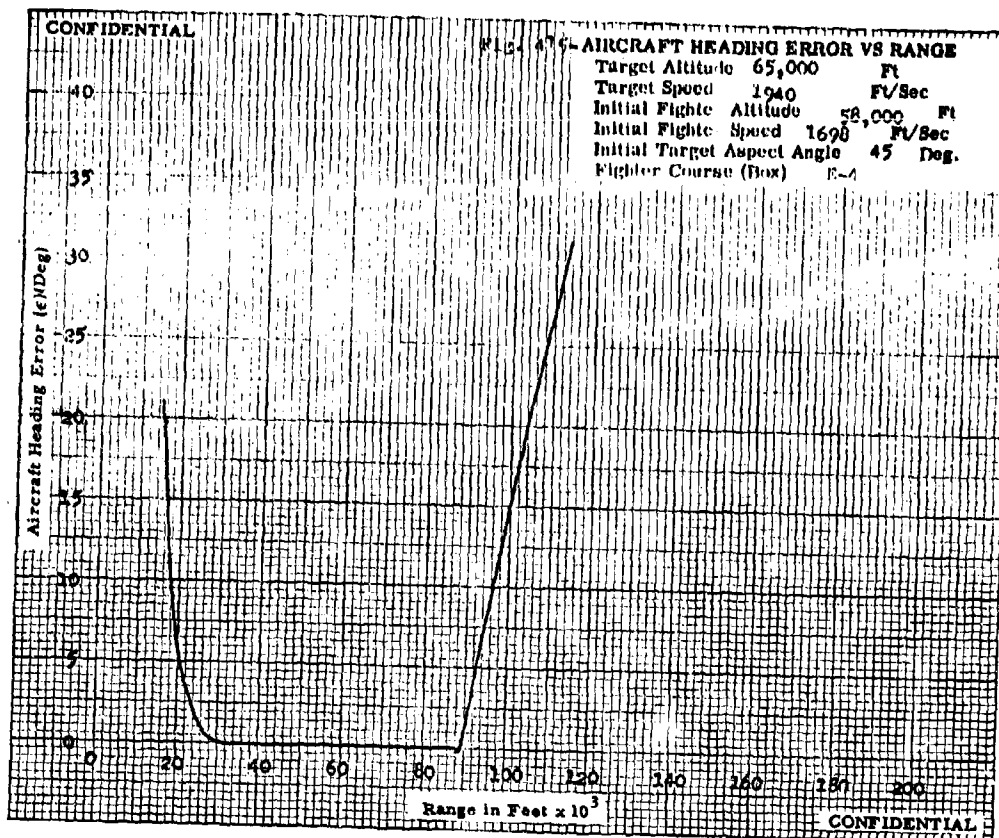


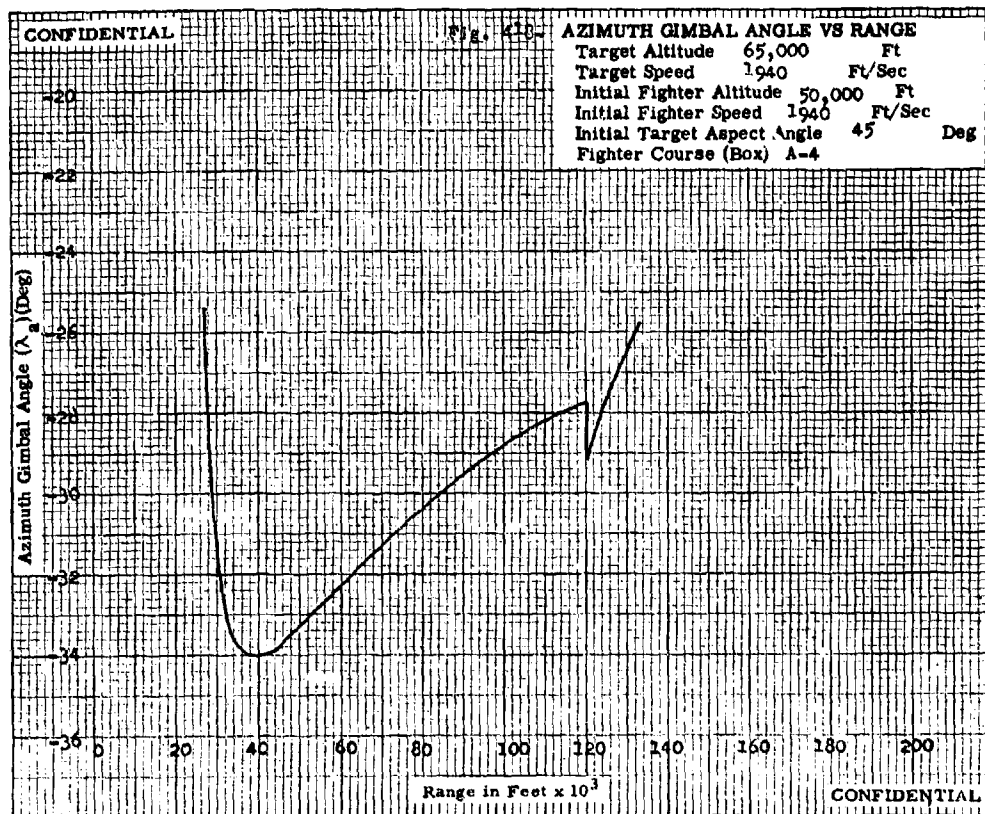
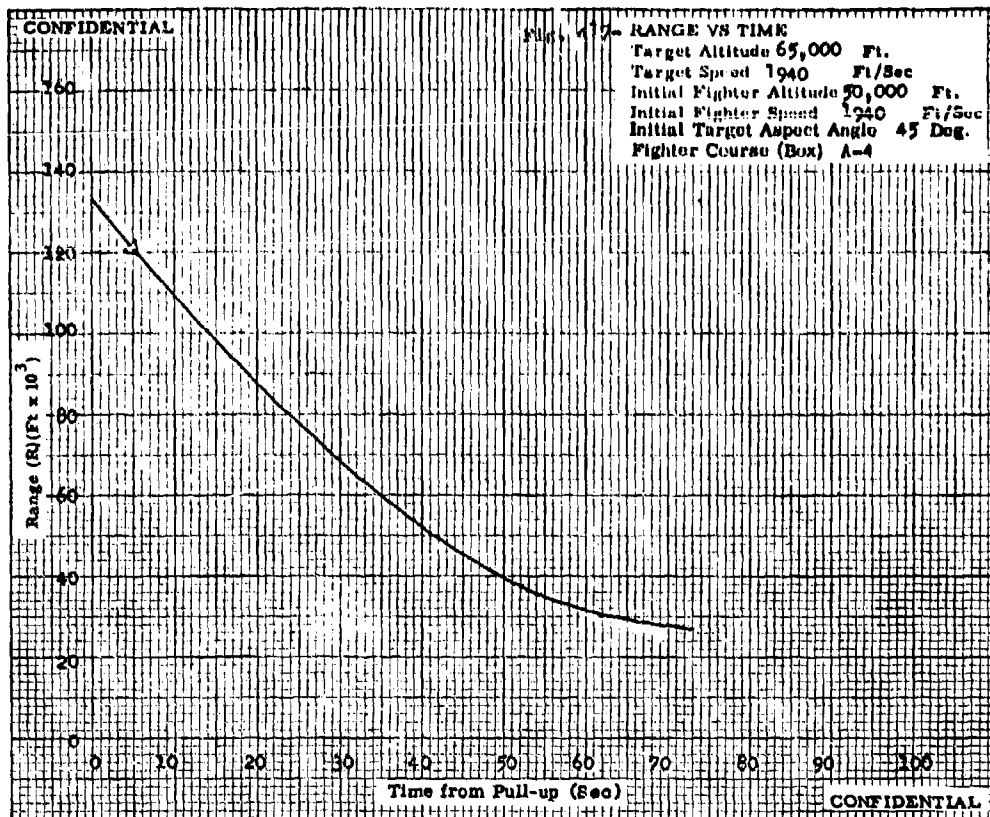


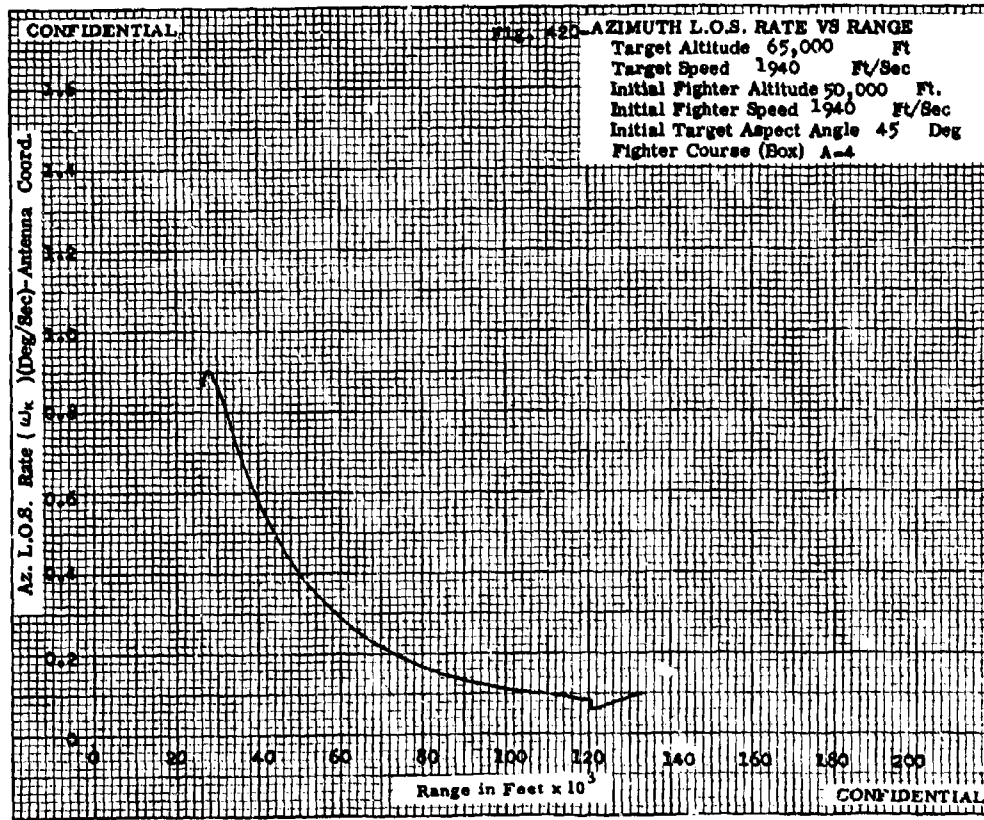
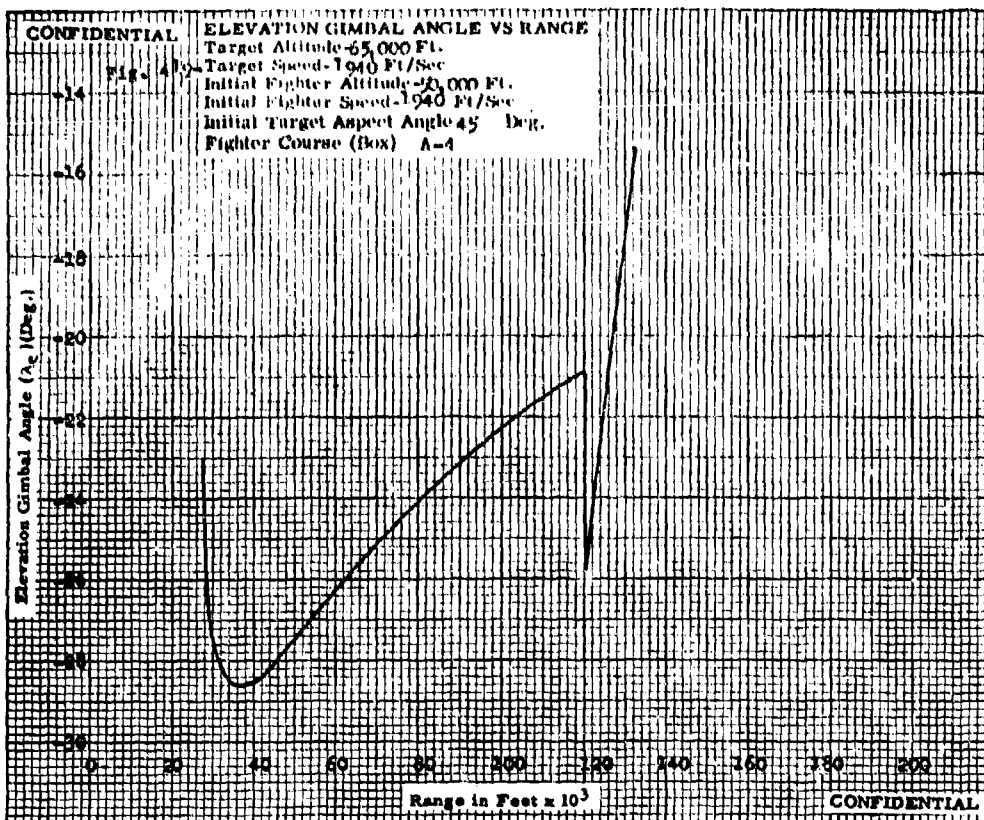


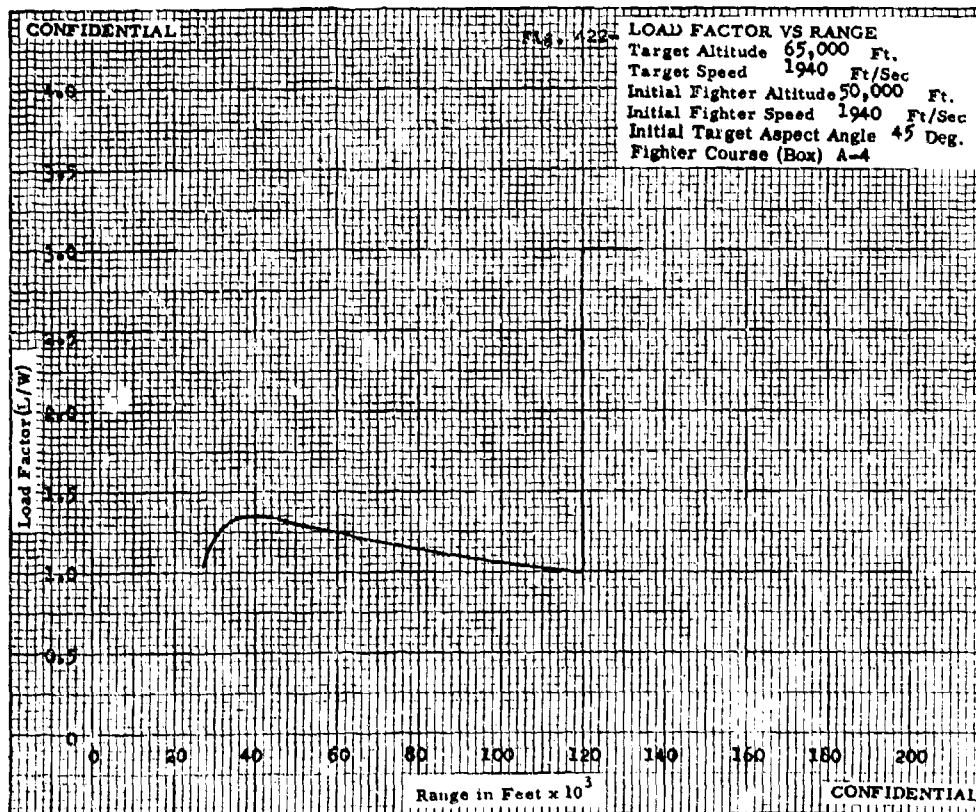
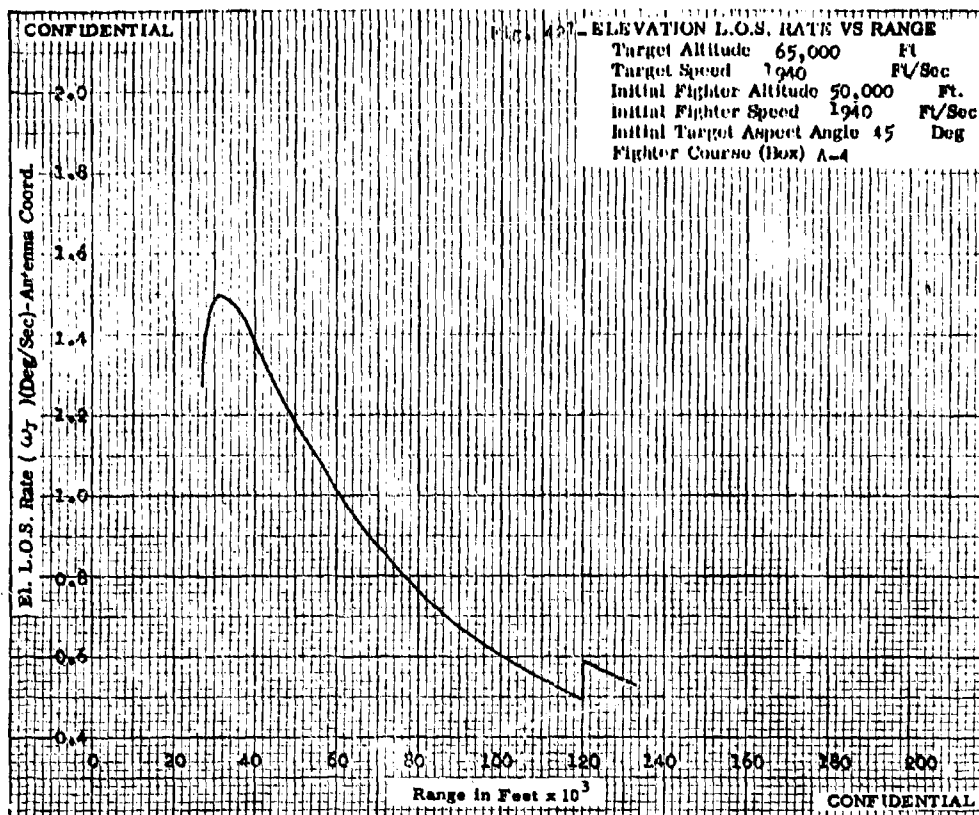


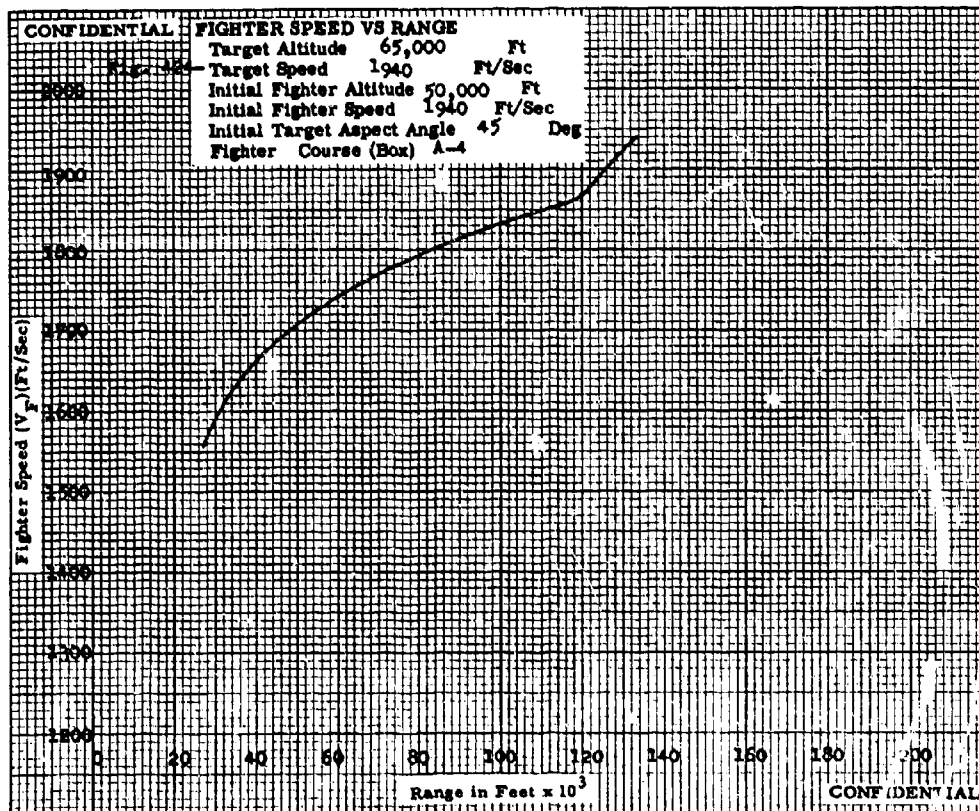
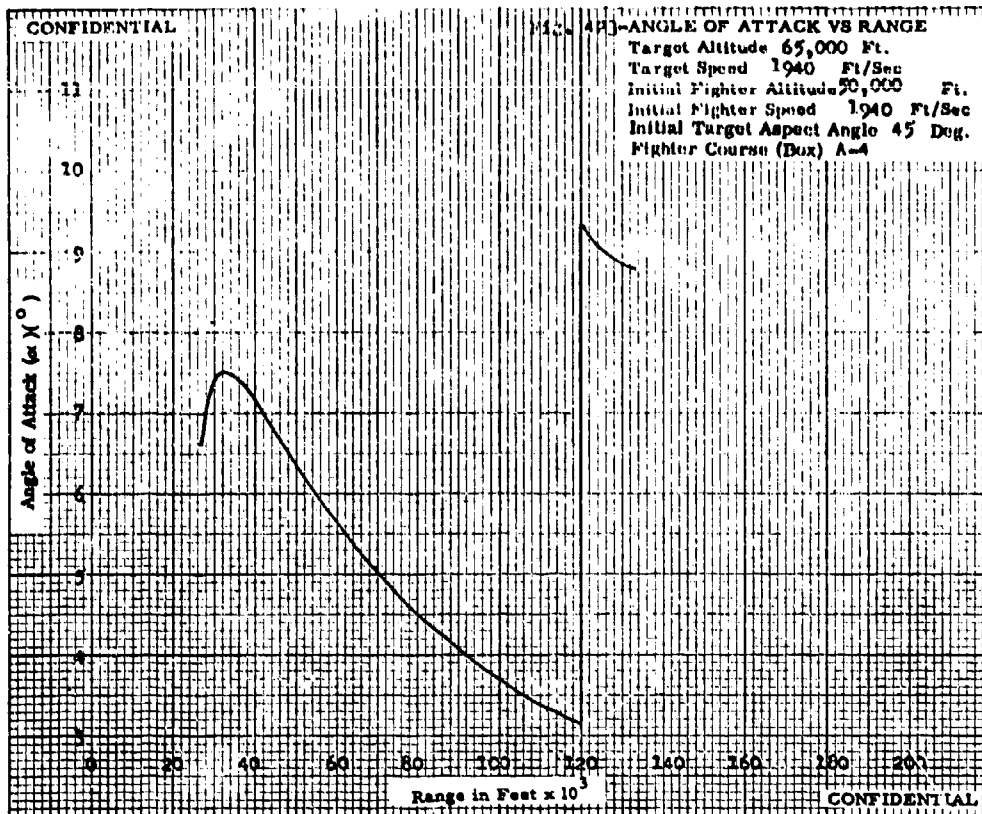


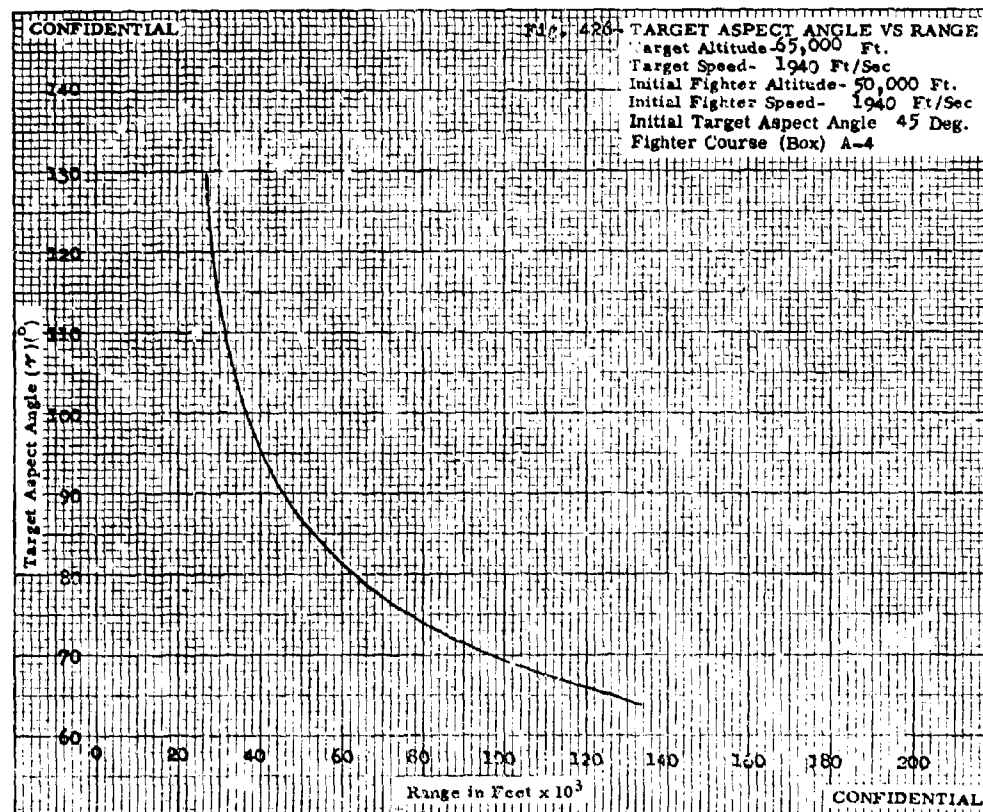
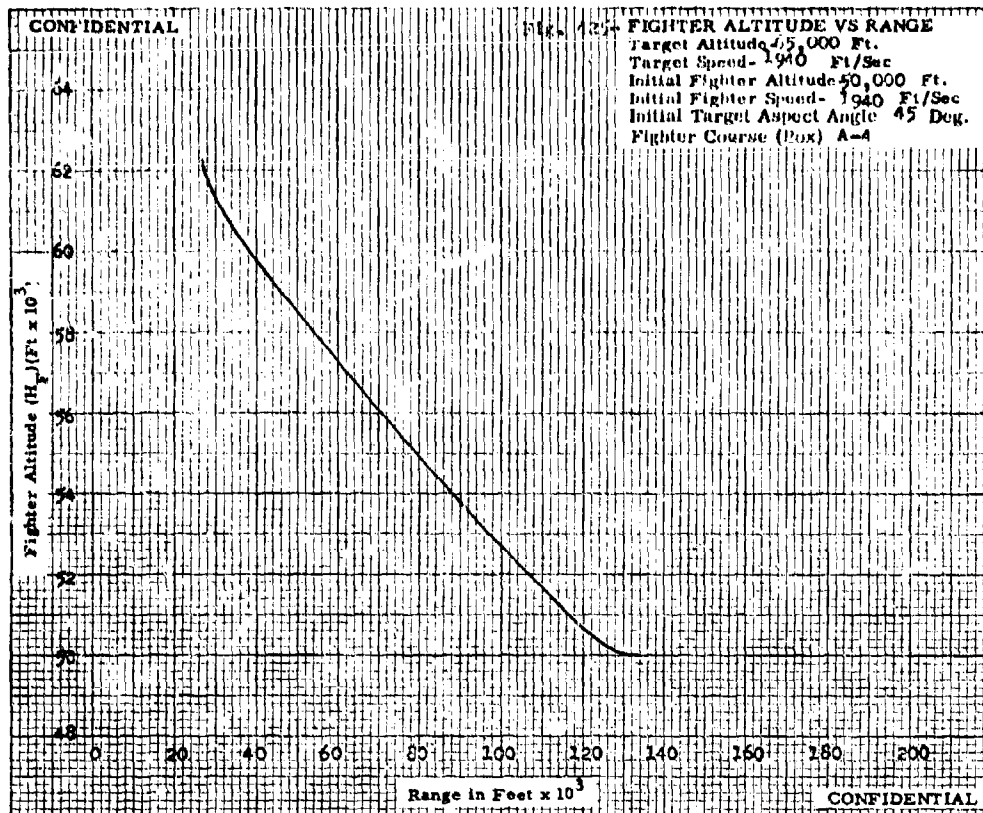


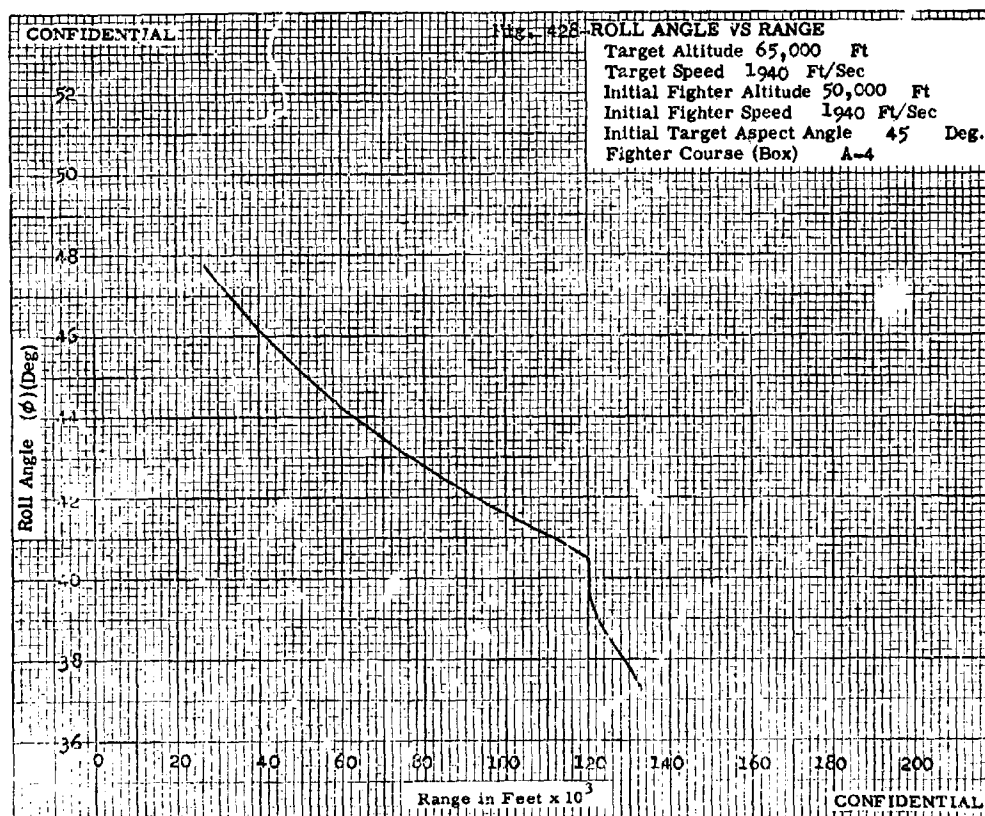
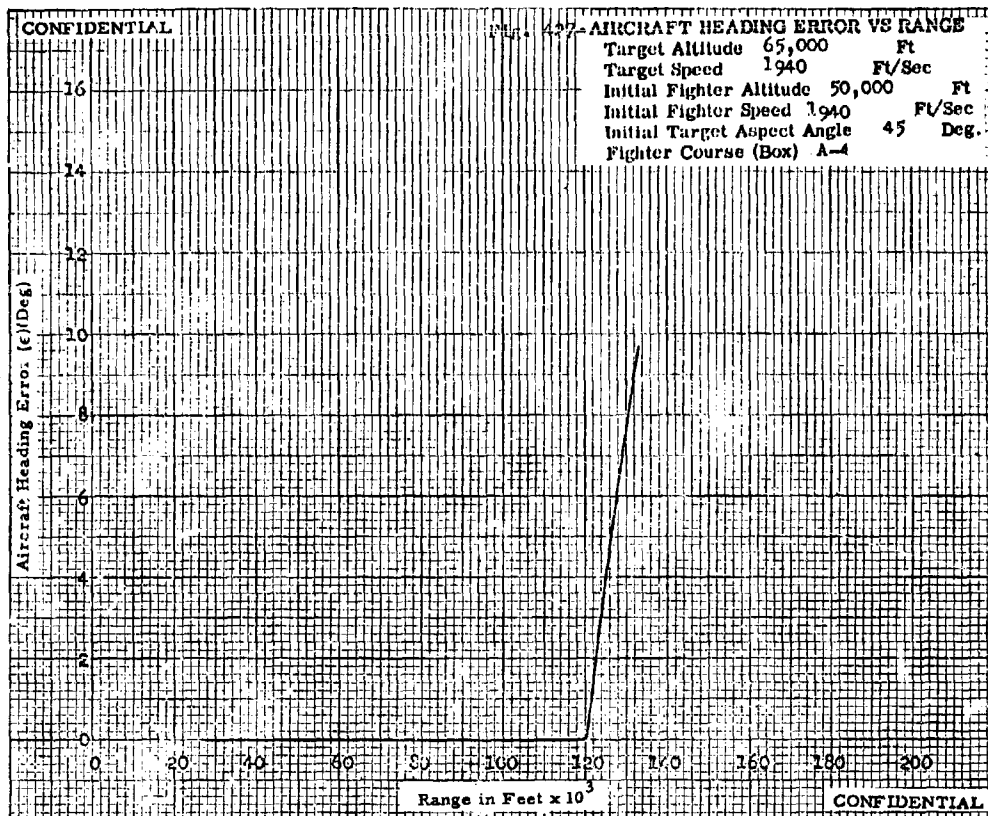


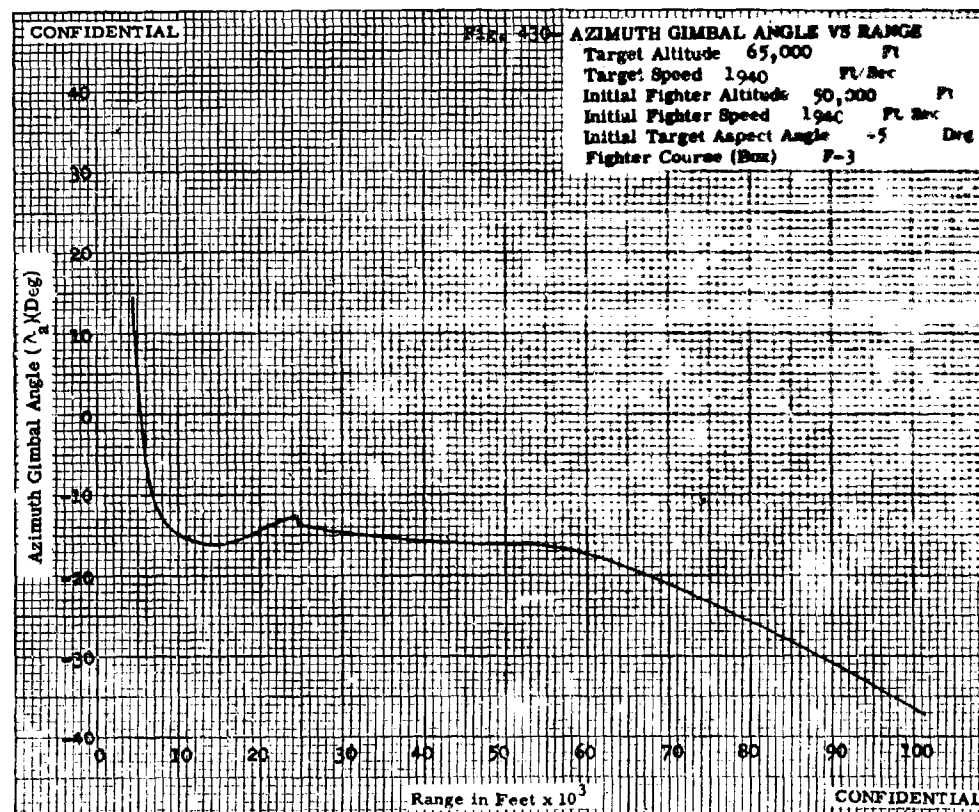
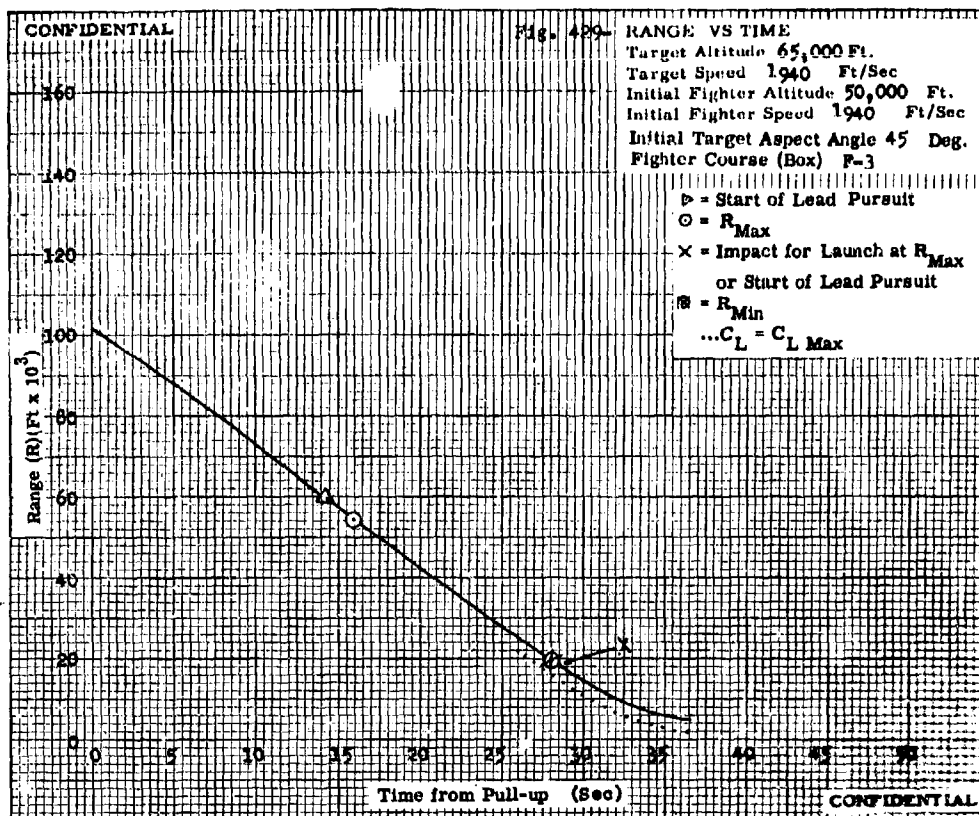


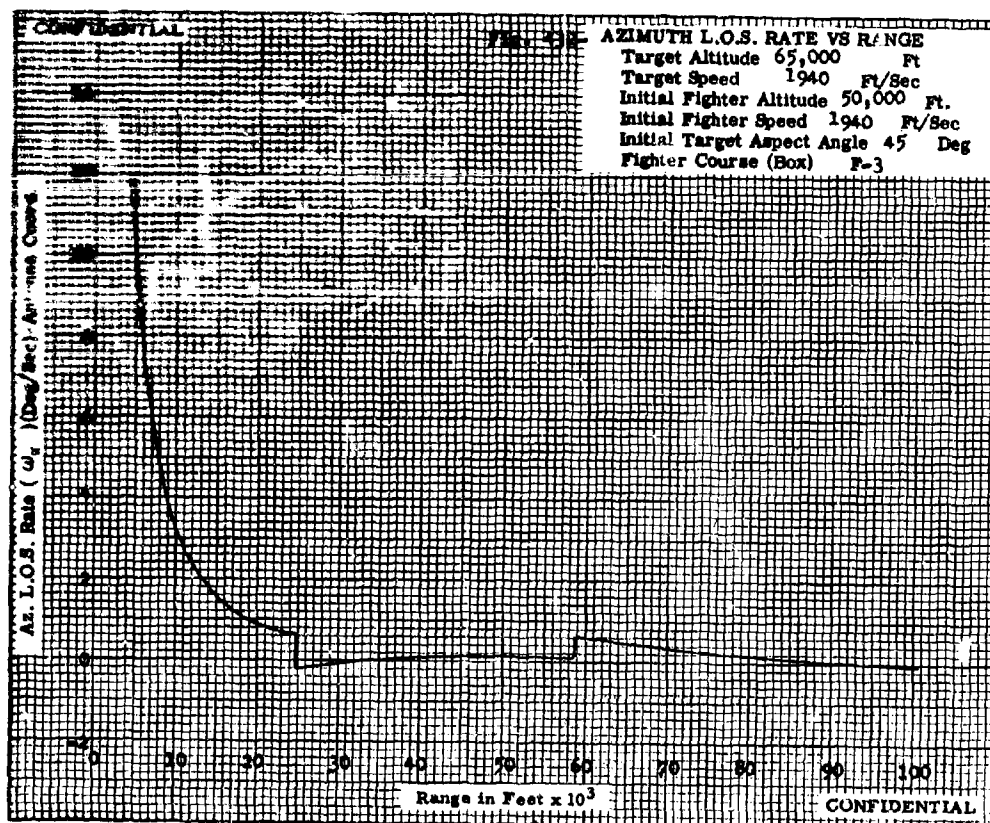
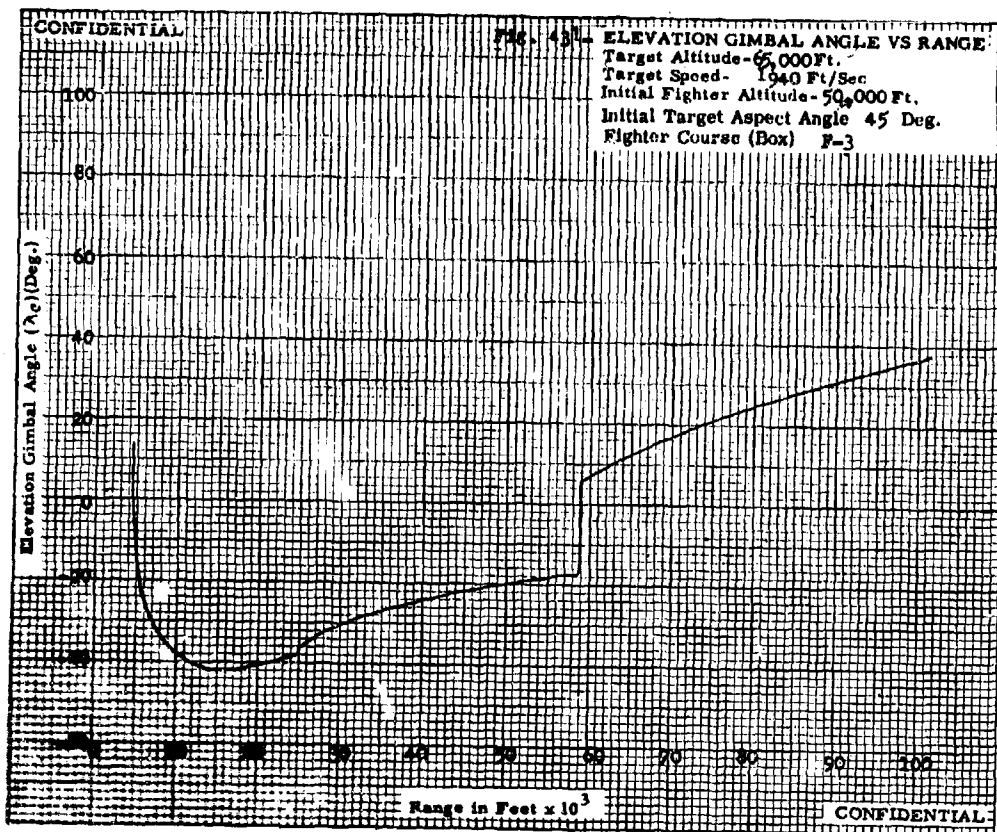


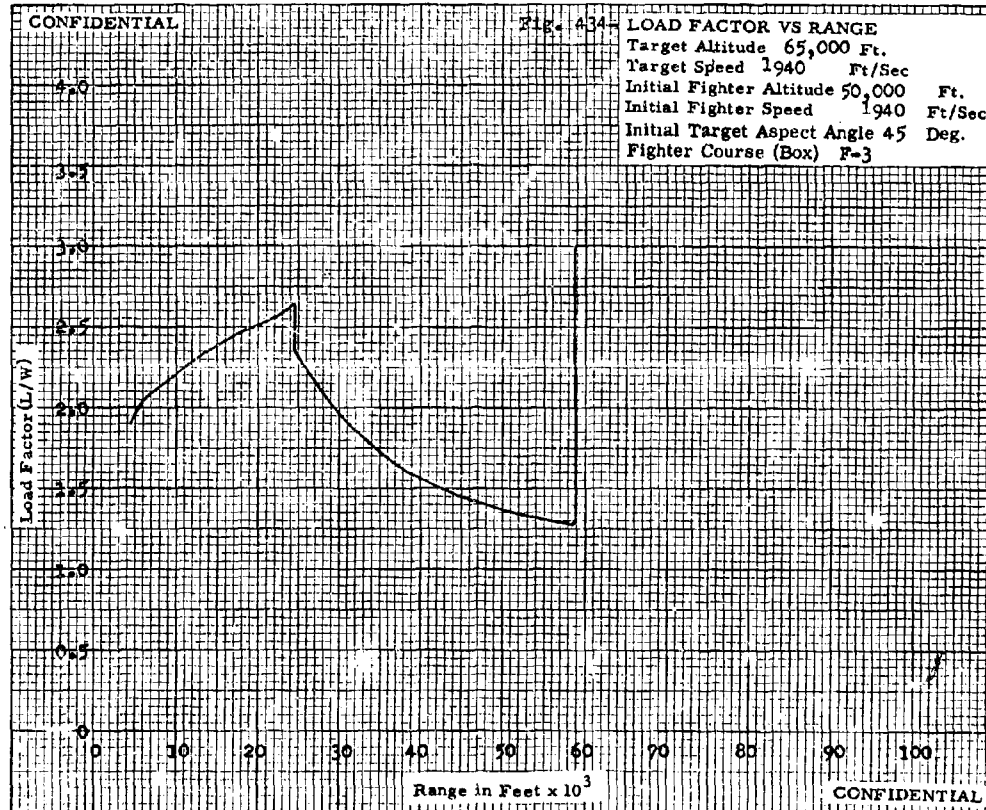
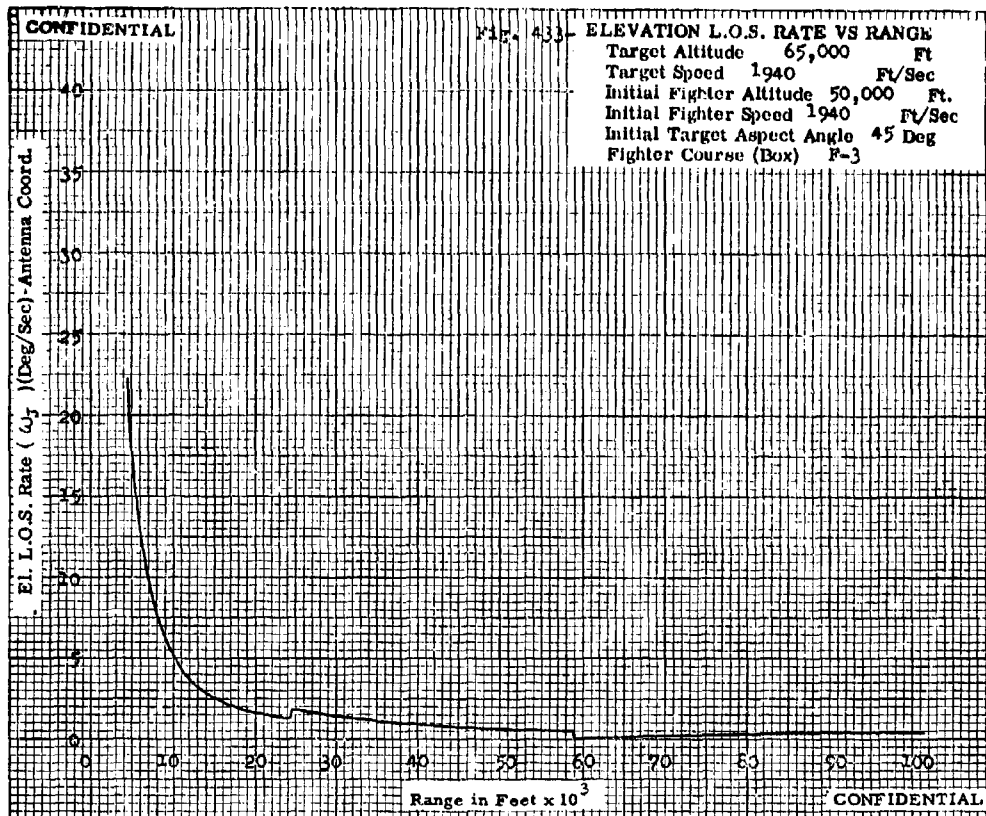


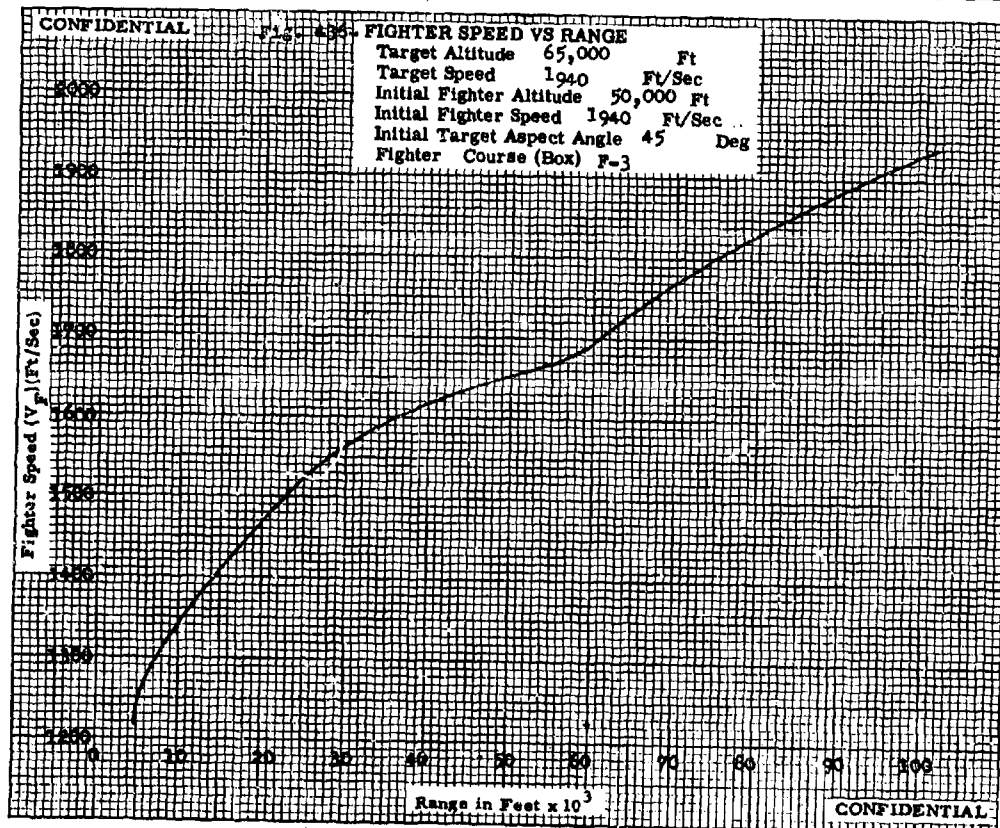
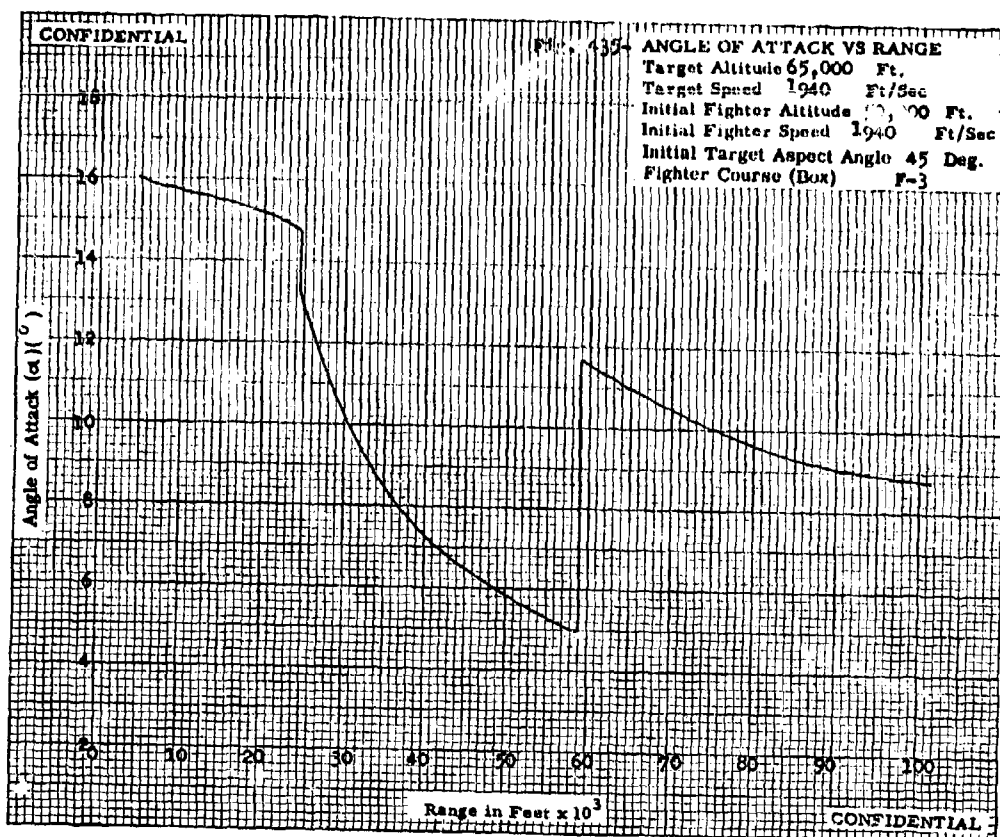


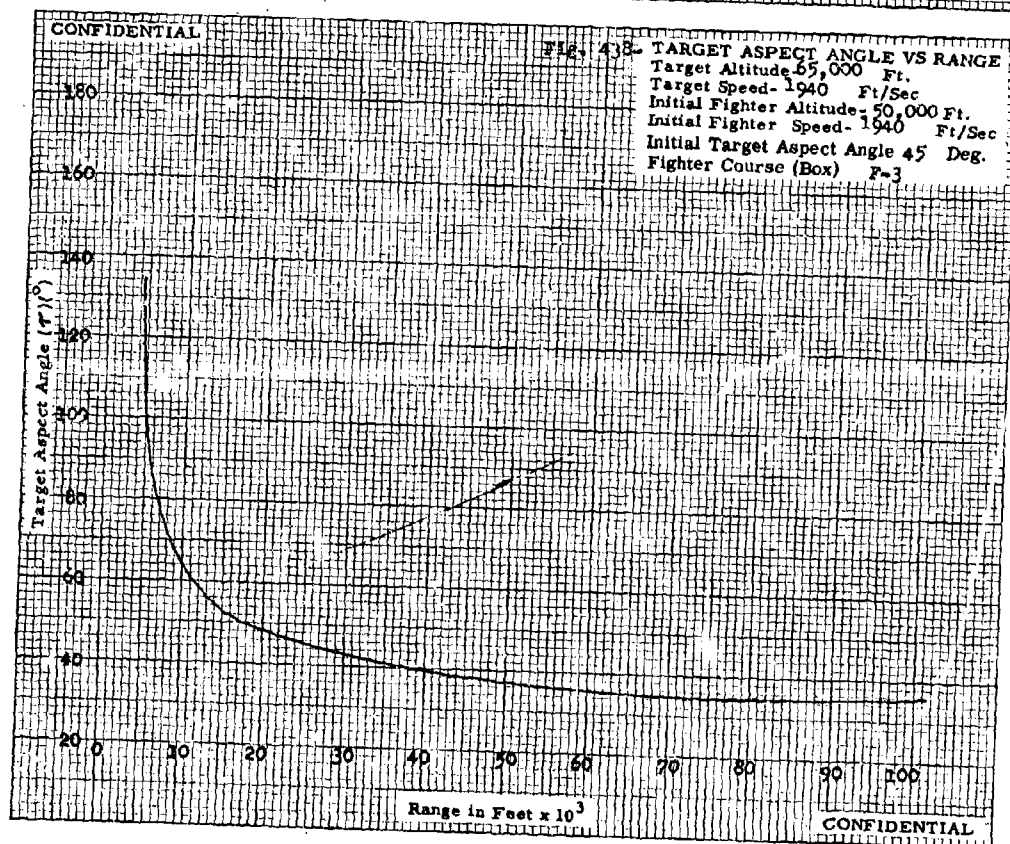
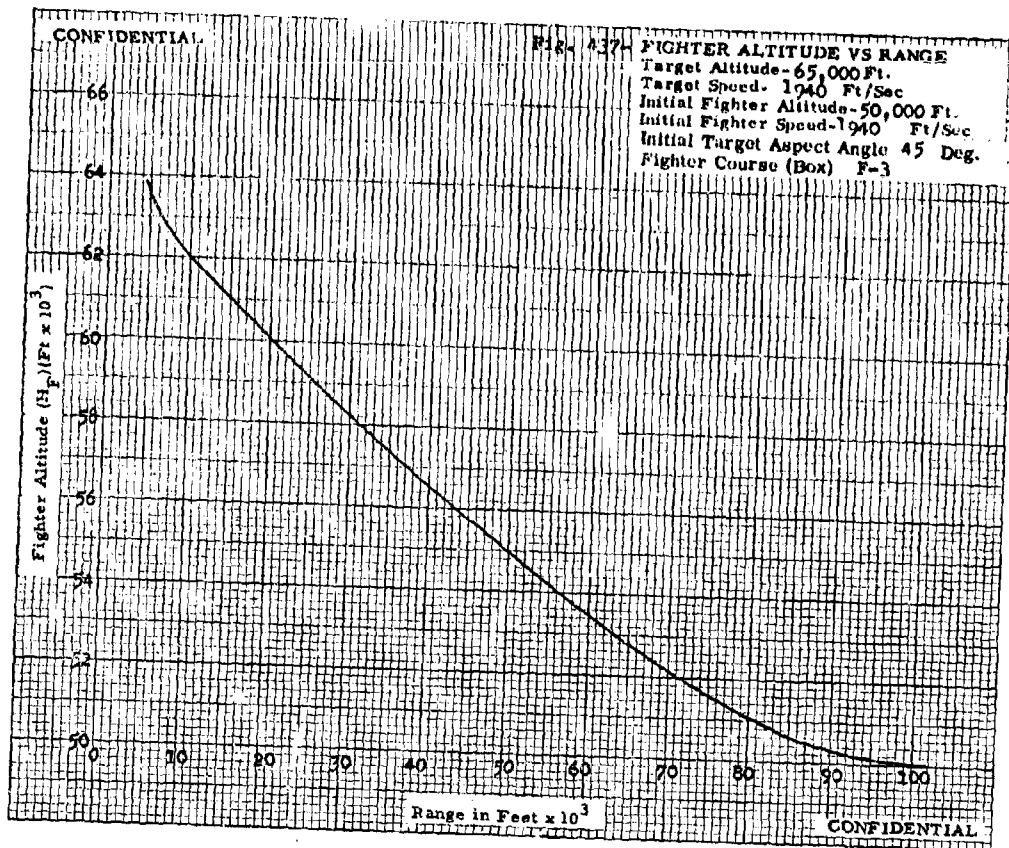


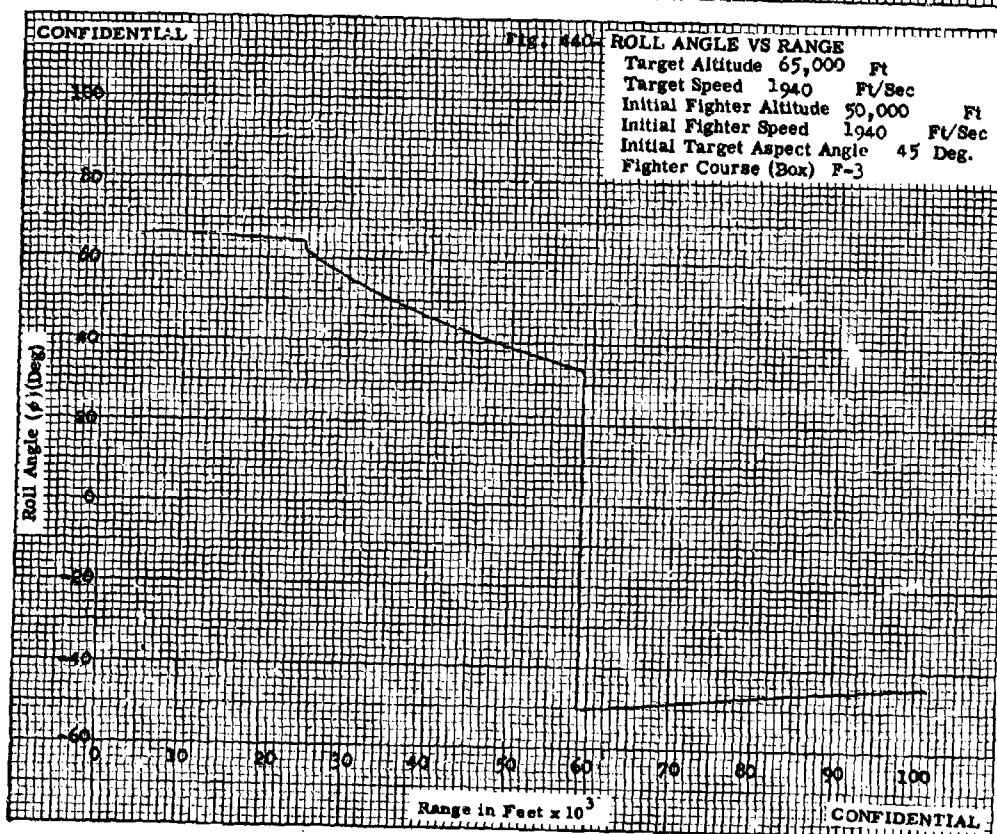
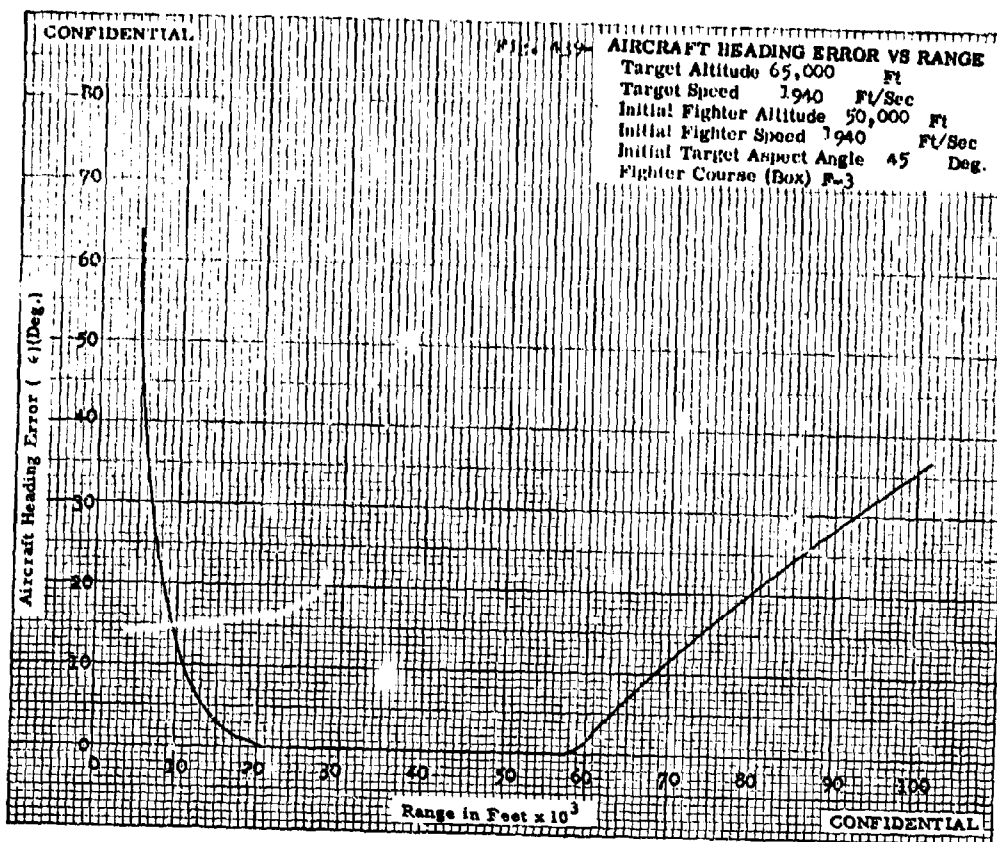


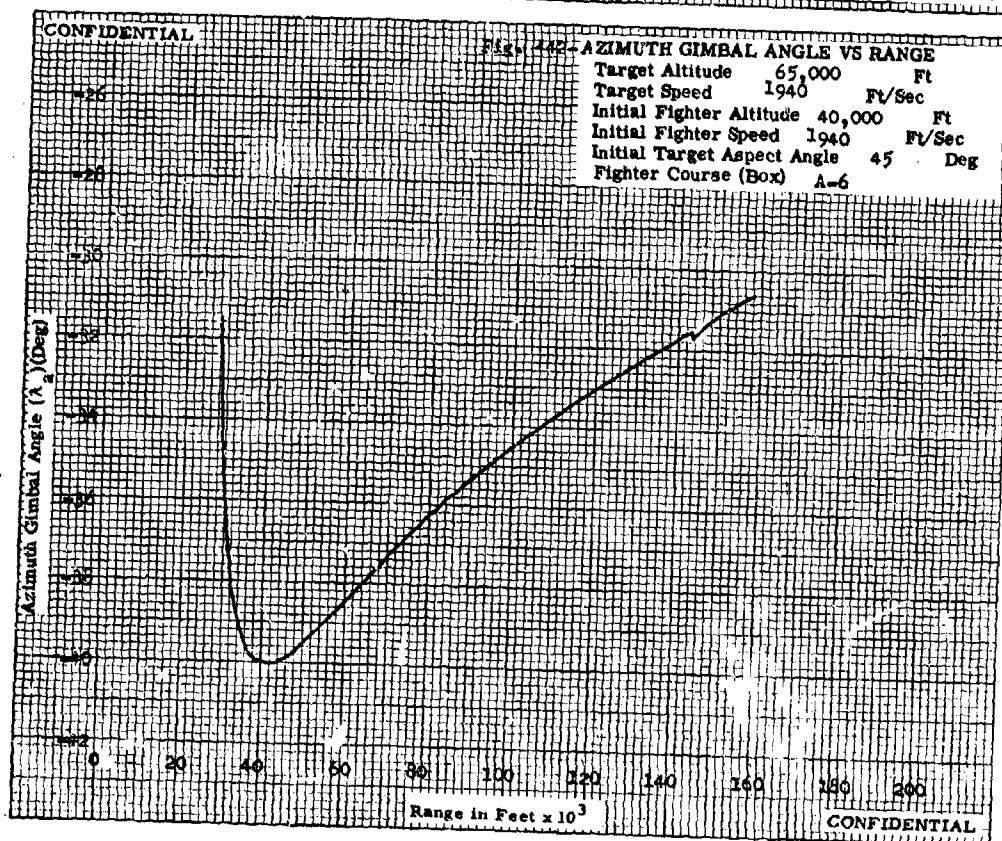
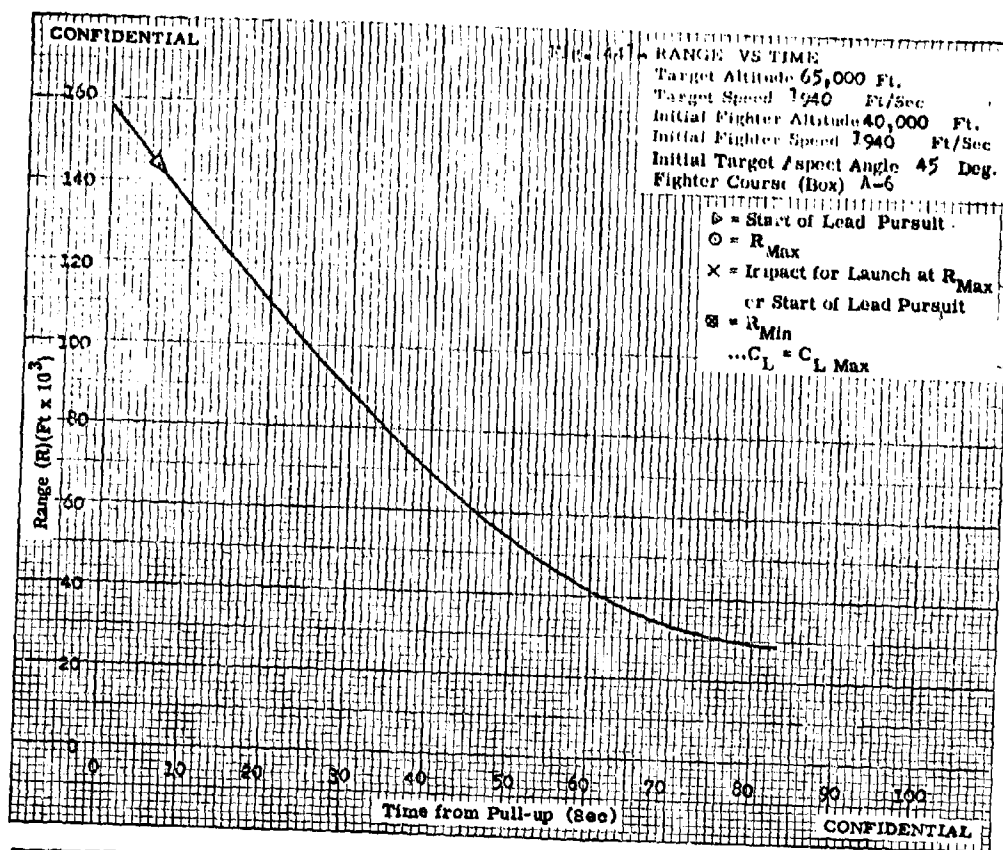


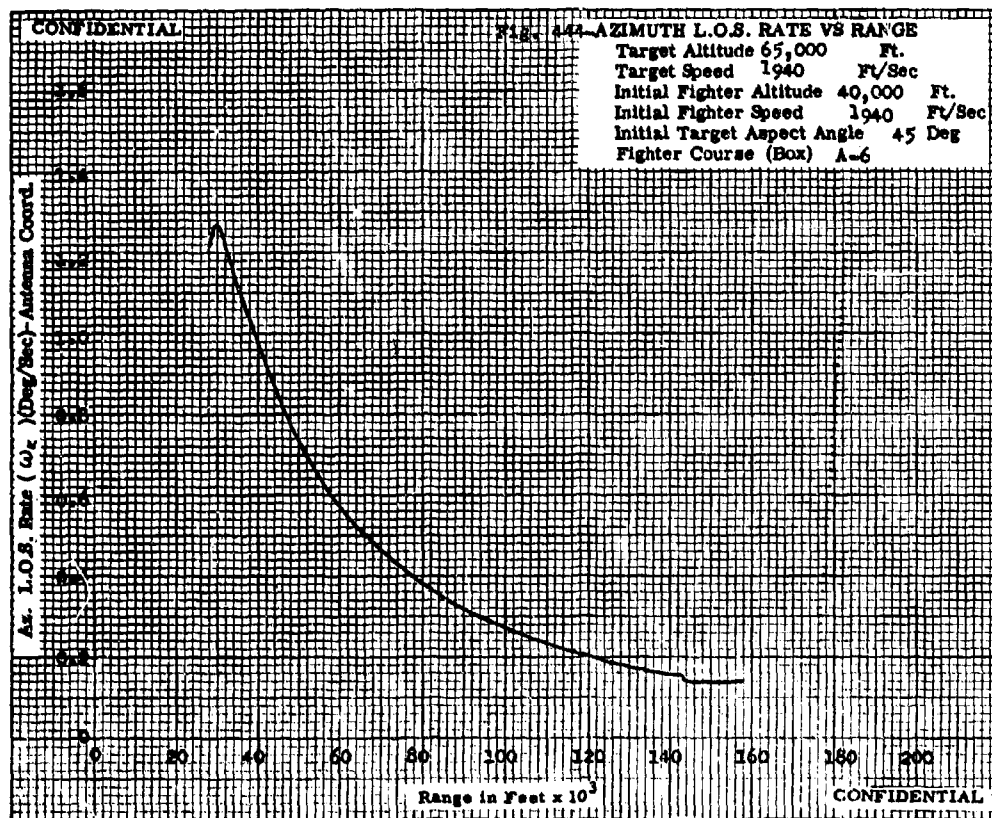
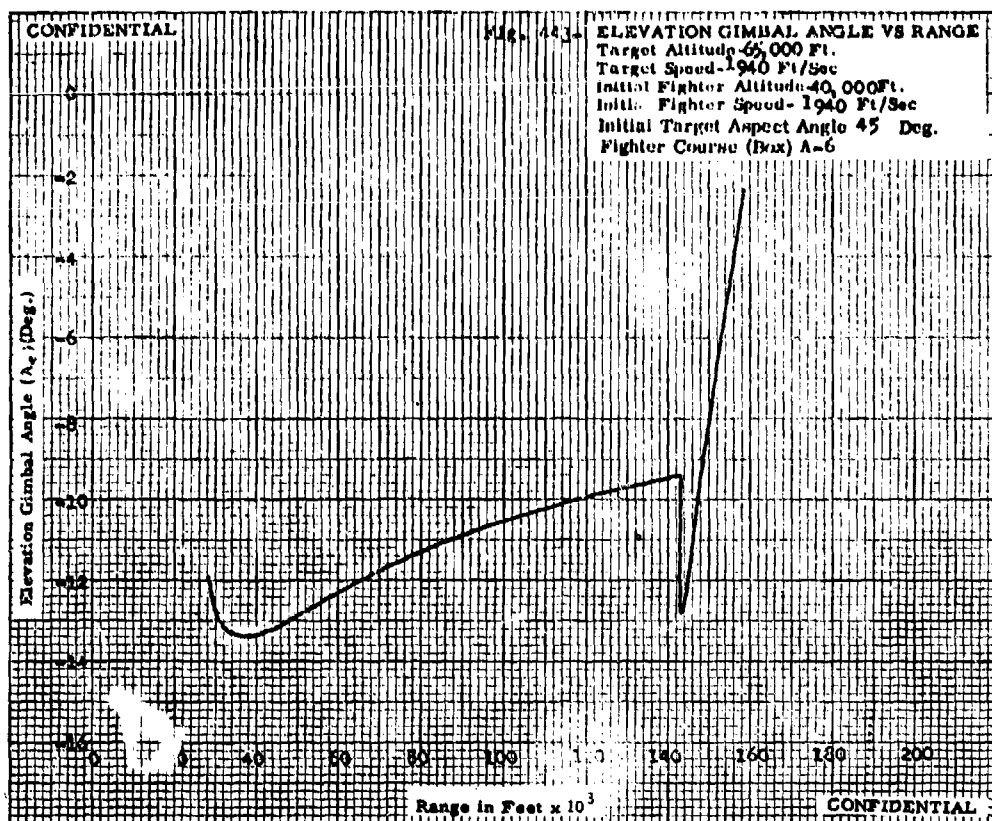


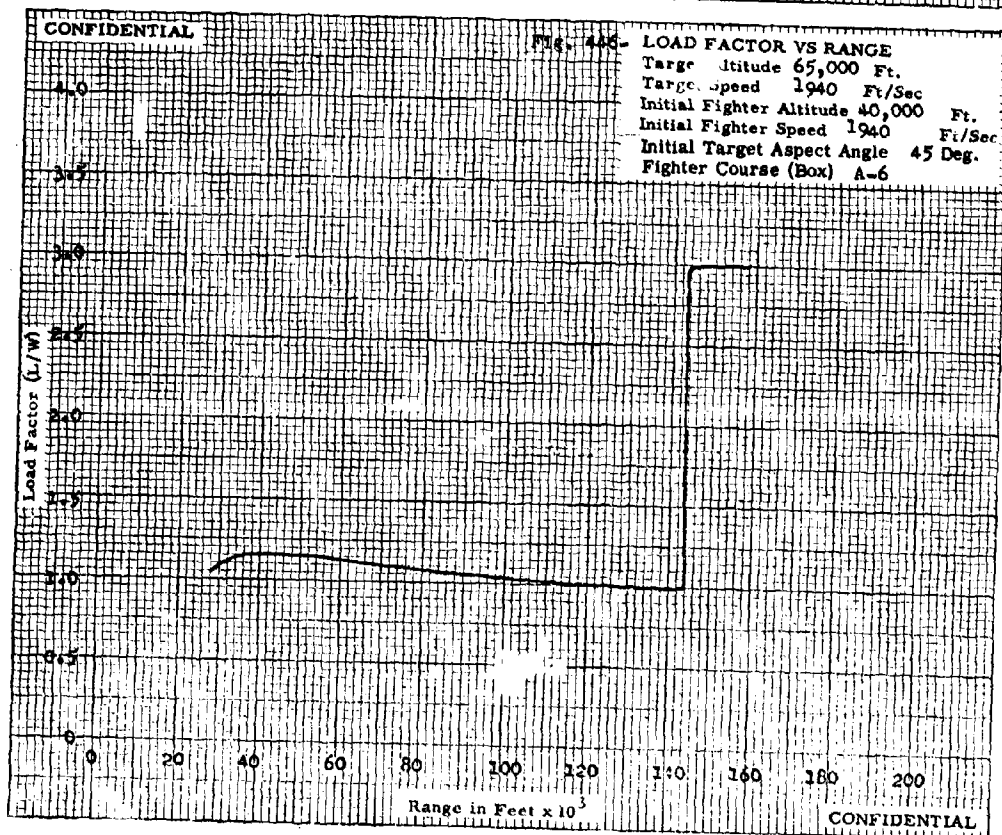
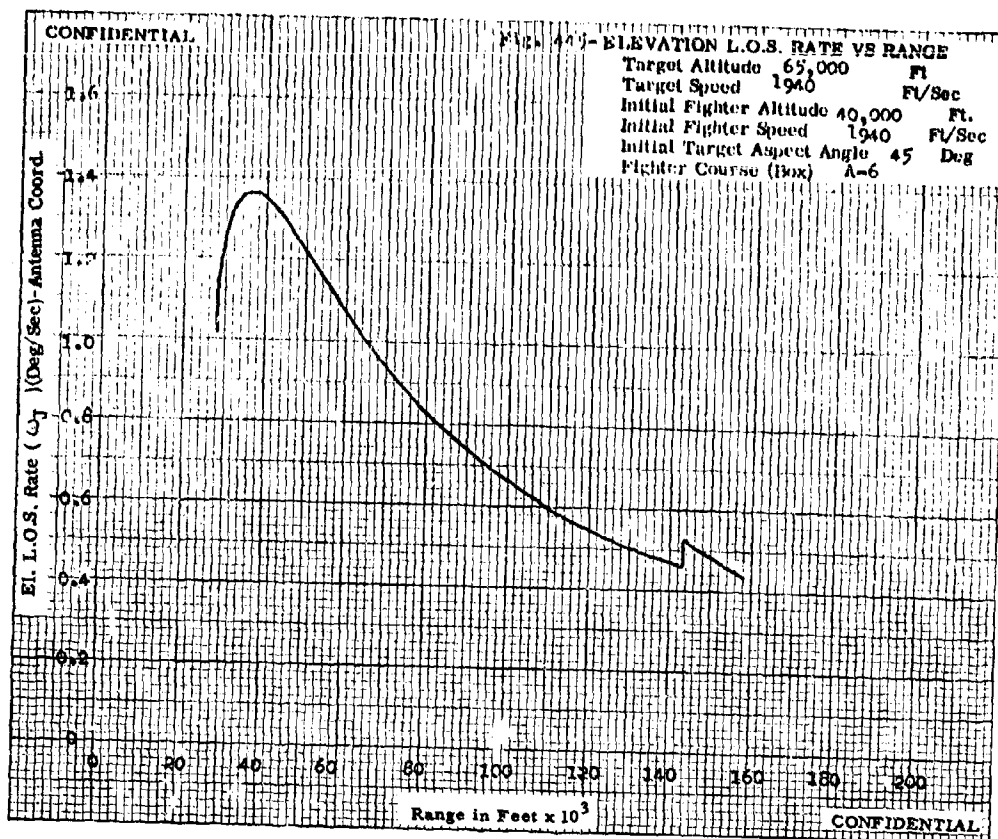


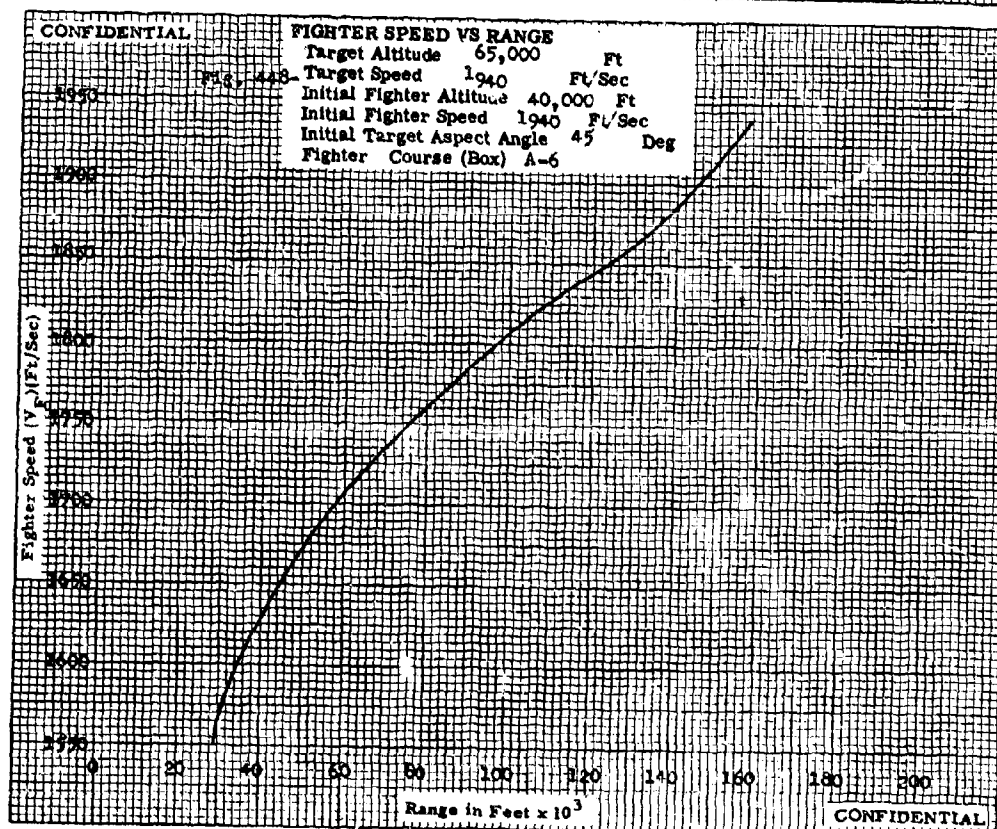
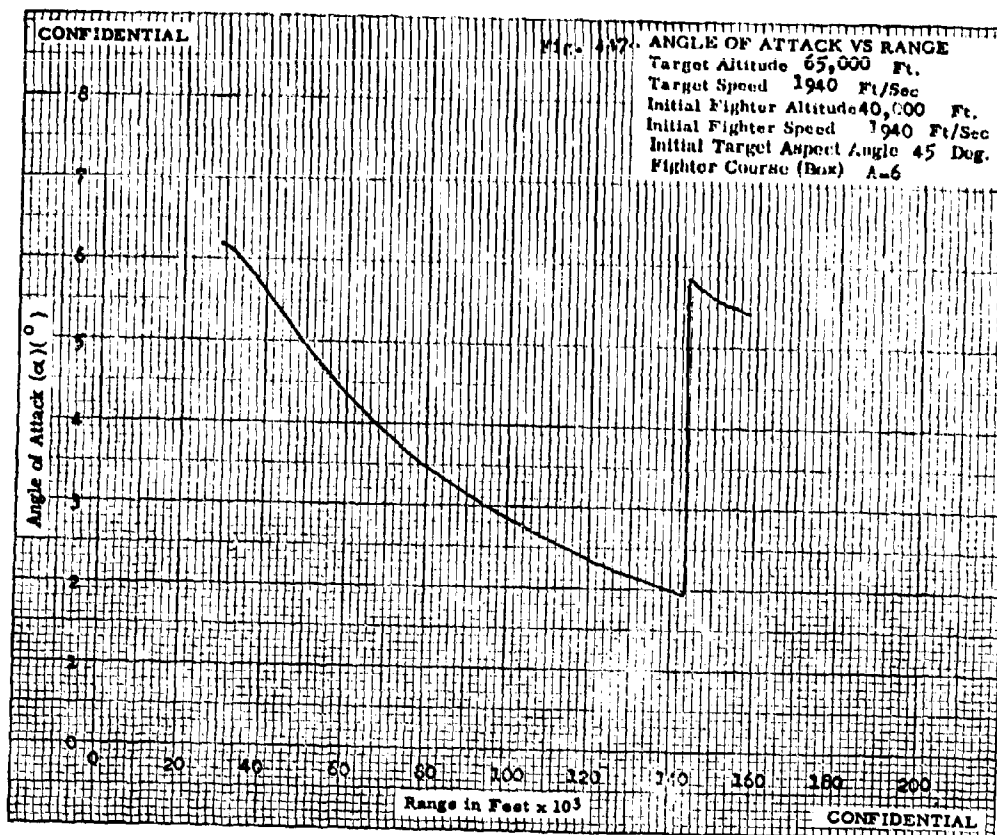


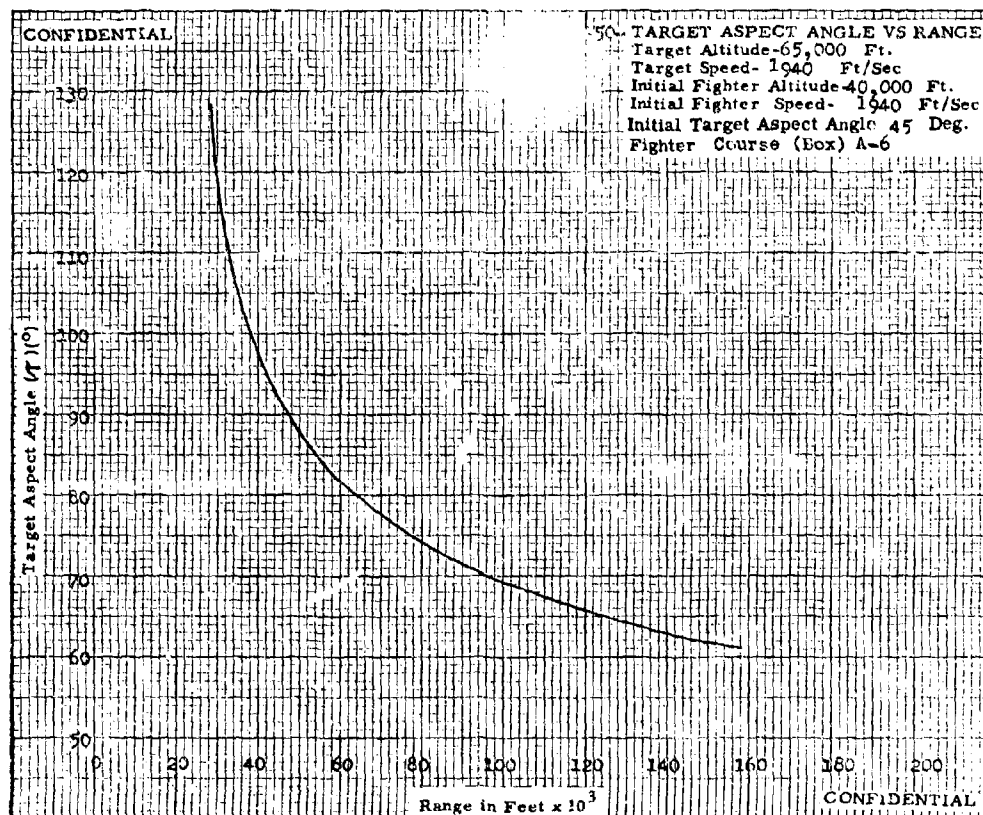
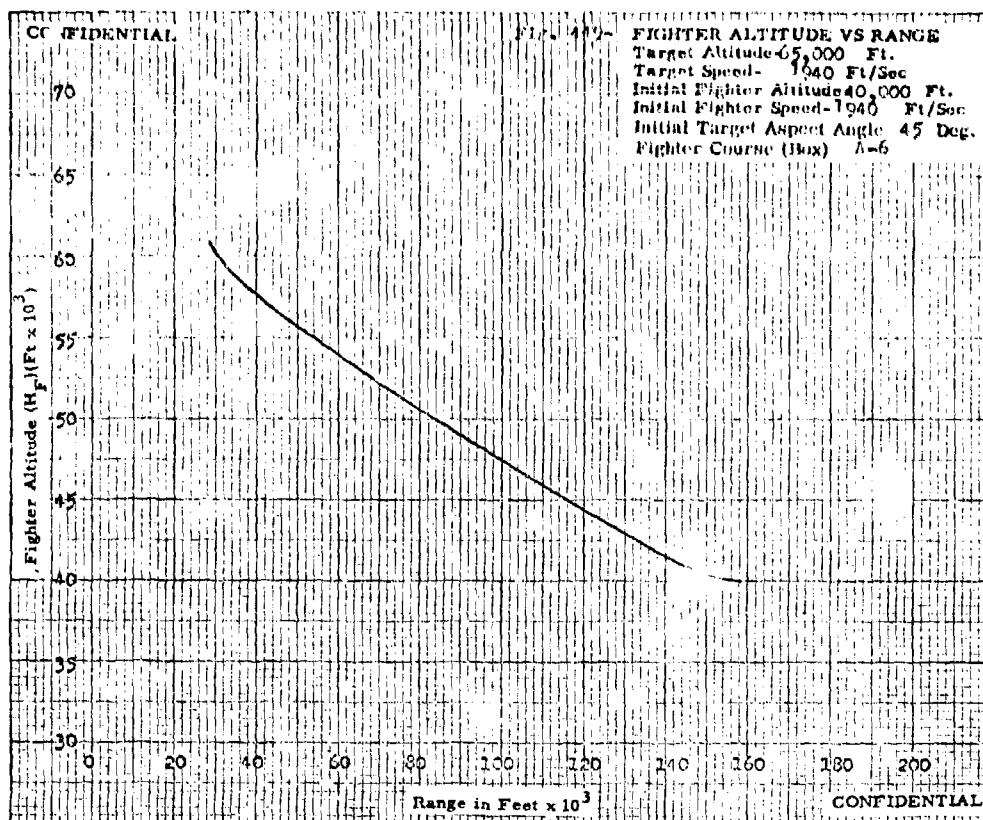


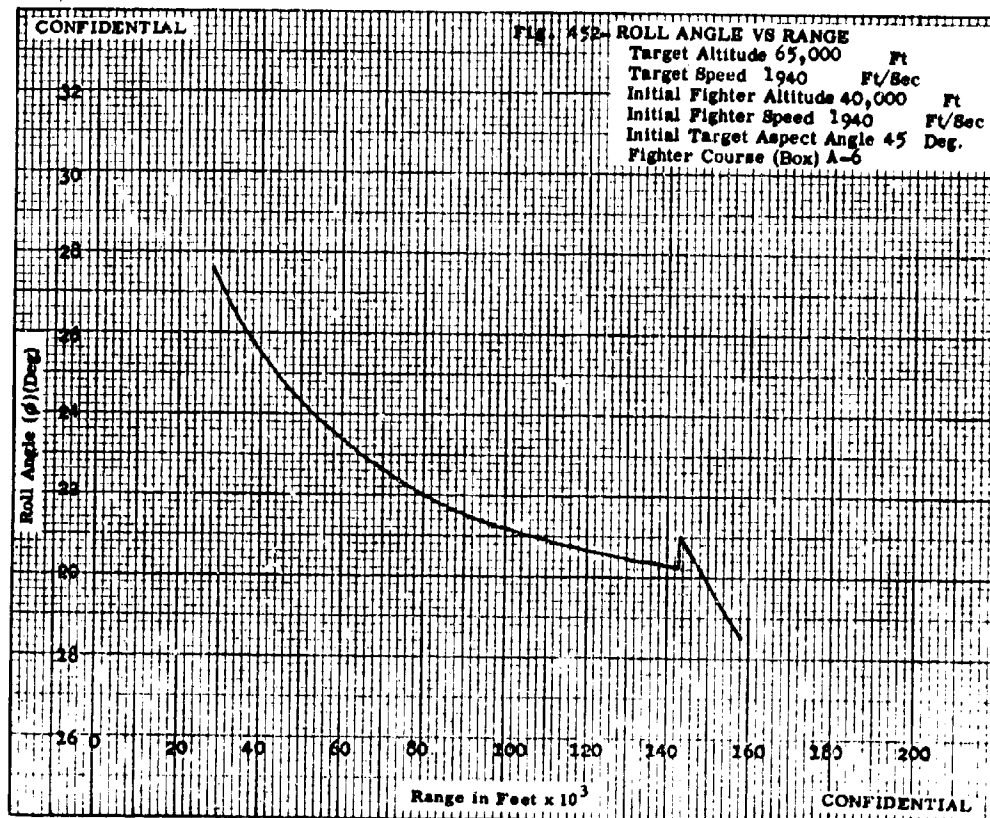
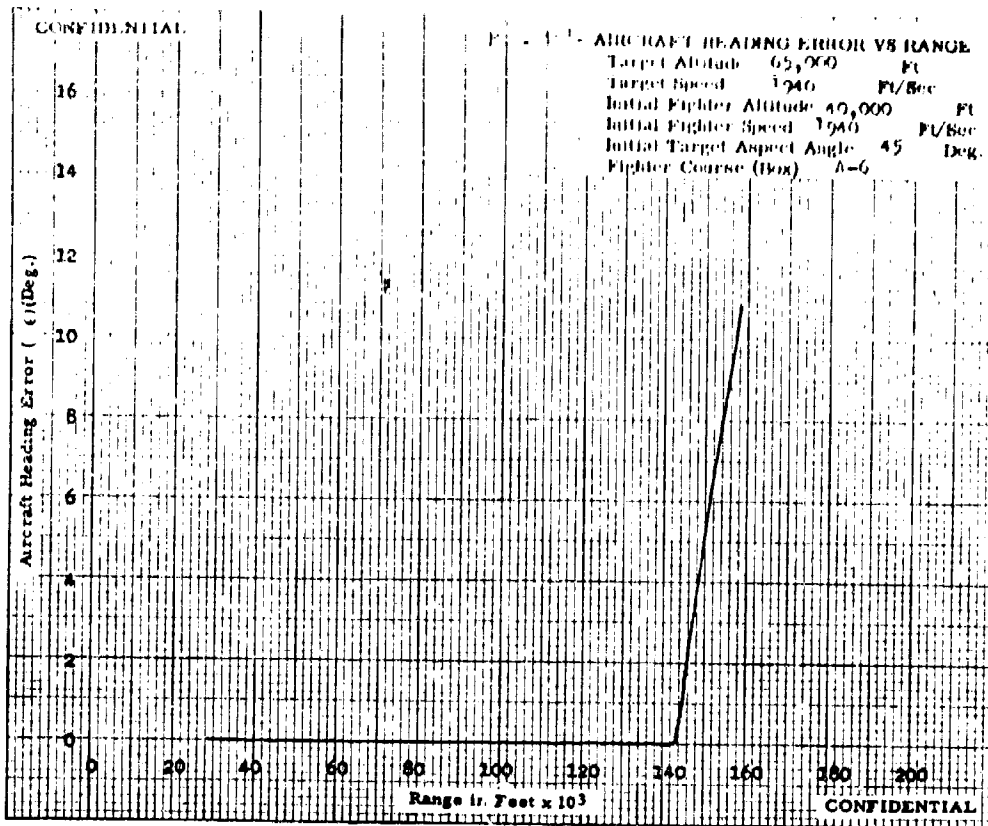


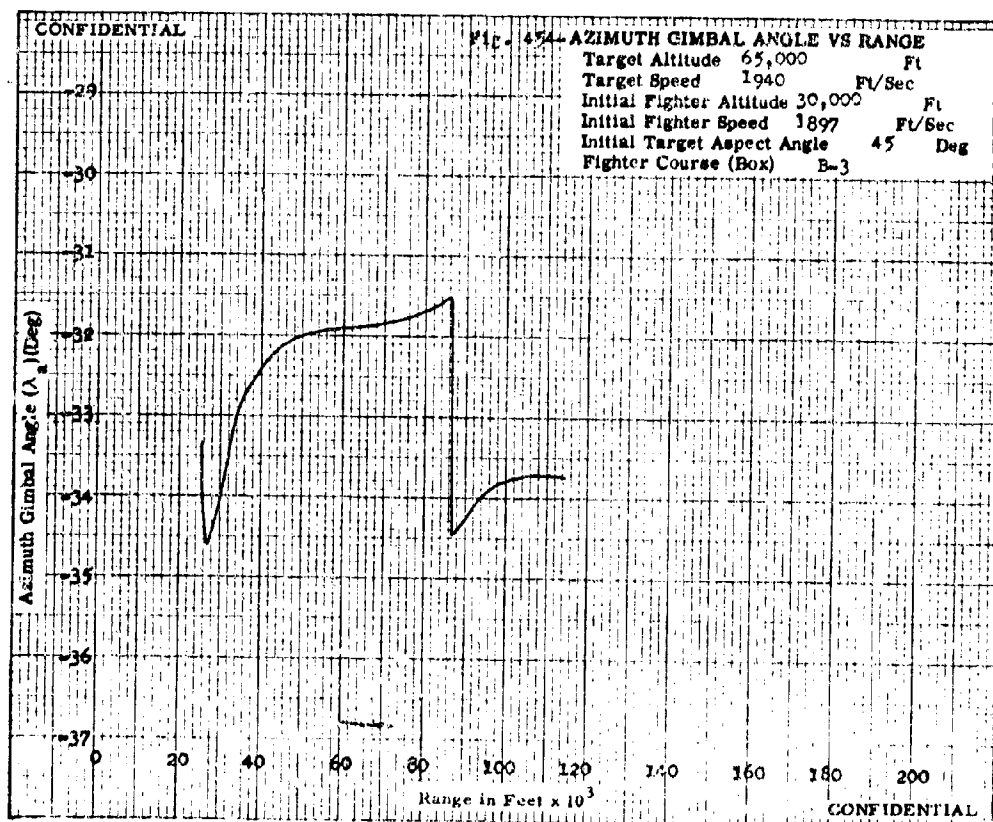
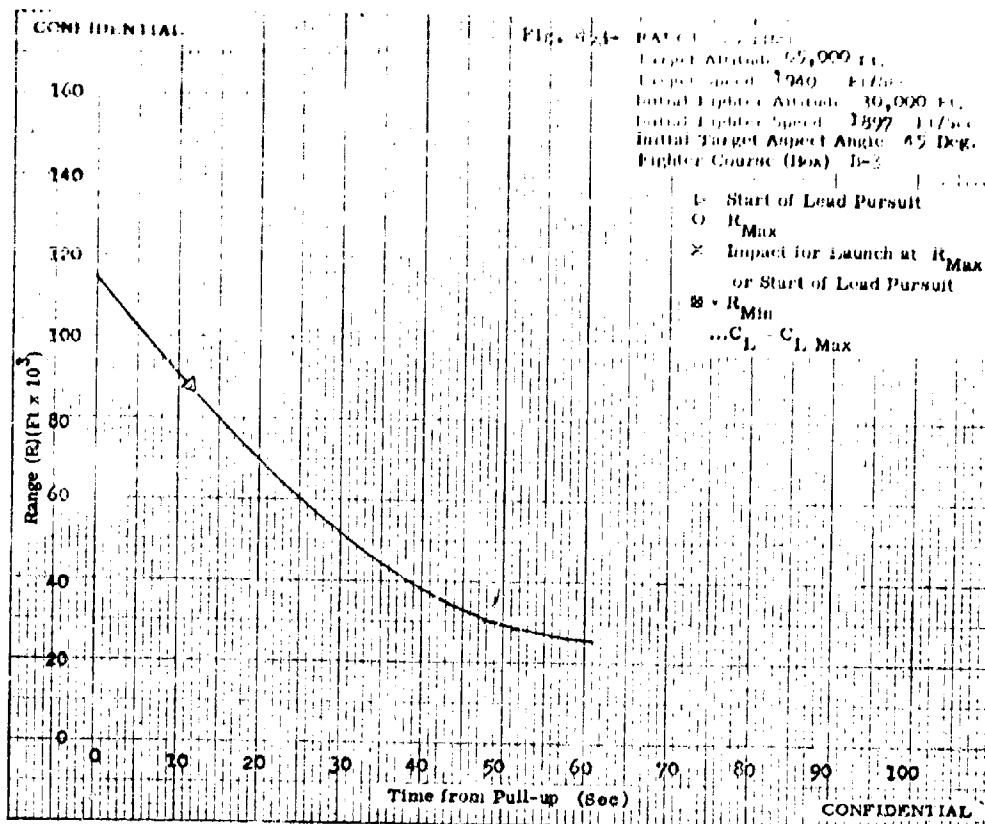


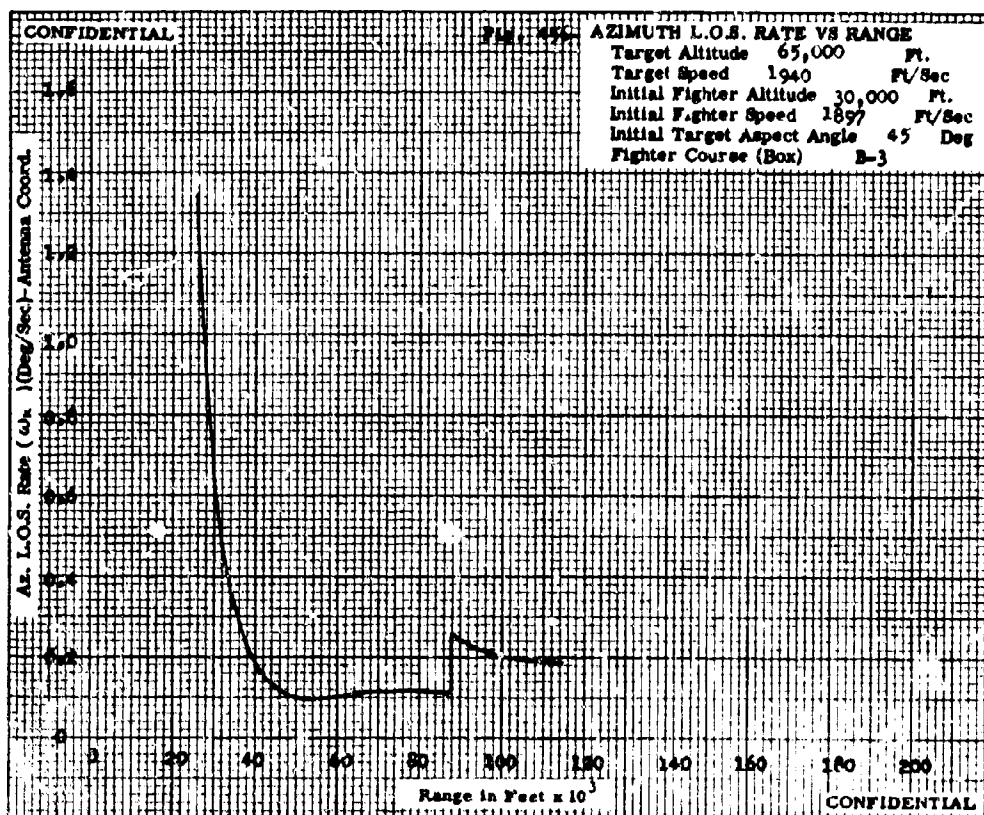
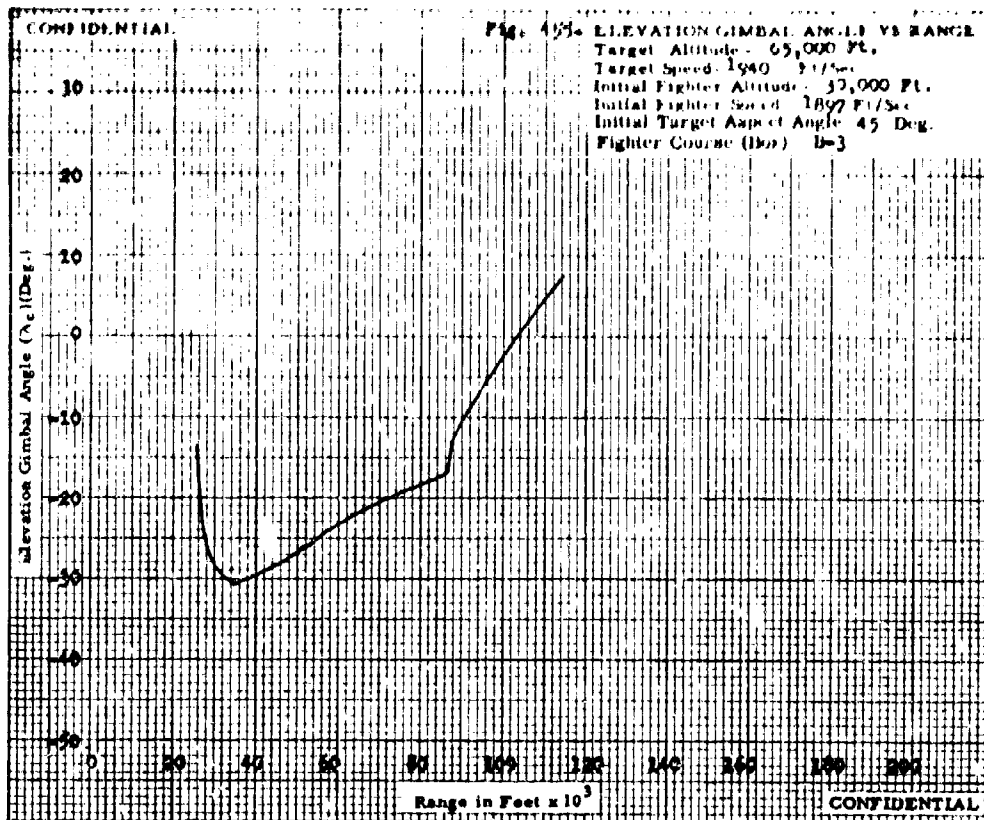


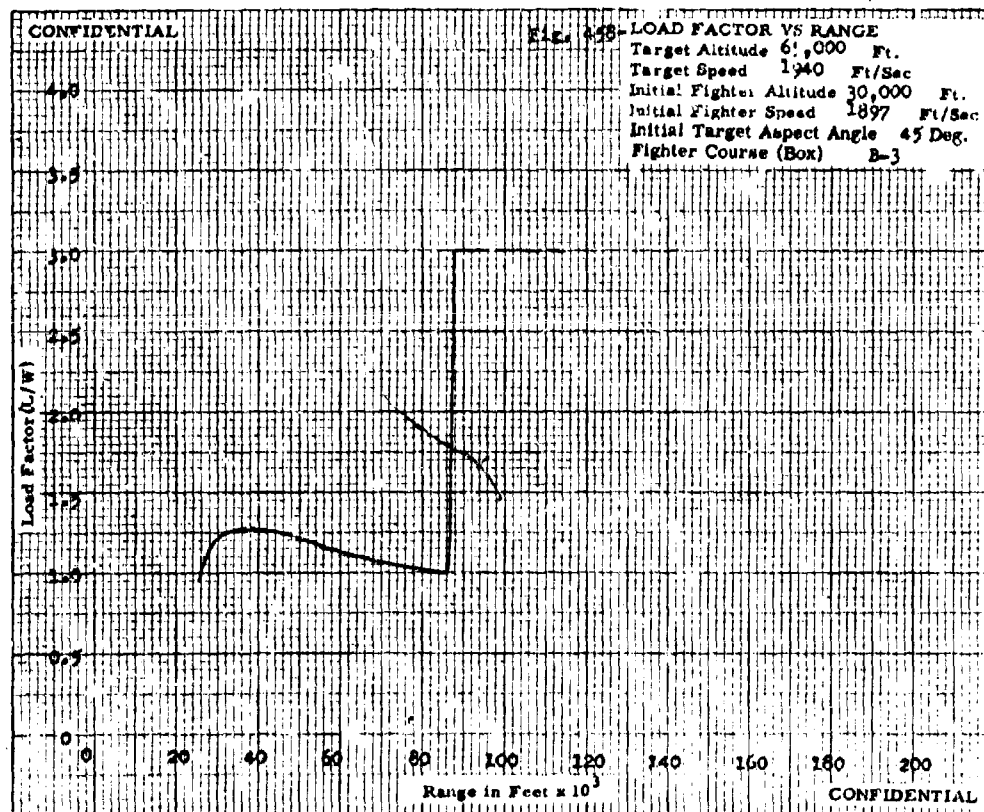
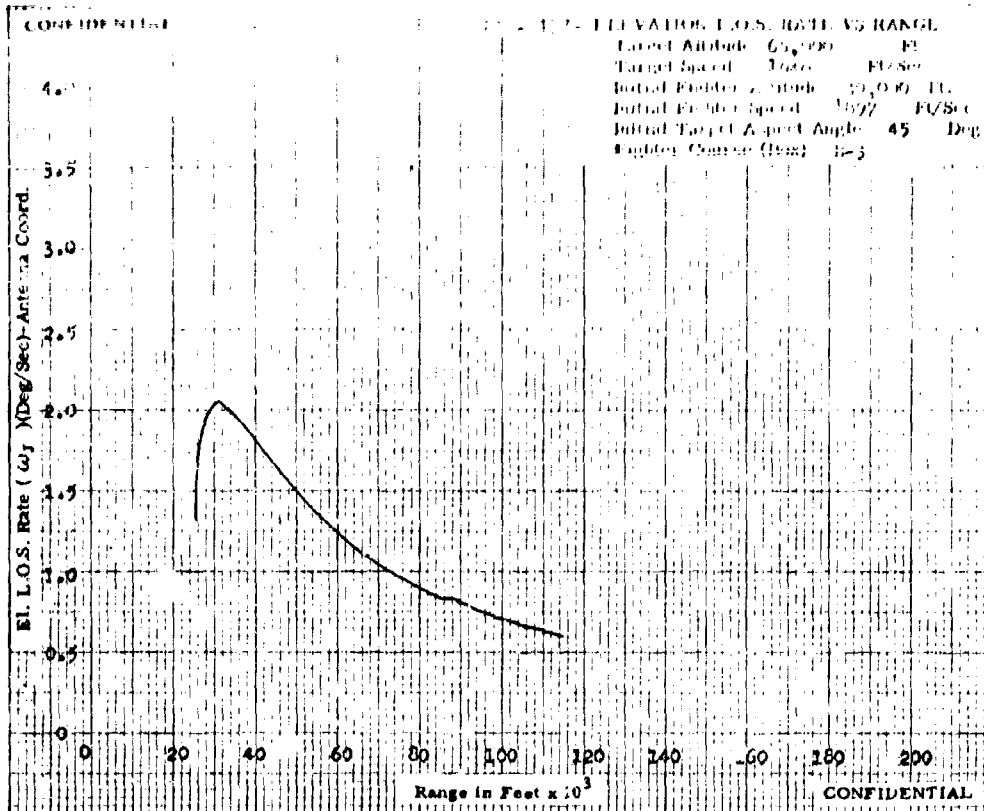


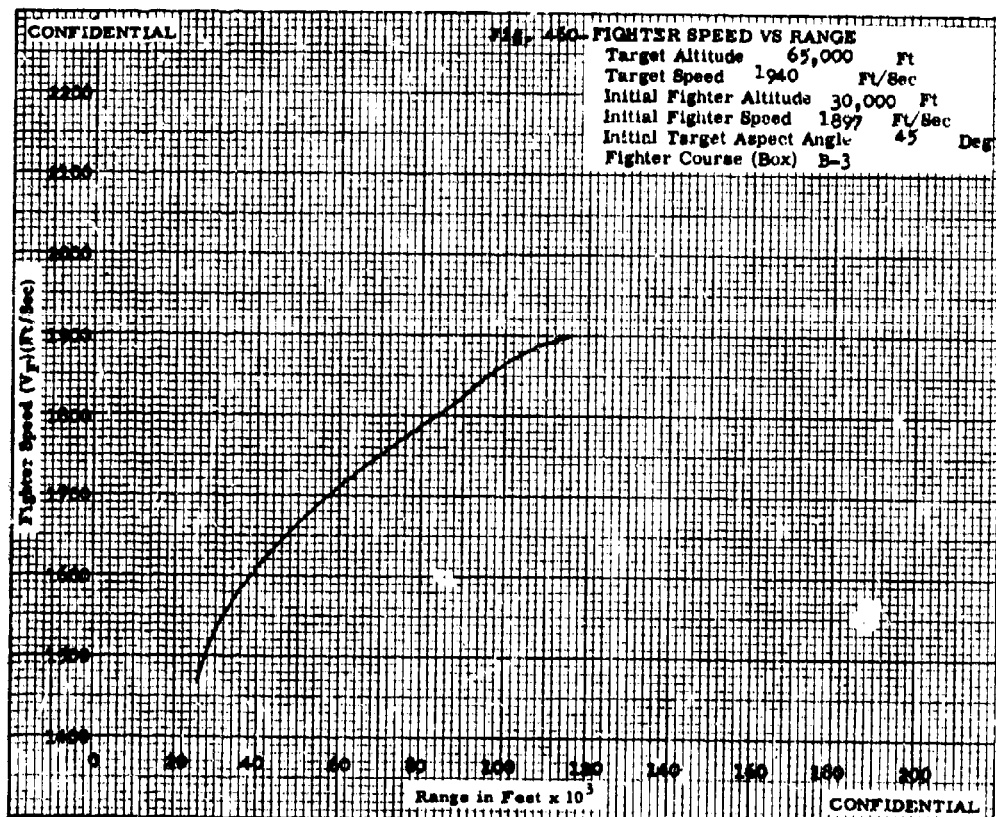
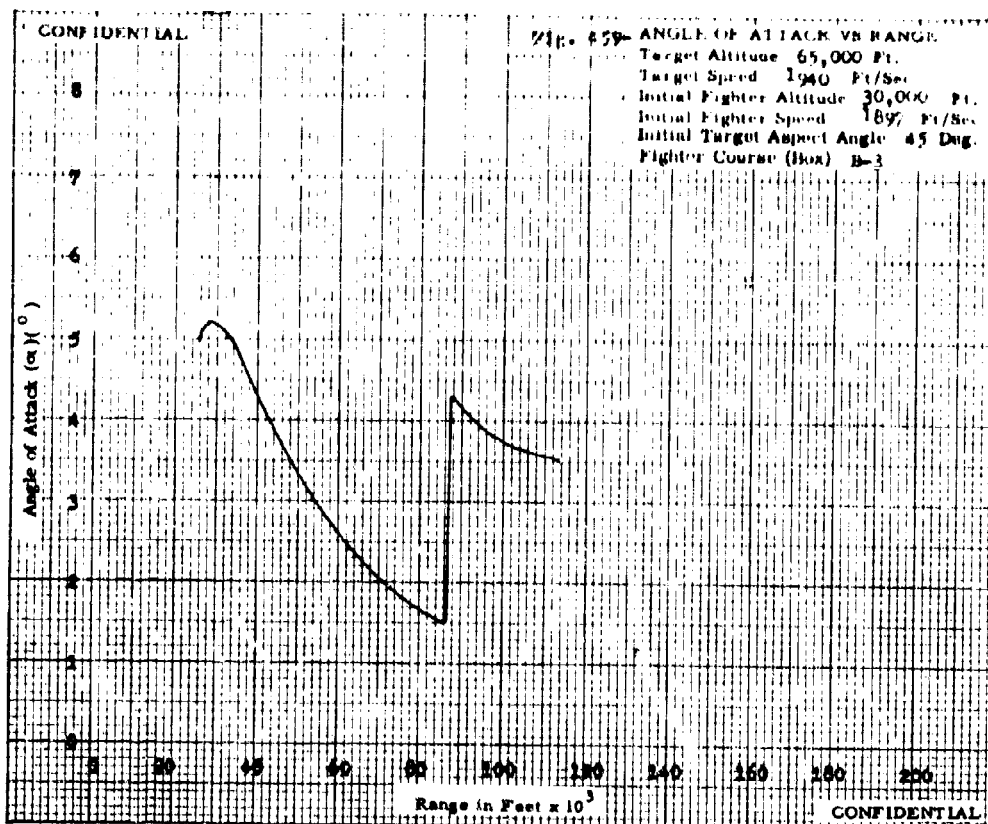


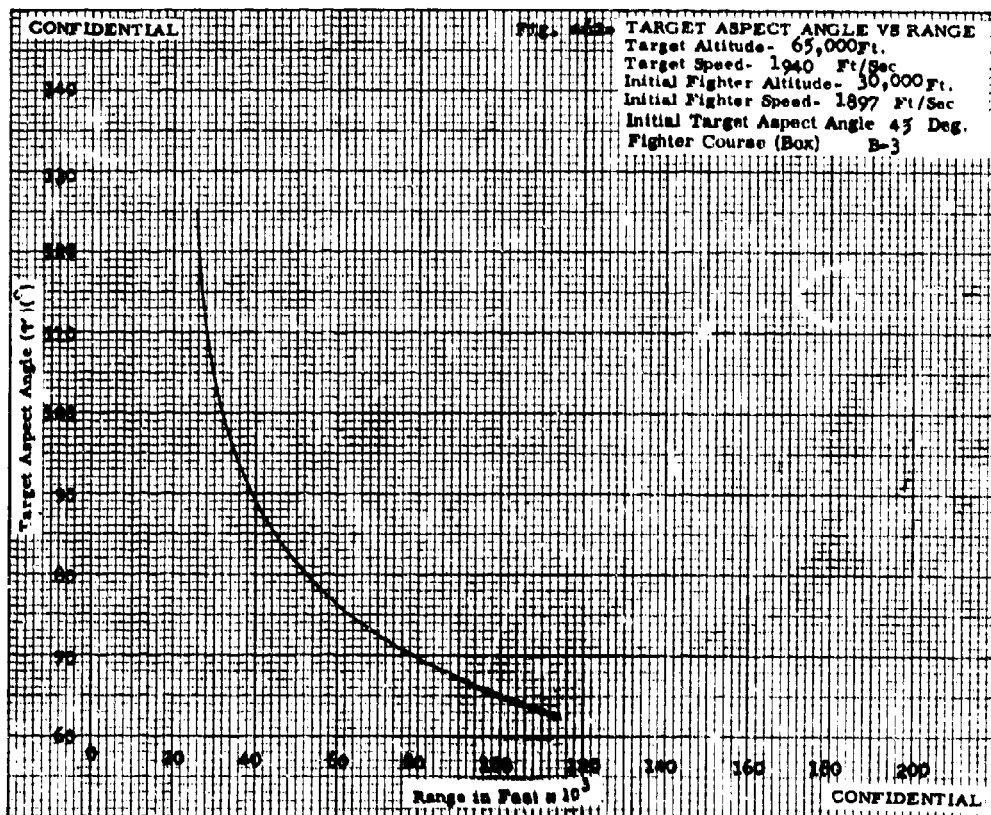
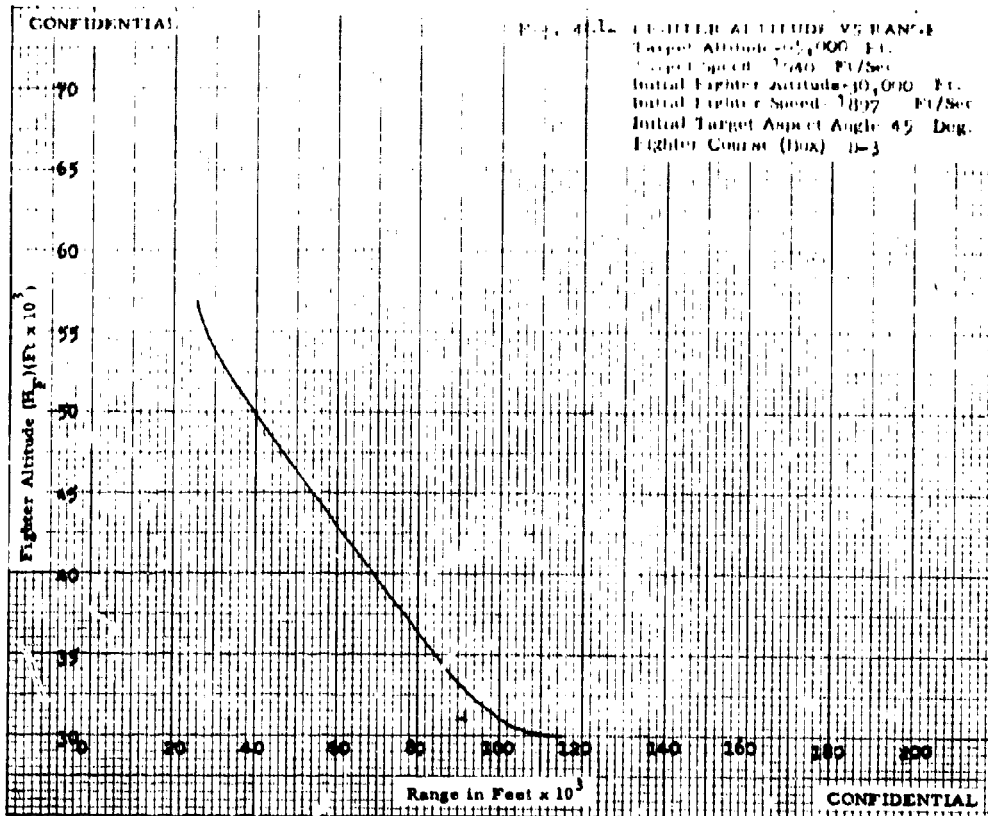


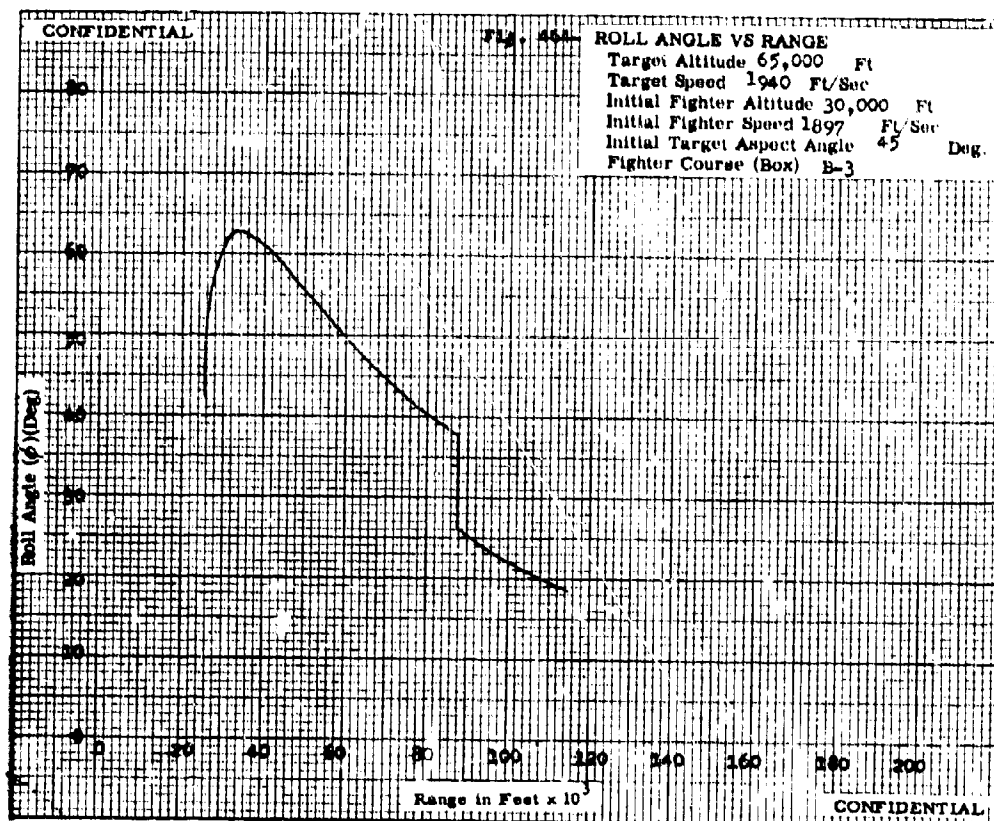
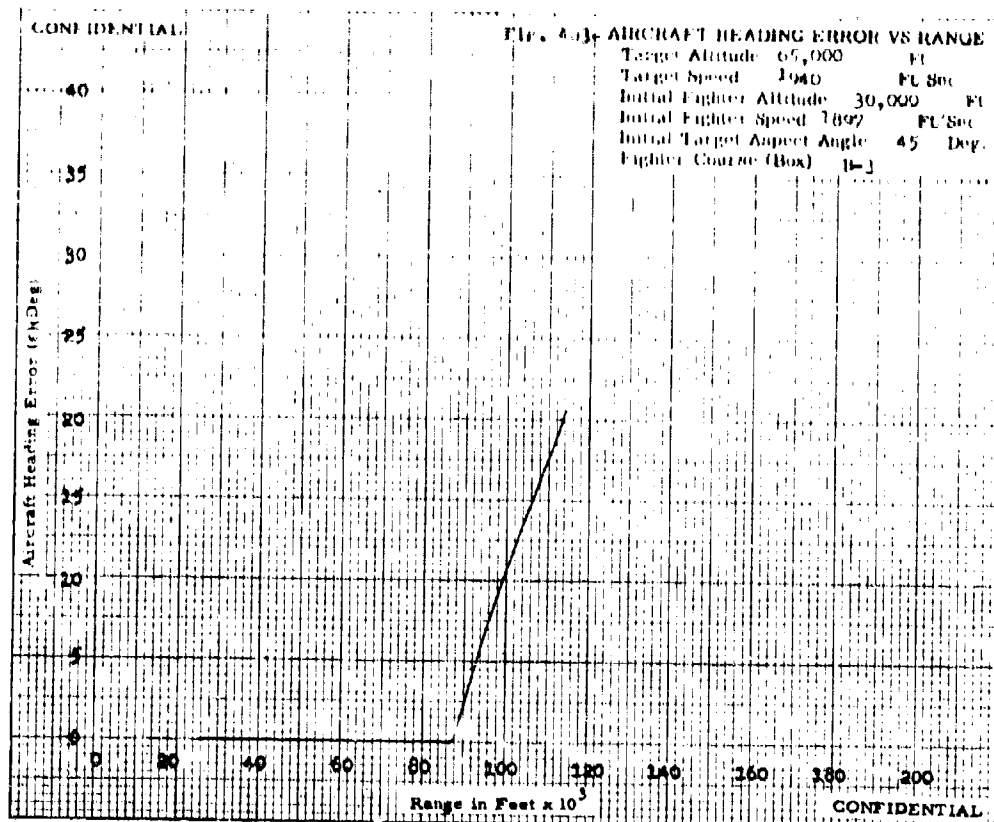


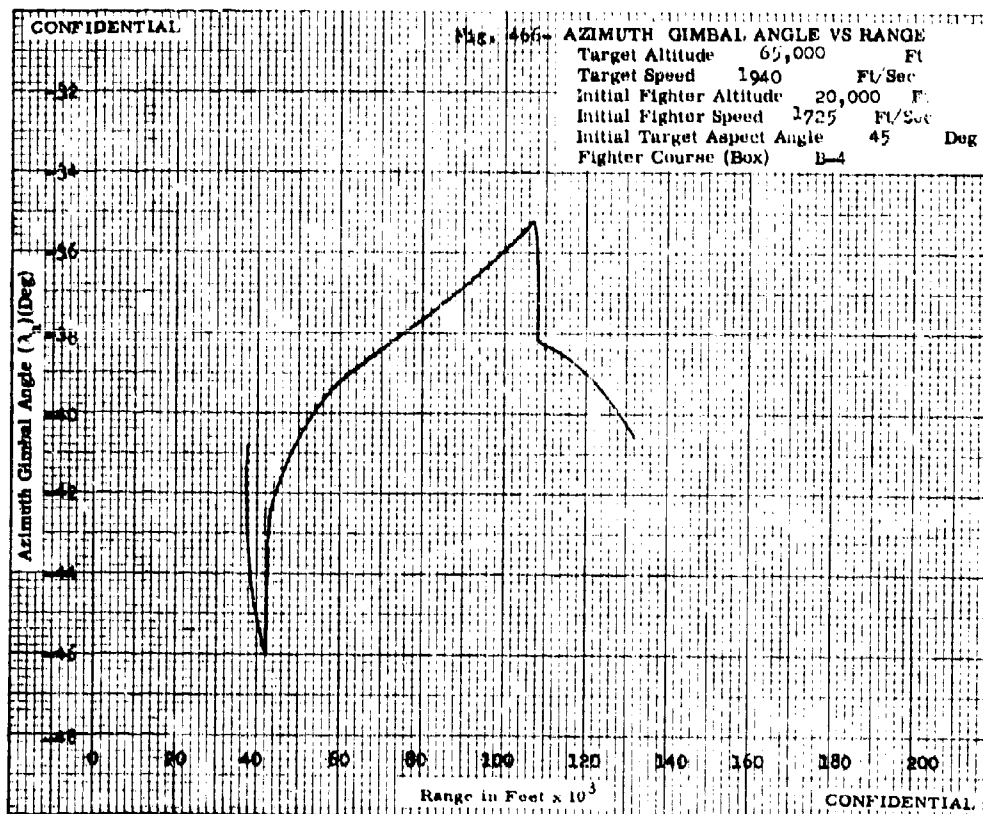
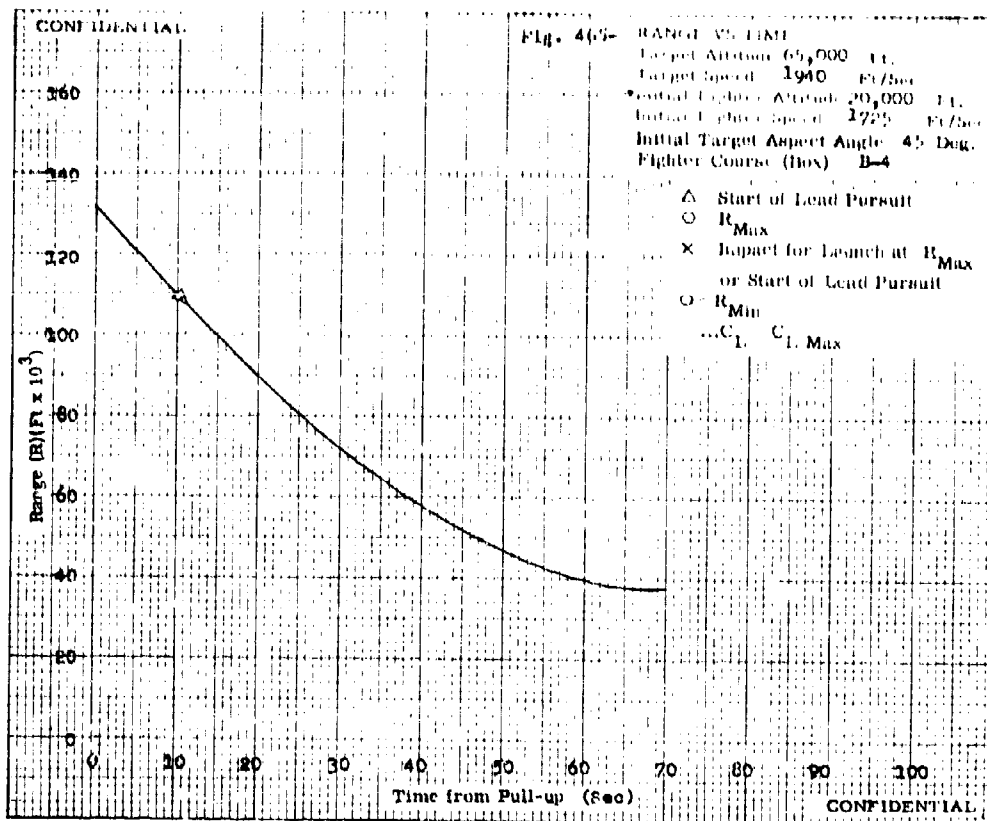


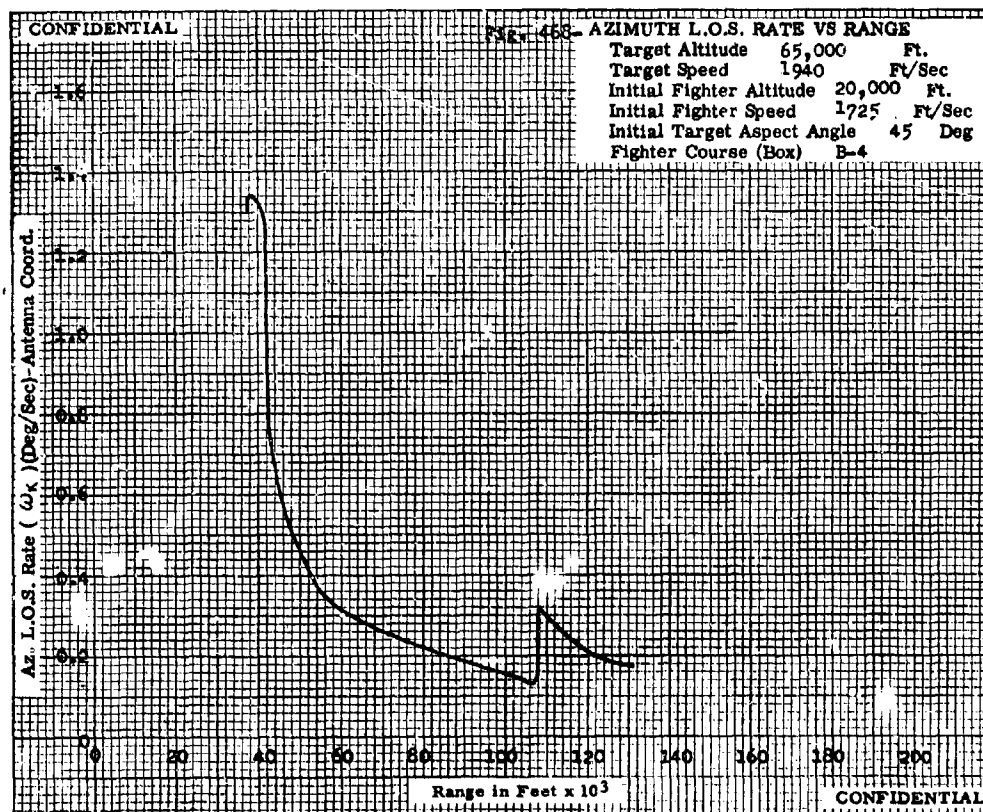
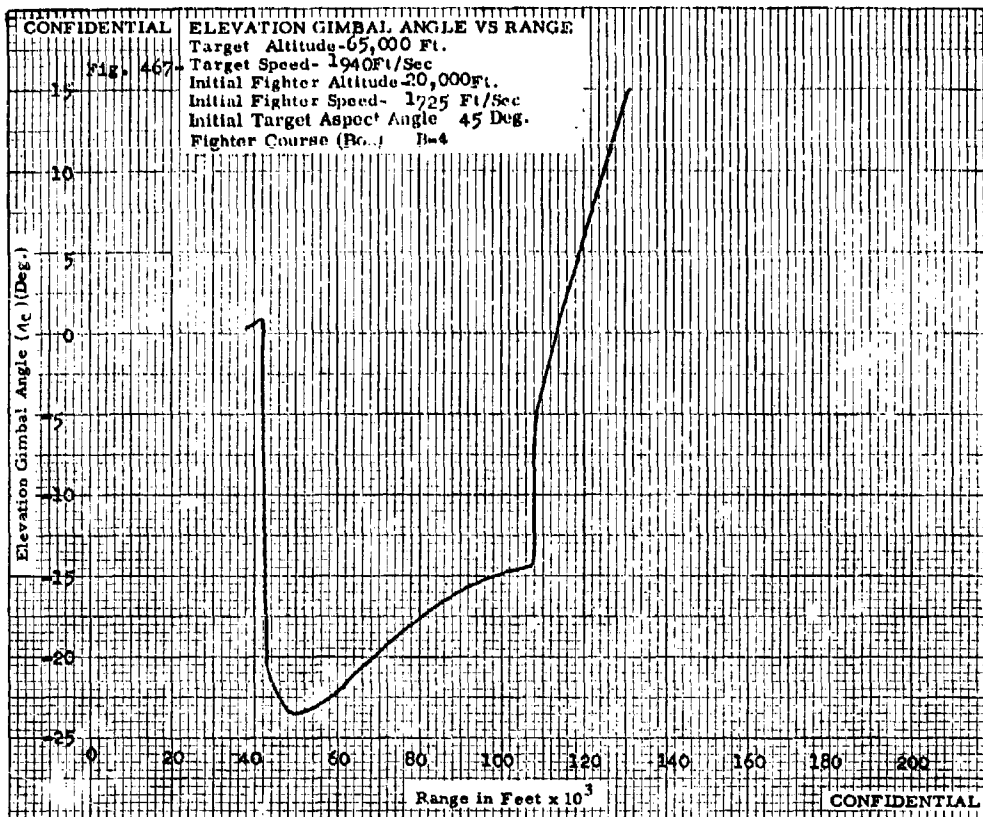


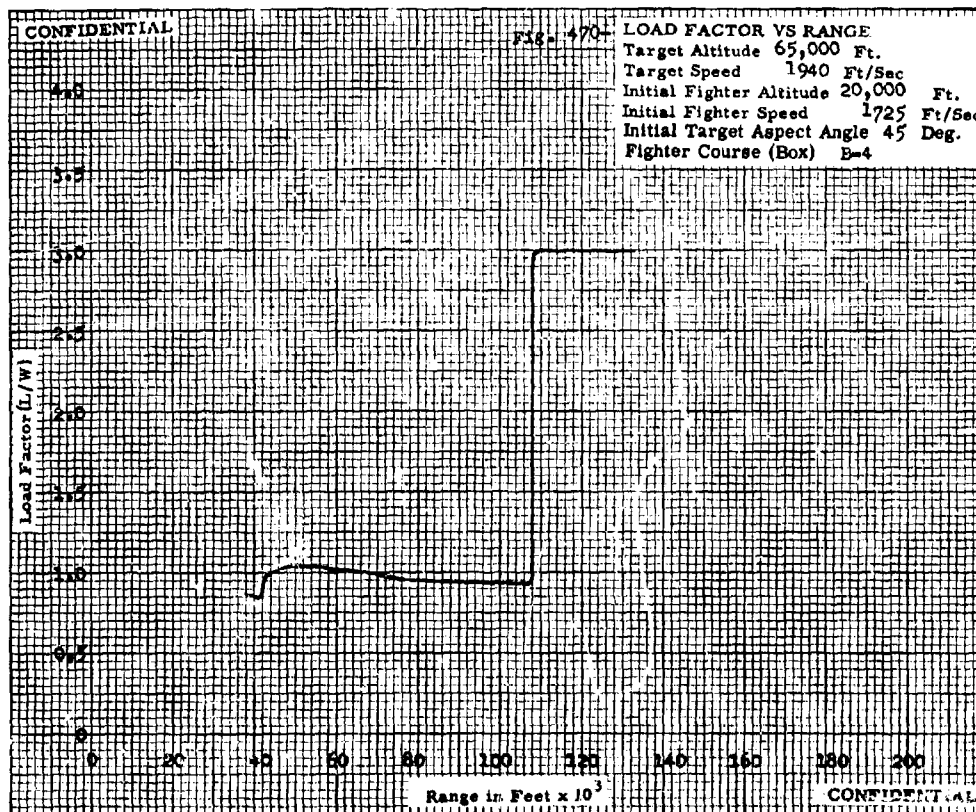
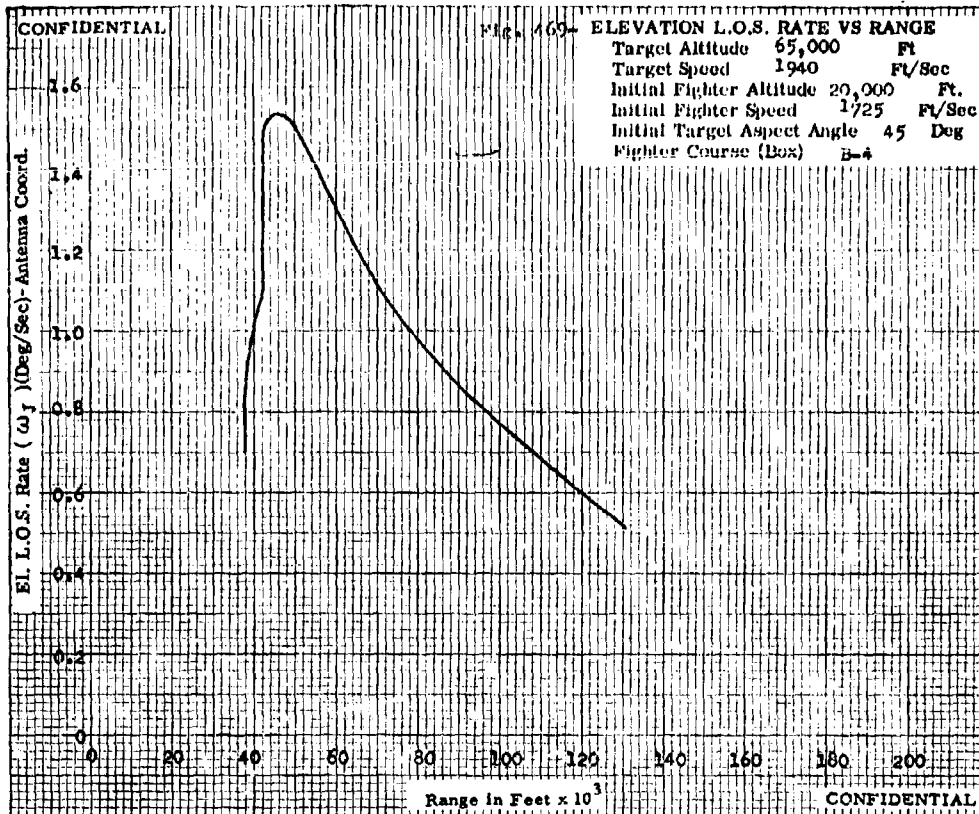


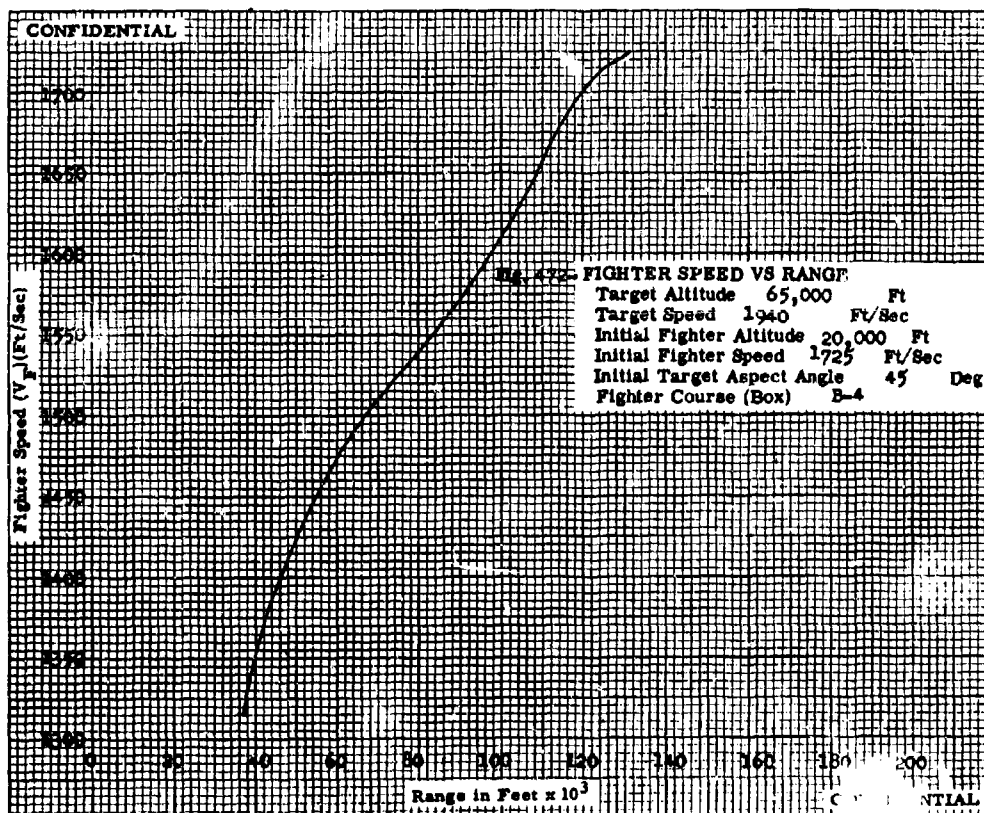
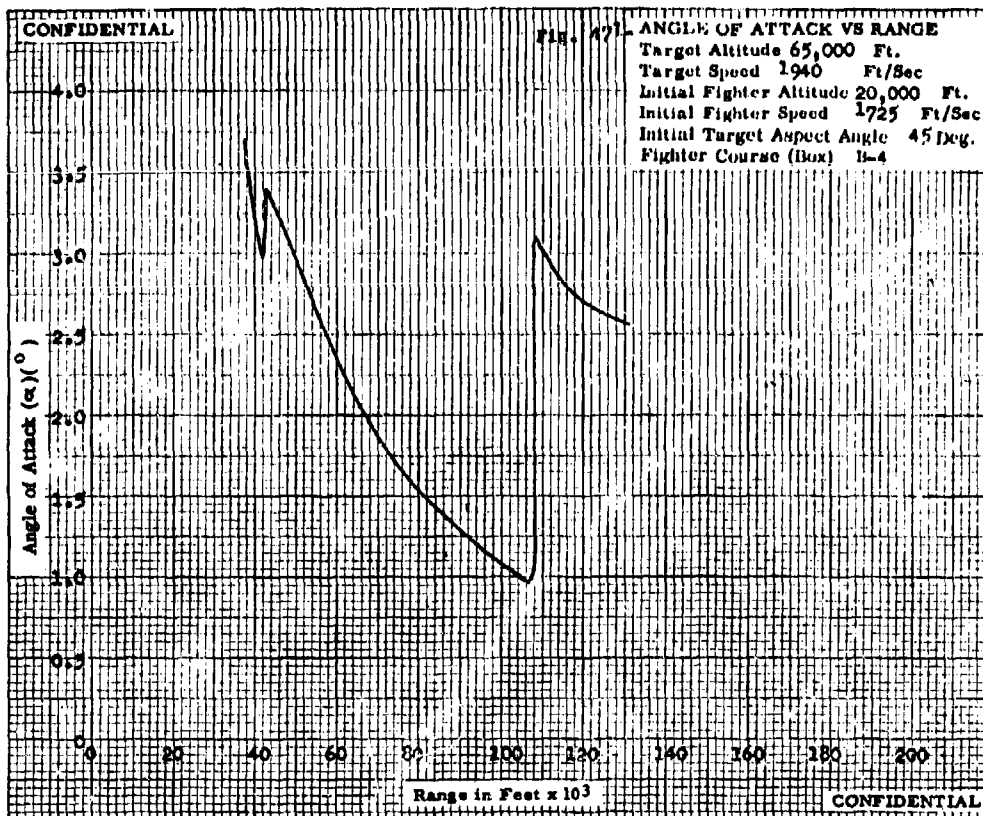


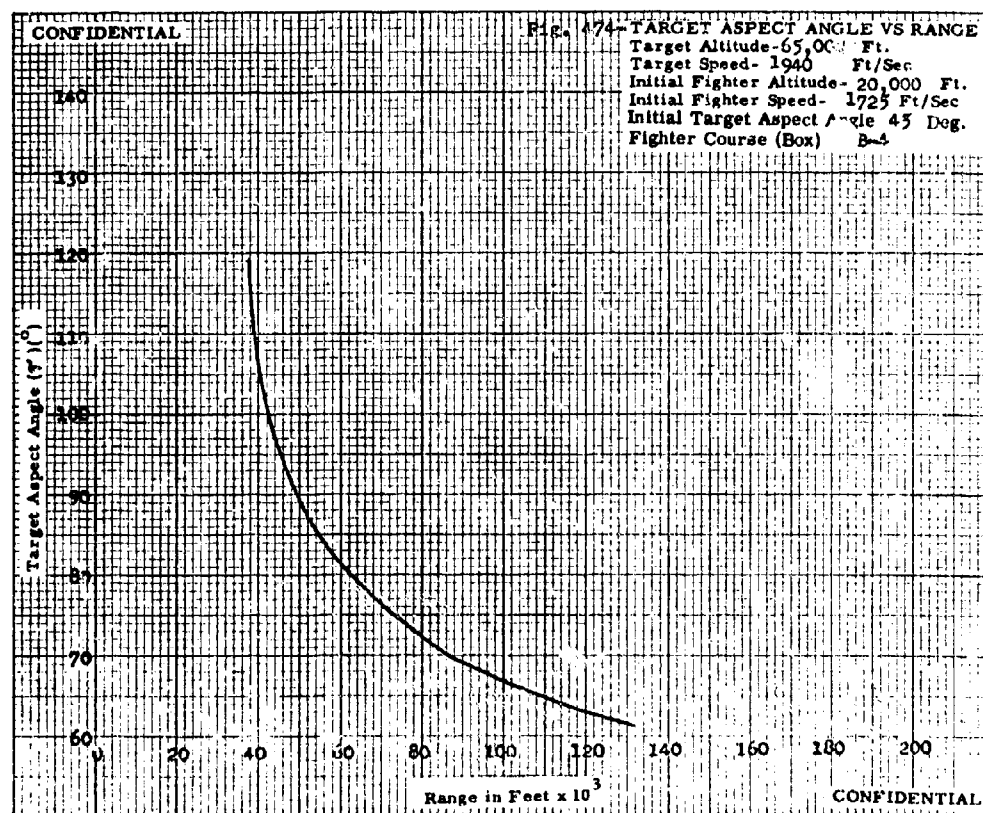
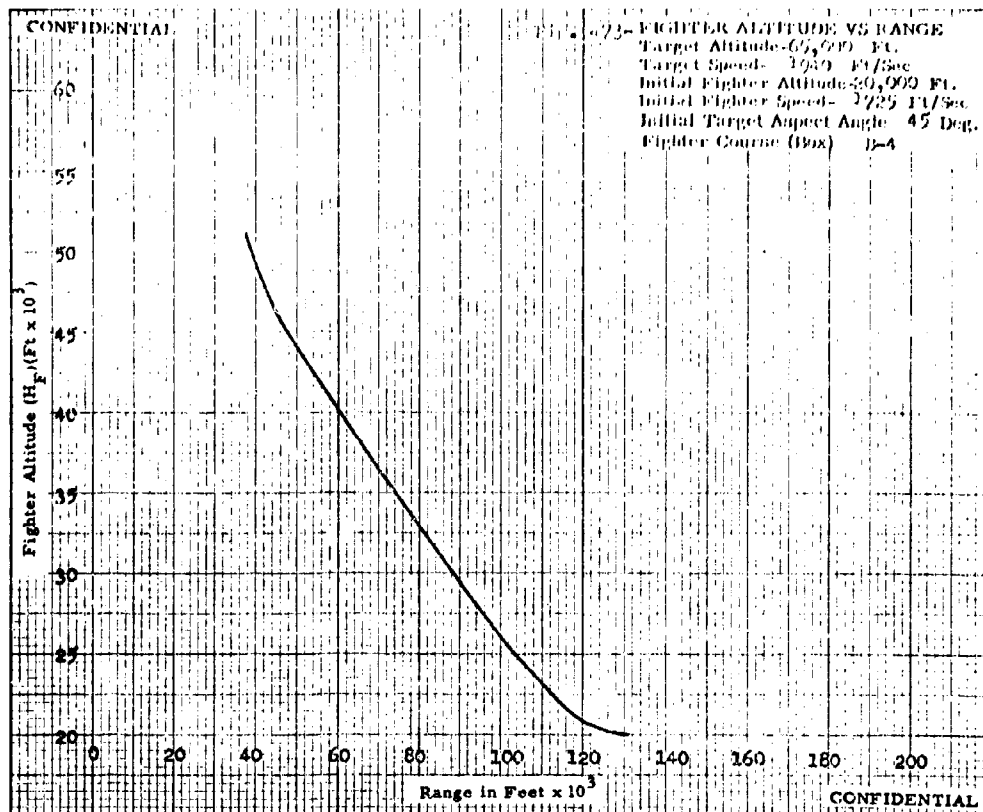


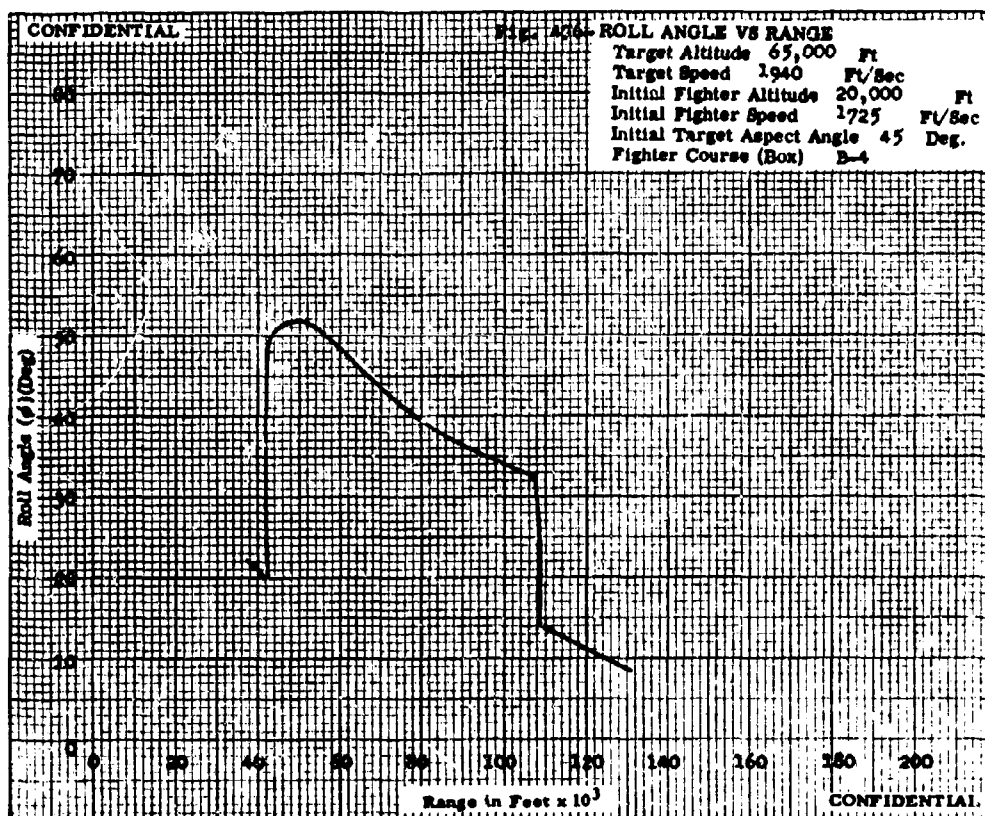
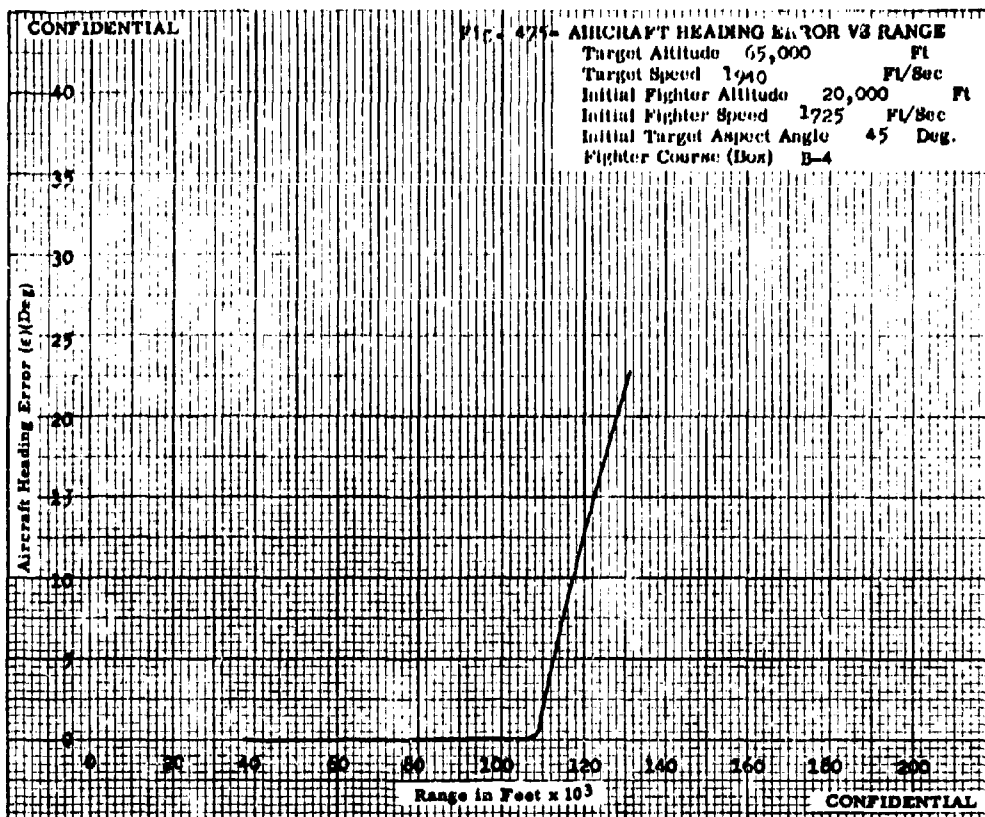


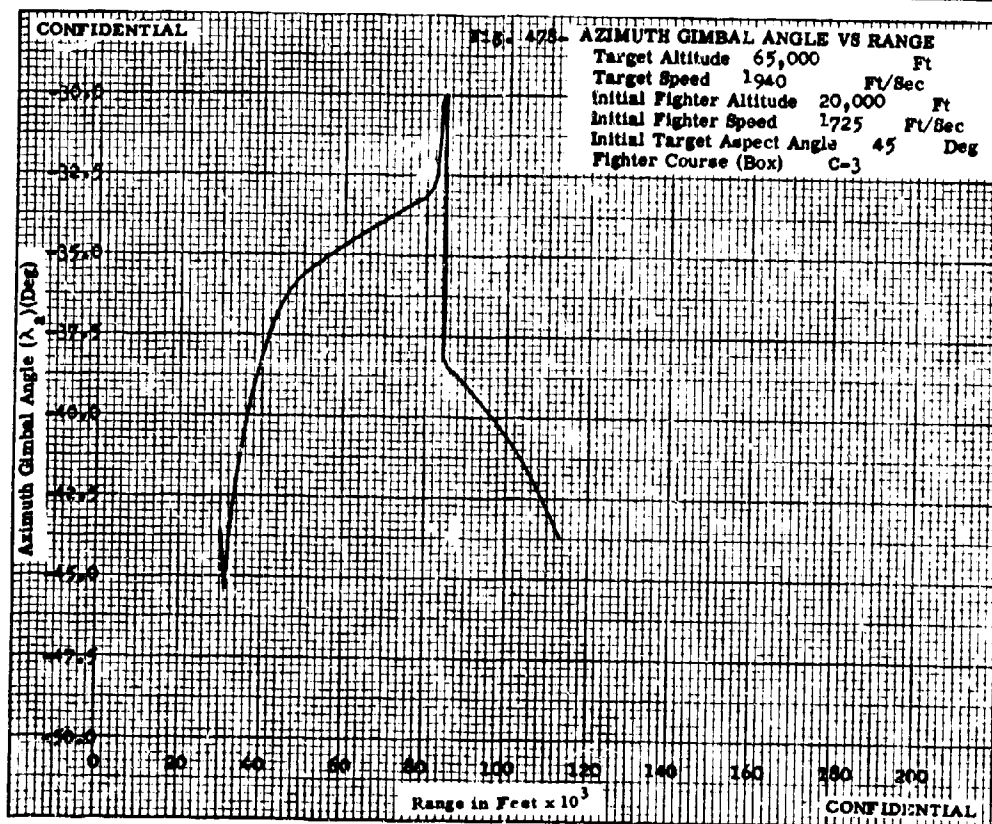
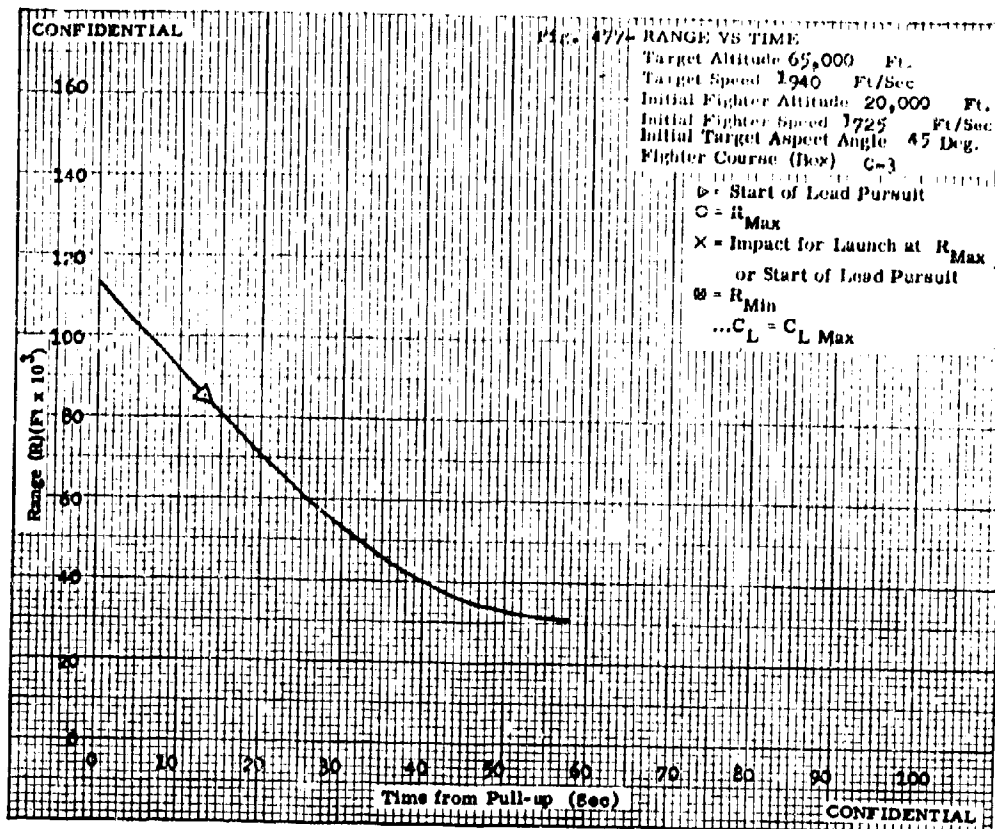


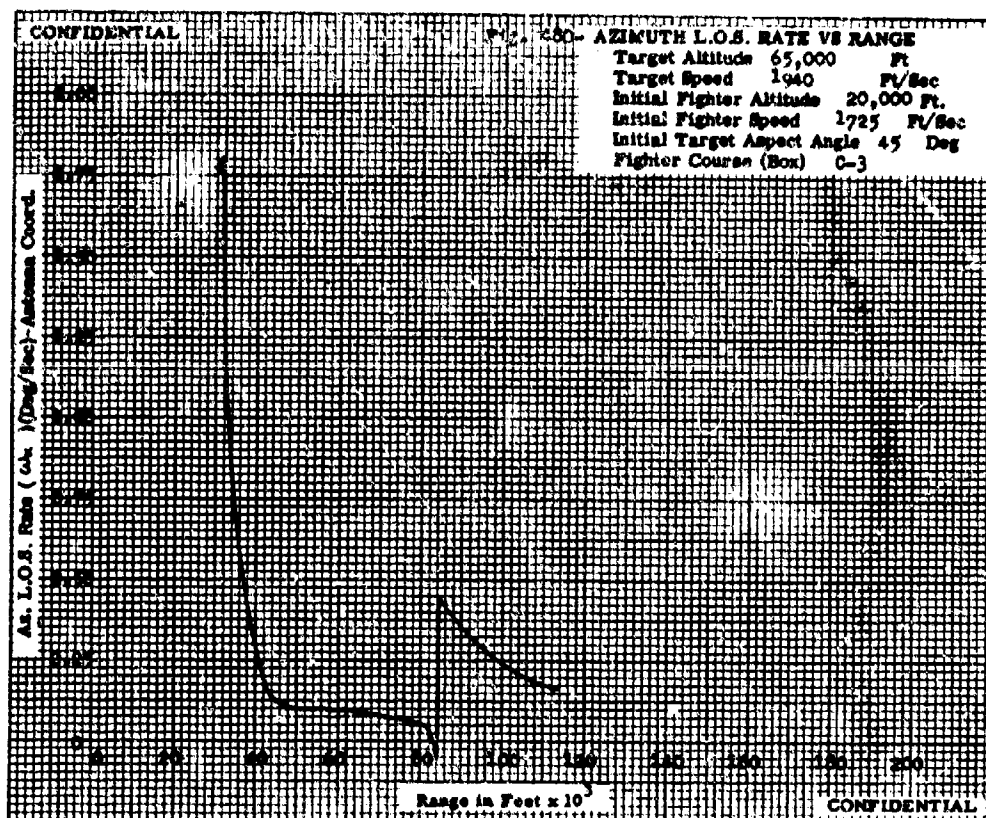
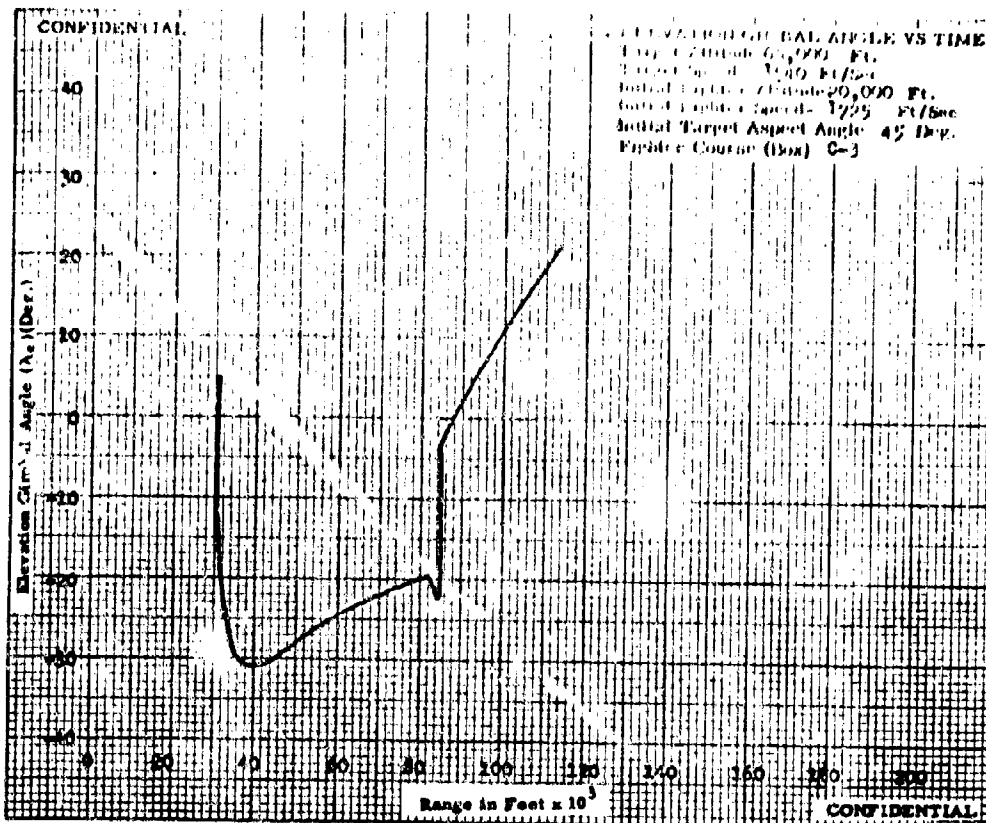


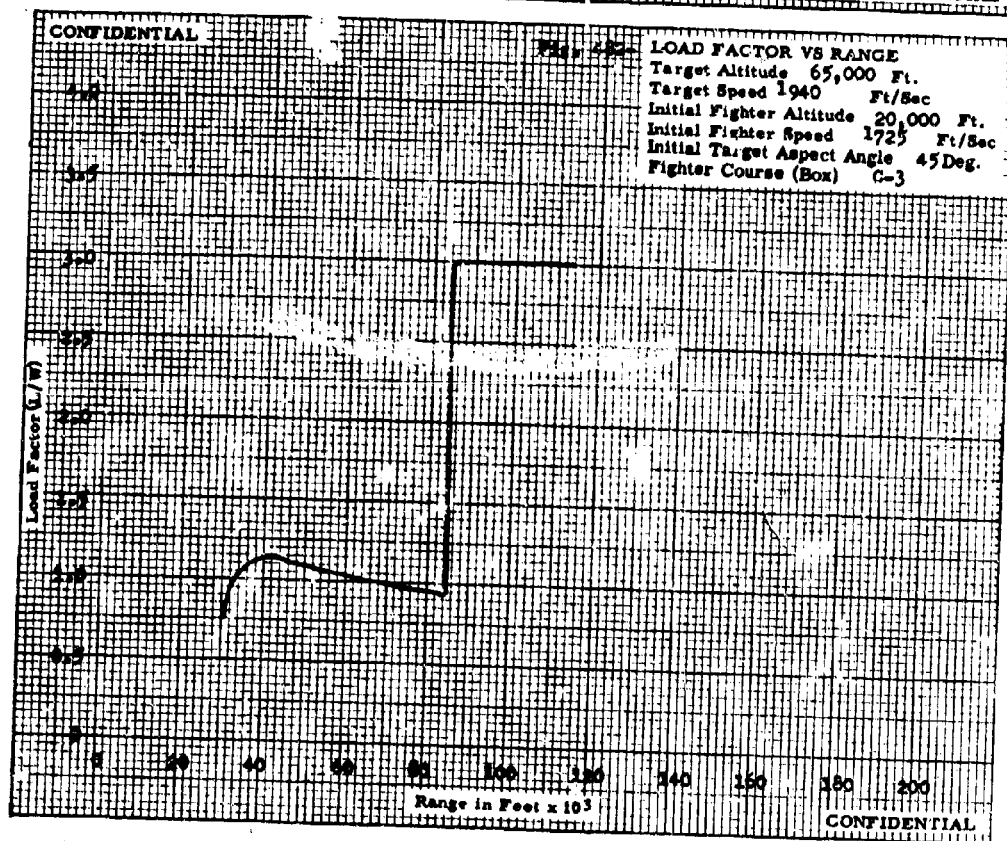
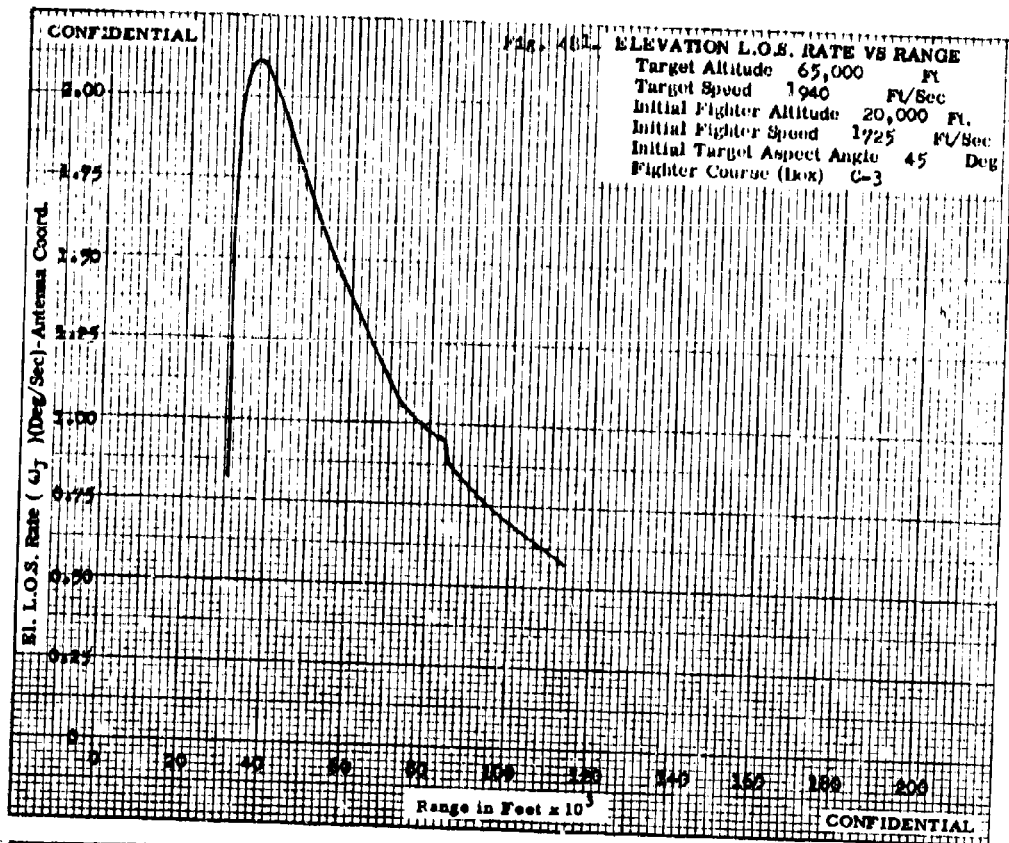


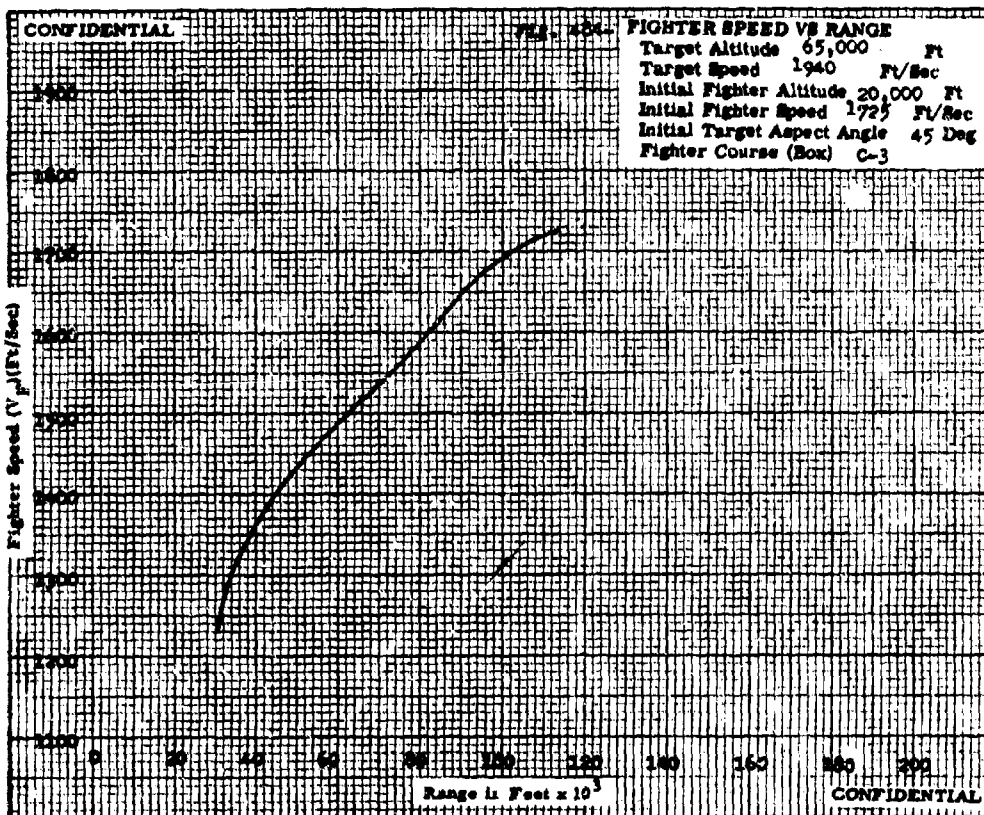
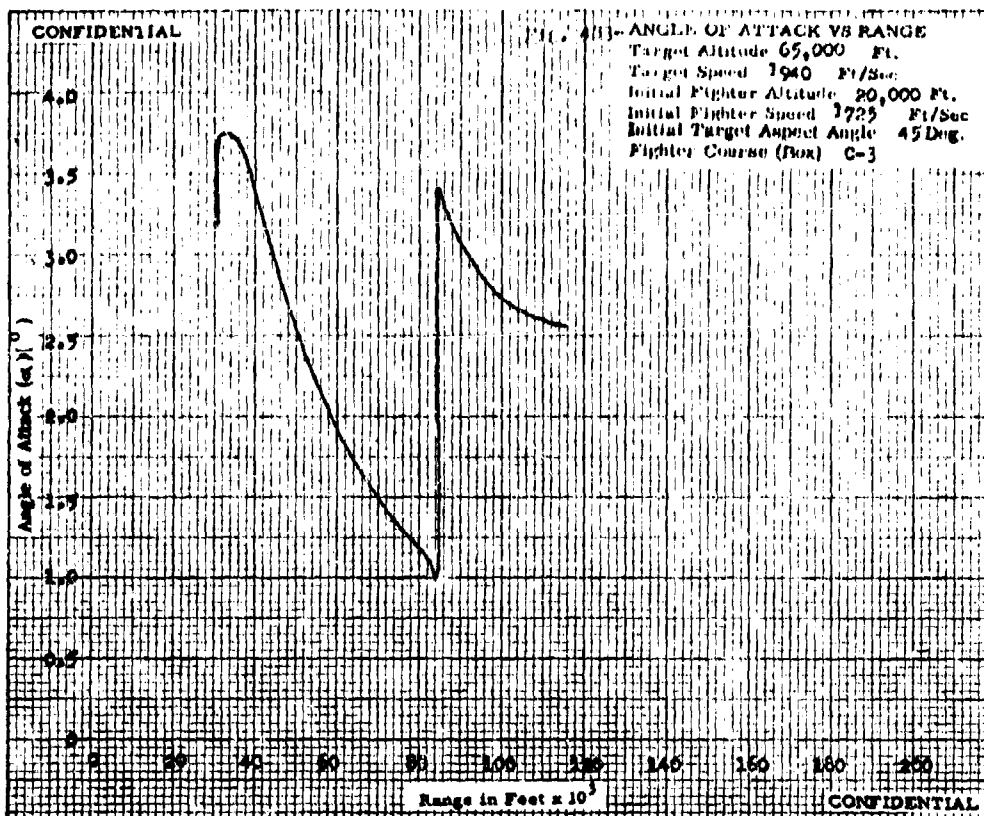


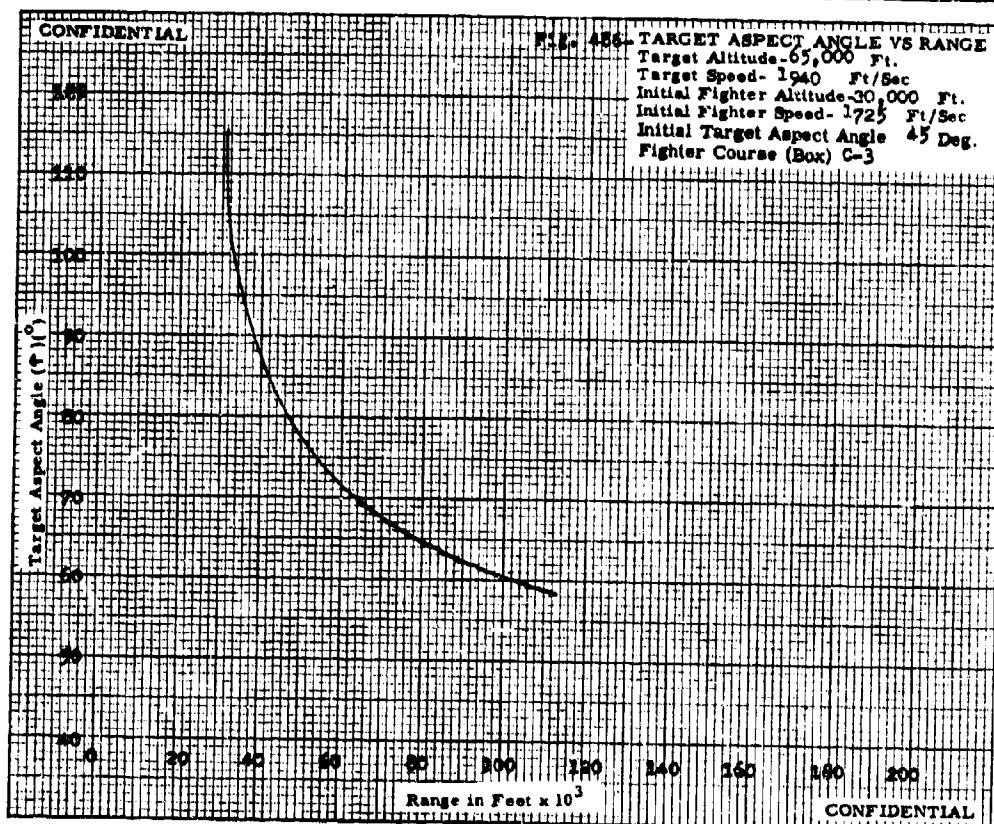
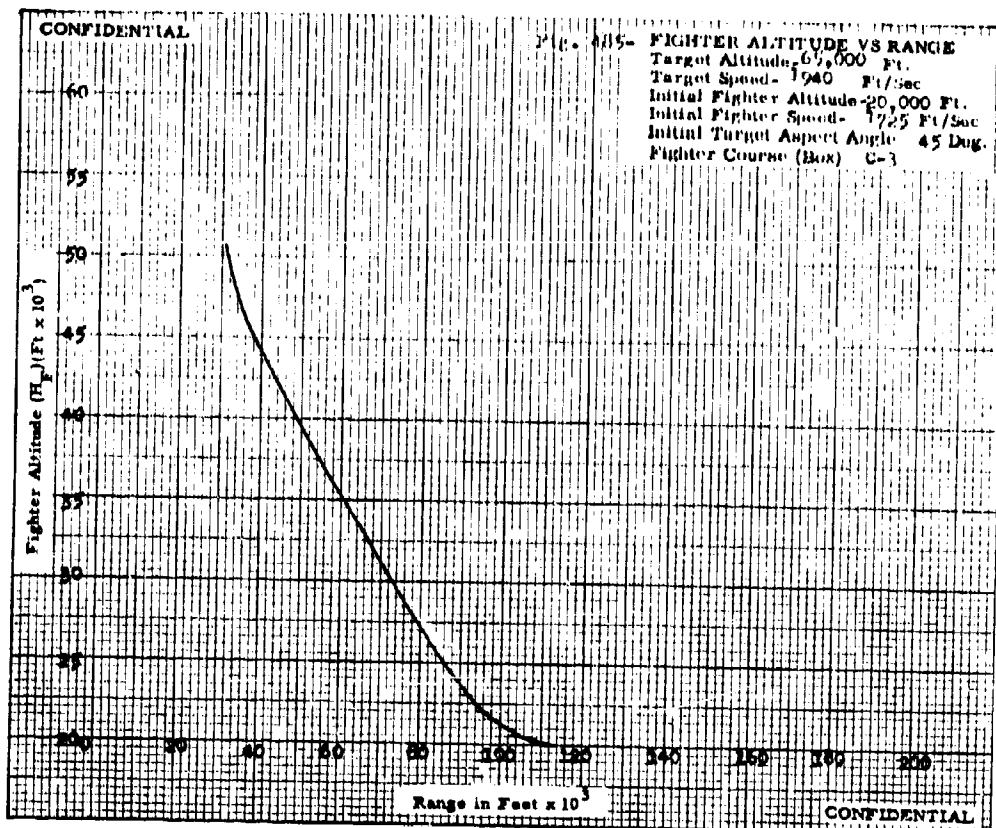


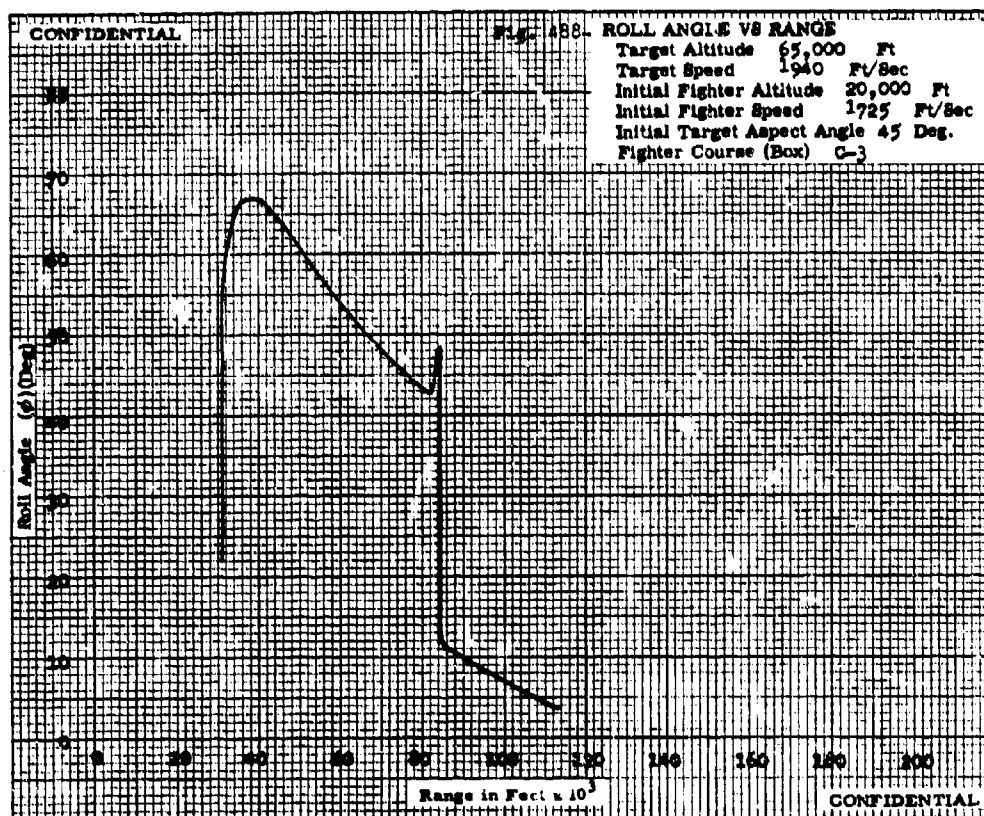
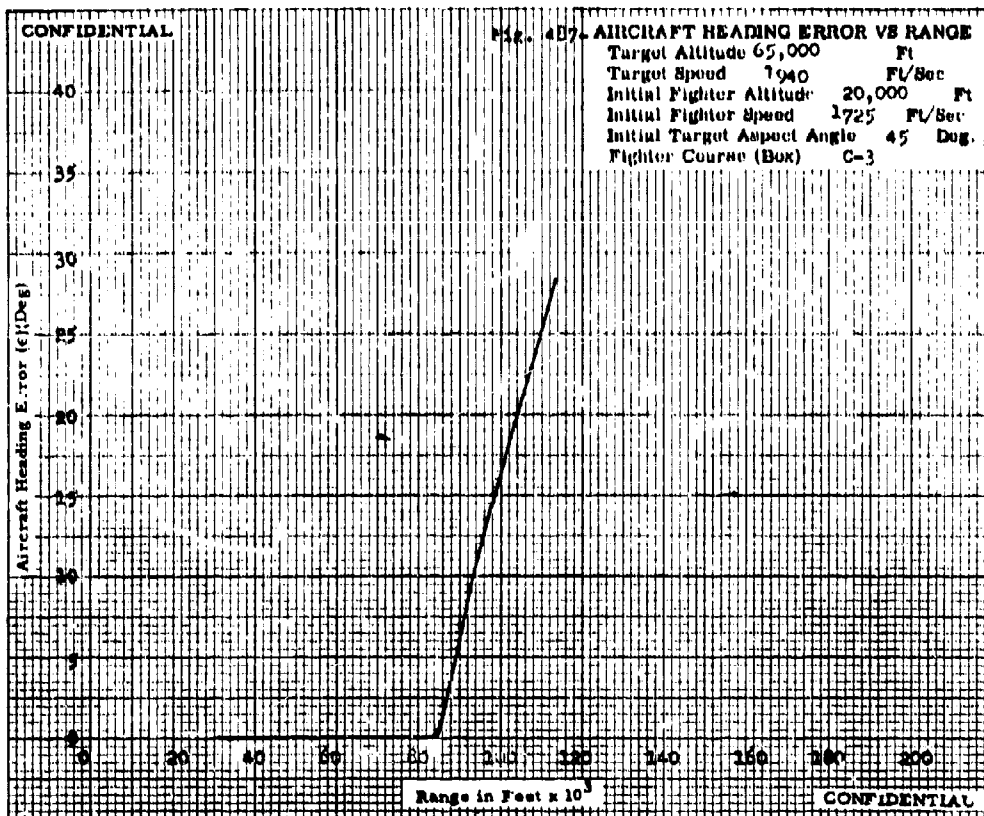


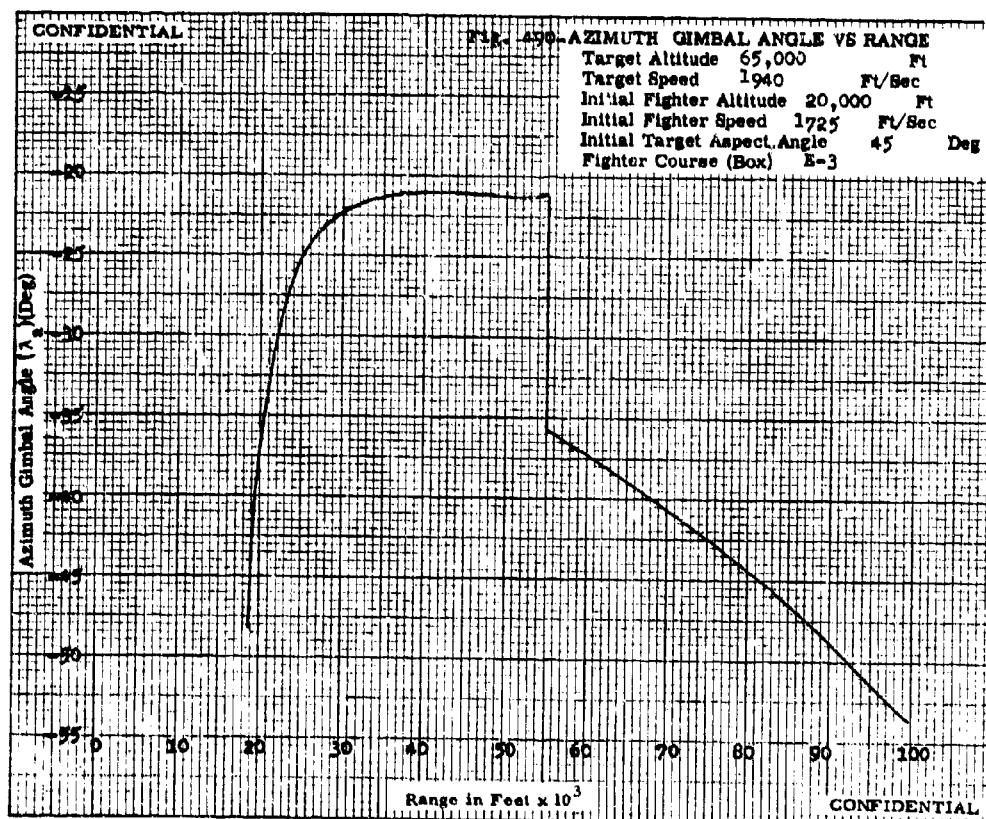
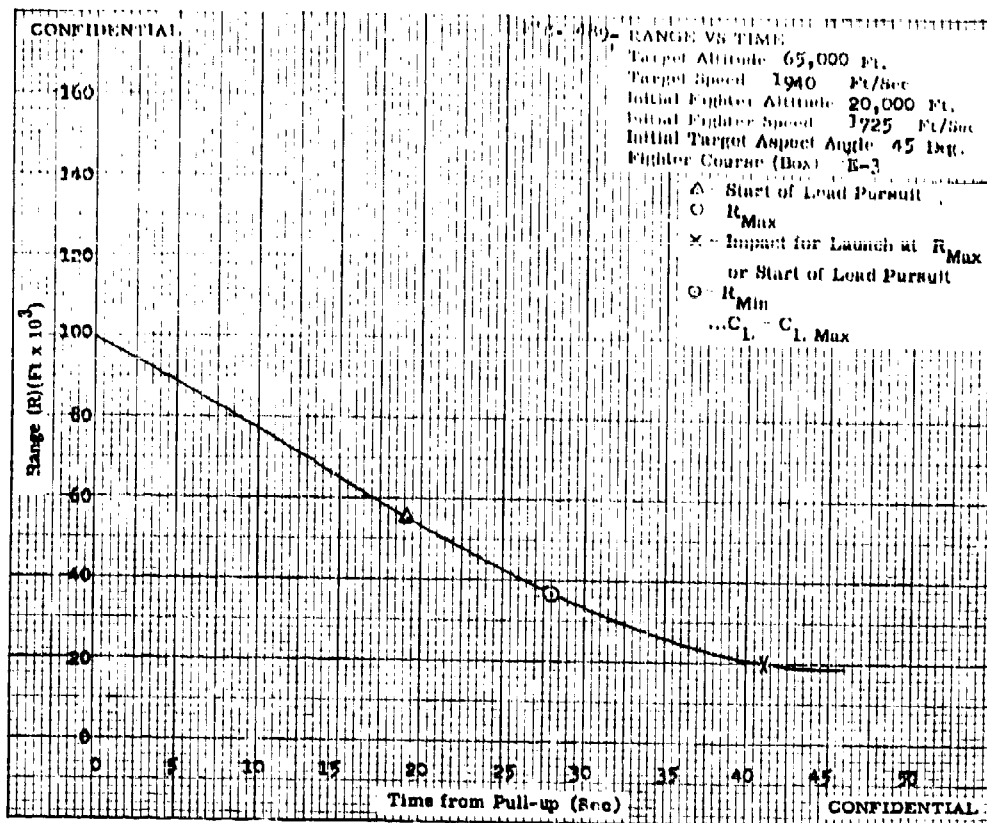


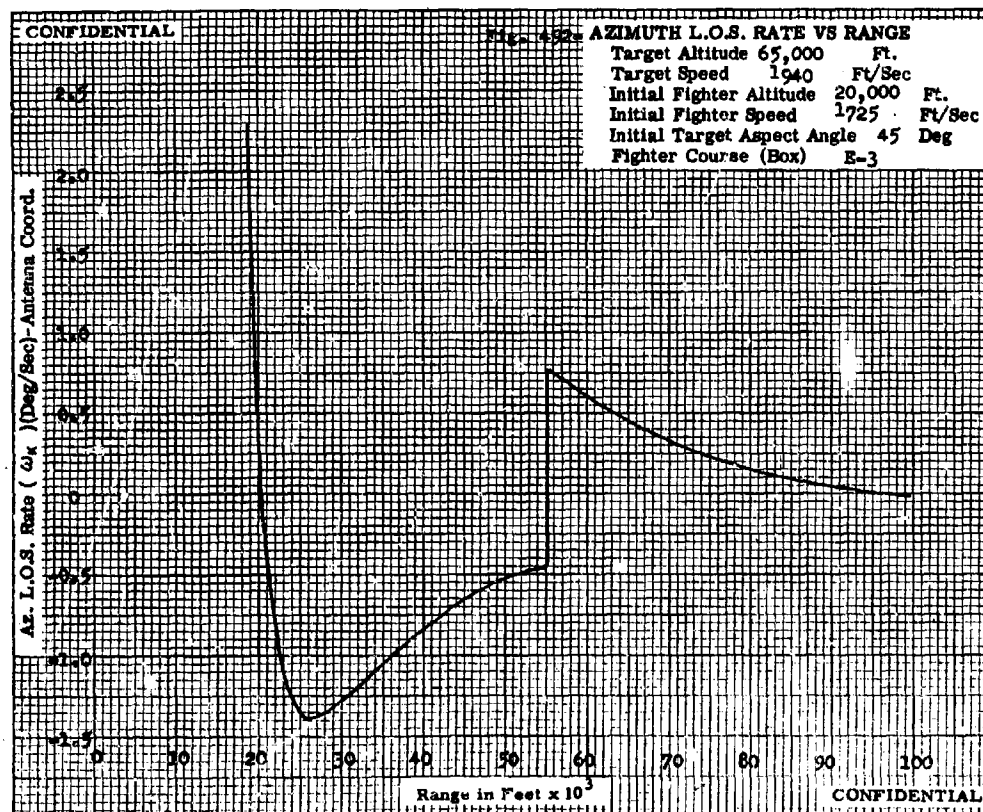
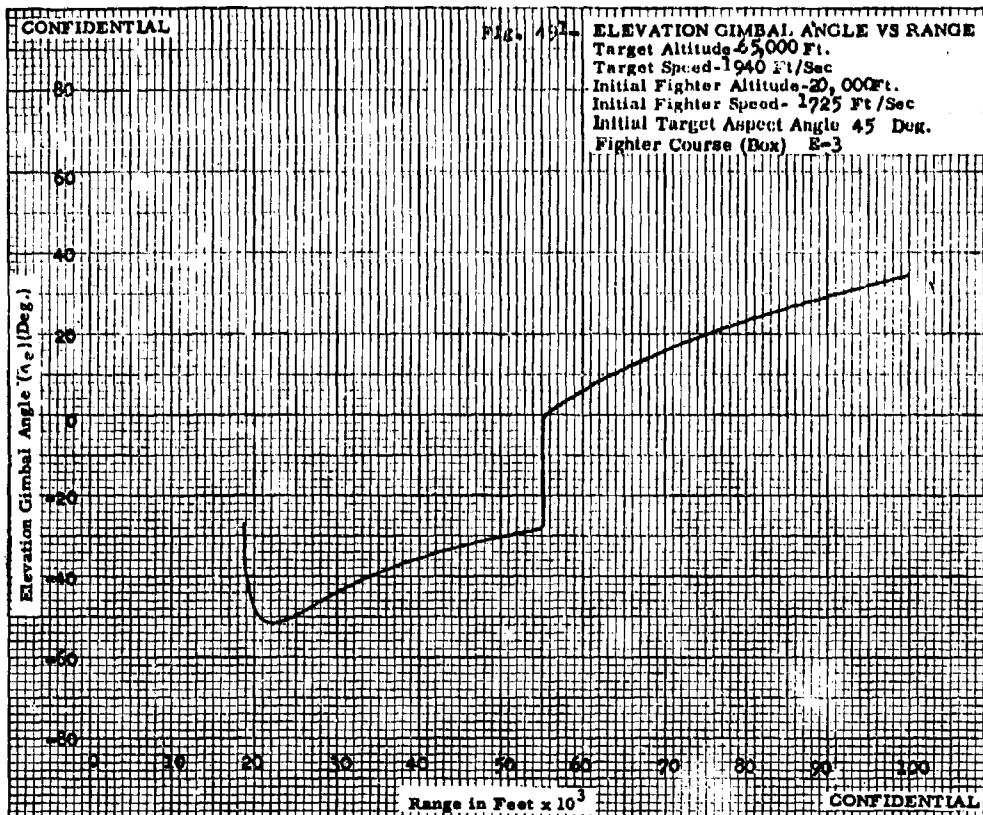


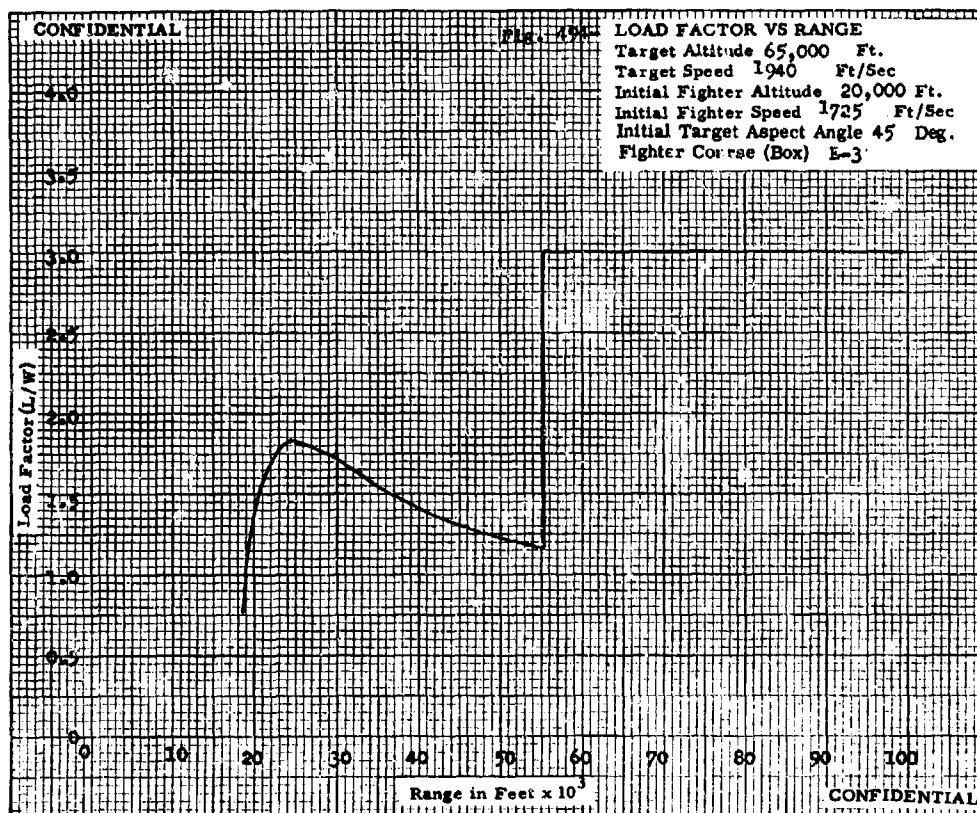
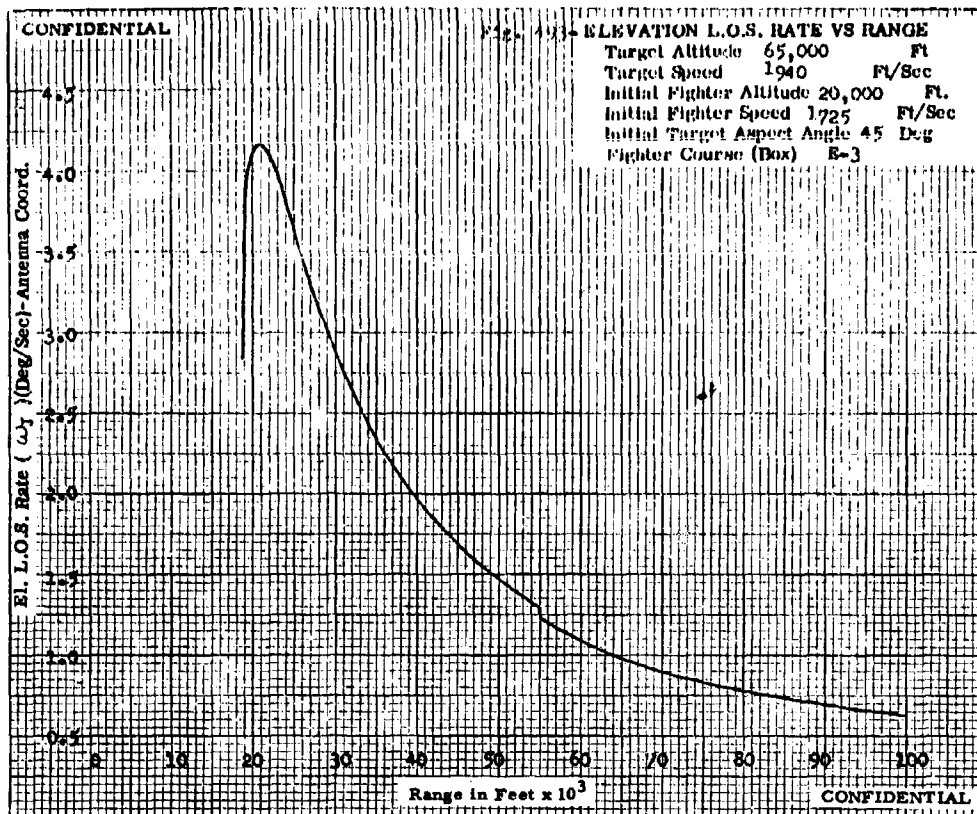


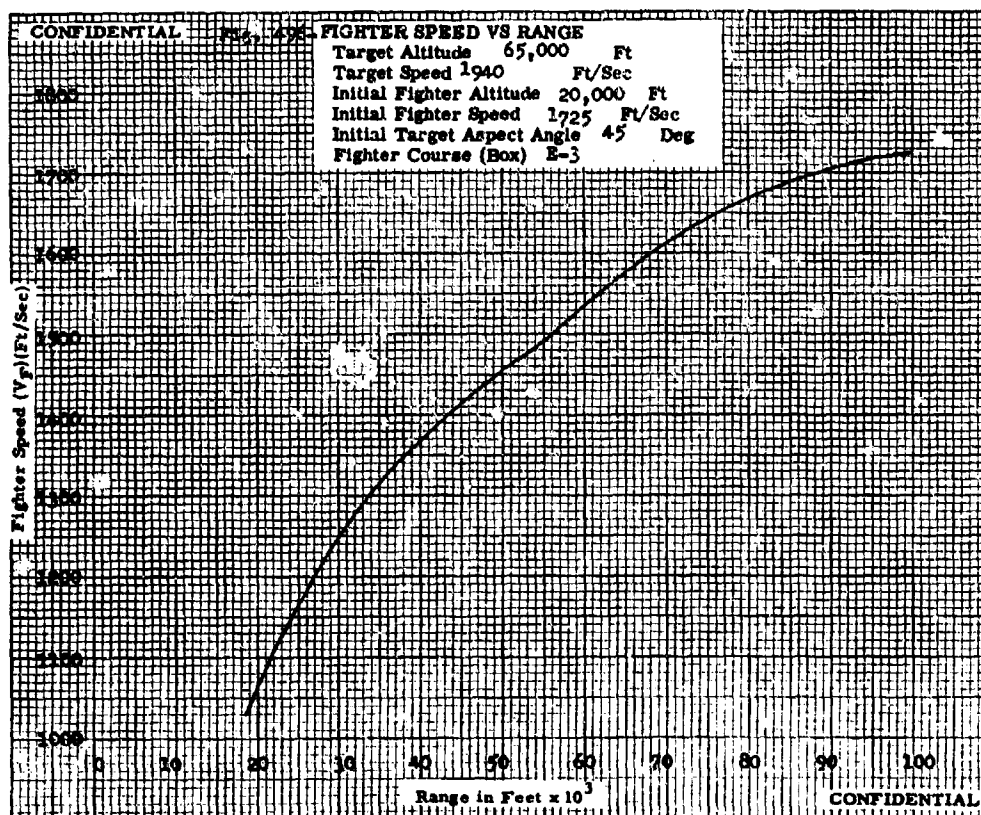
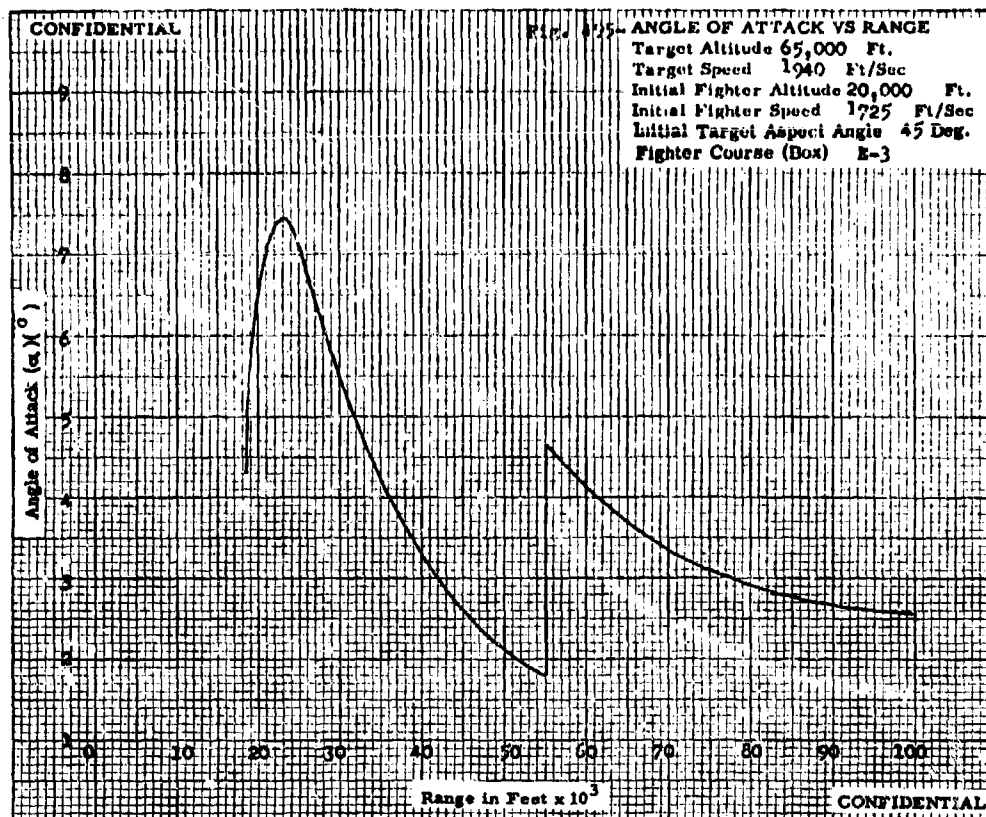


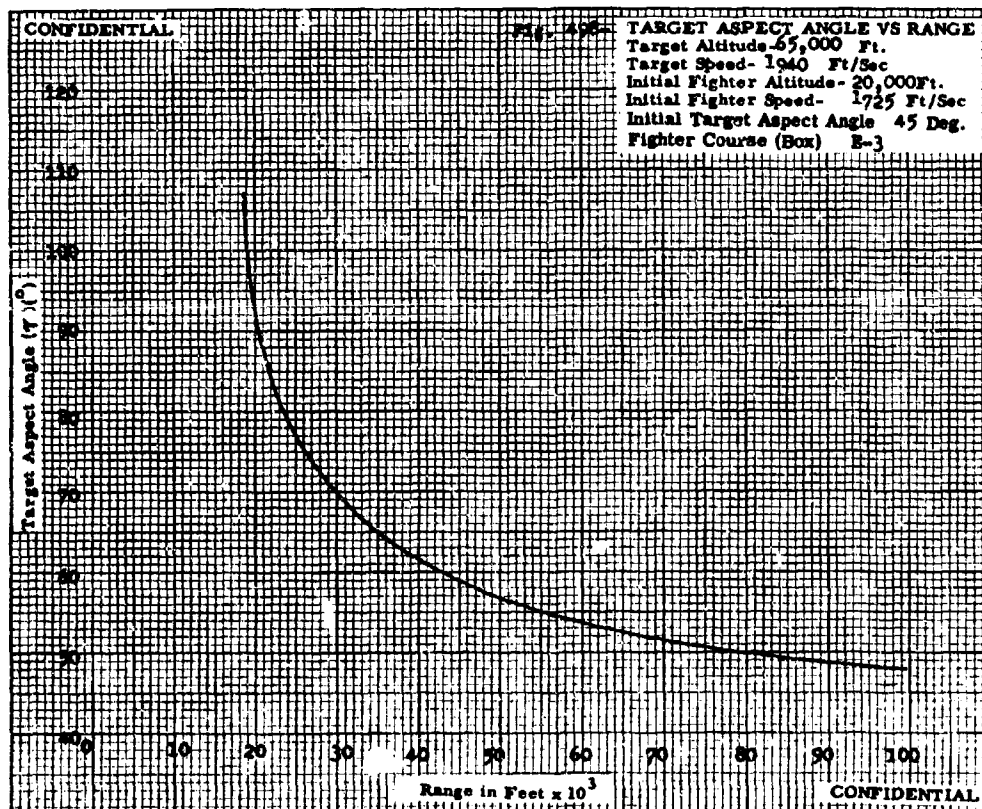
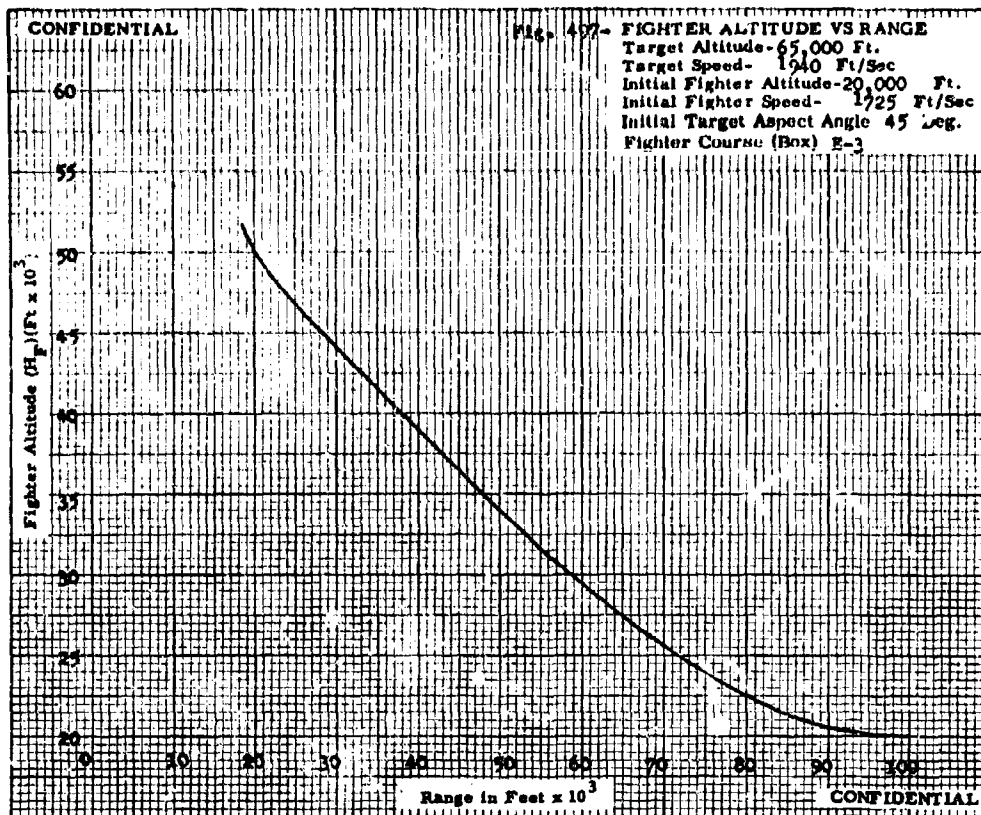


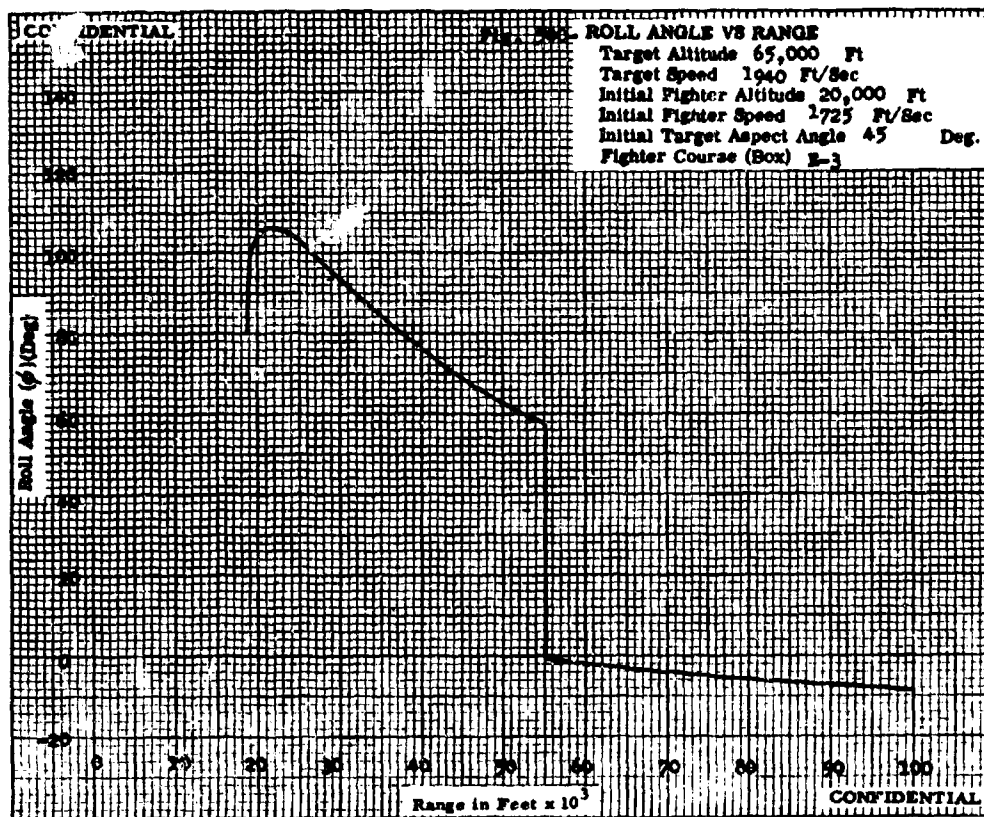
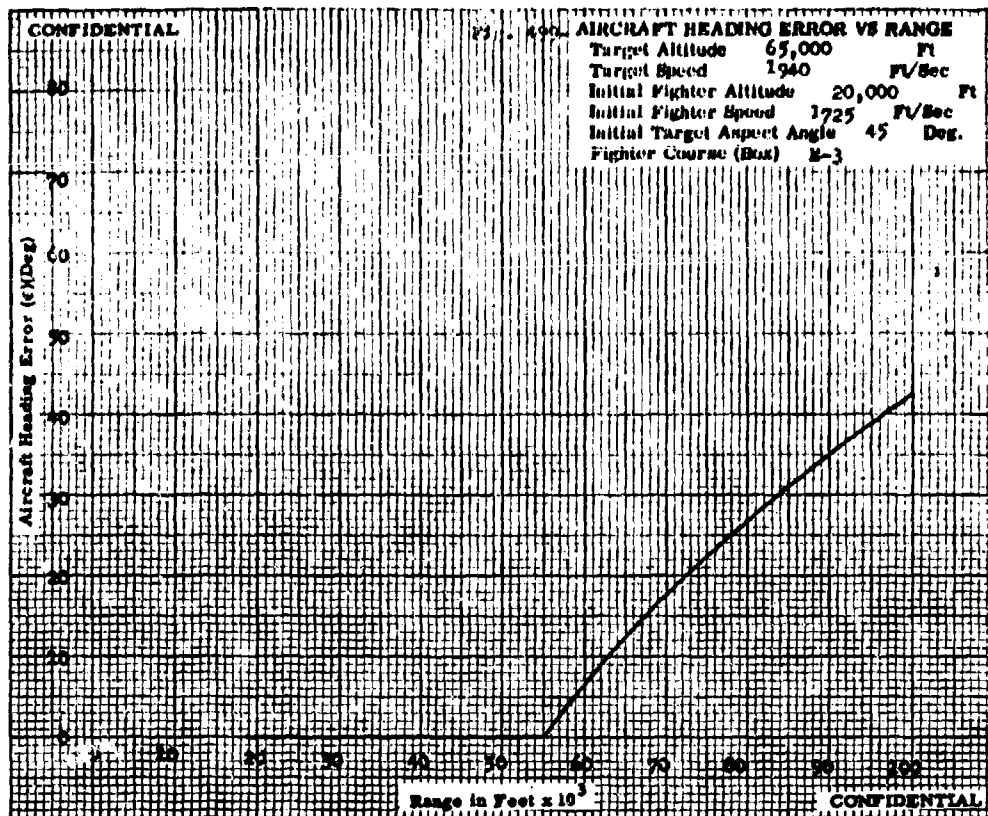












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SUBJ: Review of NRL Reports

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☐ Possible Change in Classification

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